1. Identification

Product identifier: Safety-Silv® 30T, Safety Silv® 34T, Safety-Silv® 38T, Safety-Silv® 40T, Safety-Silv® 45T, Safety-Silv® 56

Other means of identification:
- SDS number: 0009
- Product type: High Silver Brazing Alloy made of: Silver, Copper, Zinc, Tin
- Synonyms: Solid wire and flux coated rod

Recommended use: Metal brazing.

Recommended restrictions: None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information:
- Manufacturer/Supplier: Harris Products Group
  4501 Quality Place
  Mason, Ohio 45040 US
  custservmason@jwharris.com
- Telephone number: 513-754-2000
- Emergency Telephone Numbers: 1-888-609-1762 (US, Canada, Mexico only)

Please quote 333988

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards: Not classified.

Health hazards: Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards: Not classified.

Label elements:
- Hazard symbol: None.
- Signal word: None.
- Hazard statement: The mixture does not meet the criteria for classification.

Precautionary statement:
- Prevention: Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
- Response: Wash hands after handling.
- Storage: Store away from incompatible materials.
- Disposal: Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None known.

Supplemental information:

FUMES AND GASES developed during product melting can be hazardous to your health. HEAT RAYS, (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection. Chemical flux used with the product, or flux coating on the rod, may contain fluorides or other materials that generate hazardous fumes when heated.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>7440-22-4</td>
<td>30 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>1 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other components below reportable levels</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flux

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potassium tetraborate tetrahydrate</td>
<td>12045-78-2</td>
<td>0 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium fluoroborate</td>
<td>14075-53-7</td>
<td>30 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
<td>10043-35-3</td>
<td>10 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylate polymer</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Composition comments**

Rods may be coated with flux containing Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3) and Potassium fluoborate (CAS 14075-53-7). It can be reasonably assumed that on coated rods each of the flux constituents may comprise up to 30% by mass of the total mass.

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

### 4. First-aid measures

#### Inhalation

Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

#### Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

#### Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Contact may cause irritation and redness. Dust may irritate respiratory system. Typical metal fume fever begins four to twelve hours after sufficient exposure to freshly formed fumes. The first symptoms are a metallic taste, dryness and irritation of the throat. Cough and shortness of breath may occur along with headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle and joint pain, fever and chills. The syndrome runs its course in 24-48 hours.

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

#### General information

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Powder. Dry sand. Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire or high temperatures create: Metal oxides.

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

#### Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

#### Specific methods

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

#### General fire hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

### 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

There is no spilled material. Product has metal rods or wire form.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

#### Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.
7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not get this material on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid inhalation of dust and fumes. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control sources of dust and fumes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

**US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>0.01 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Total dust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flux**

| Flux (CAS 16984-48-8)          | PEL  | 2.5 mg/m³     |           |

**US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)**

| Flux (CAS 16984-48-8)          | TWA  | 2.5 mg/m³     | Dust.     |

**ACGIH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Respirable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flux</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>6 mg/m³</td>
<td>Inhalable fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust and mist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.01 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide (CAS 1314-13-2)</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Fume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Dust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

### Flux

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biological limit values**

**ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flux</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Sampling Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)</td>
<td>3 mg/l</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/l</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Exposure guidelines**

*No exposure standards allocated.*

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Provide adequate ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of dust and fumes. Shower, hand and eye washing facilities near the workplace are recommended.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Eye/face protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). When these products are used in conjunction with brazing, it is recommended that safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, “Safety in Welding and Cutting”) be worn.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection**

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Wear protective gloves (i.e. latex, nitrile, neoprene).

**Other**

Protective clothing is recommended. When these products are used in conjunction with brazing, wear protective clothing that protects from sparks and flame (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, “Safety in Welding and Cutting”).

**Respiratory protection**

Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Use a respirator when local exhaust or ventilation is not adequate to keep exposures below the TLV. In a confined space a supplied respirator may be required. Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134; or in Canada with CSA Standard Z94.4. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of dust or fumes, use suitable respiratory equipment.

**Thermal hazards**

Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

**General hygiene considerations**

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

### 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

Wire and rods.

**Physical state**

Solid.

**Form**

Solid.

**Color**

Not available.

**Odor**

Odorless.

**Odor threshold**

Not available.

**pH**

Not applicable.

**Melting point/freezing point**

Not available.

**Initial boiling point and boiling range**

Not available.

**Flash point**

Not available.

**Evaporation rate**

Not available.

**Flammability (solid, gas)**

Not available.

**Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits**

**Flammability limit - lower (%)**

Not available.
10. Stability and reactivity

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

Chemical stability
Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products
Toxic metal oxides are emitted when heated above the melting point. Products containing flux may also release boric anhydride, fluoride compounds and hydrogen fluorides. Methacrylate polymer decomposes when heated and will release flammable vapors which irritate eyes and the respiratory system. They comprise mainly n-butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1).

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
May cause respiratory tract irritation. Lung damage and possible pulmonary edema can result from dust exposure. Inhalation of fumes may cause a flu-like illness called metal fume fever.

Skin contact
Dust may irritate skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.

Eye contact
Fumes from heated material may cause eye irritation. Dust may irritate the eyes. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns.

Ingestion
Not a likely route of exposure as the product is a solid metal wire or rod.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Contact may cause irritation and redness. Dust may irritate respiratory system. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Typical metal fume fever begins four to twelve hours after sufficient exposure to freshly formed fumes. The first symptoms are a metallic taste, dryness and irritation of the throat. Cough and shortness of breath may occur along with headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle and joint pain, fever and chills. The syndrome runs its course in 24-48 hours.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
When heated, the vapors/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations of freshly formed fumes/dusts of metal oxides can produce symptoms of metal fume fever. Exposure to extremely high levels of fluorides can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscular weakness, and convulsions. In extreme cases it can cause loss of consciousness and death.

Toxicological data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flux</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flux | Species | Test Results
--- | --- | ---
Oral LD50 | Rat | 2660 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation | Dust may irritate skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation | Dust may irritate the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Respiratory sensitization | Not a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin sensitization | This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.
Germ cell mutagenicity | No data available.
Carcinogenicity | This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8) | 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)
Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity | This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Boric Acid and Copper components of this product indicate adverse reproductive effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure | Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure | Not classified.
Aspiration hazard | Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects
Ingestion of silver may cause a permanently benign bluish gray discoloration to the skin (argyria). Repeated exposure to fluorides may cause excessive calcification of the bone and calcification of ligaments of the ribs, pelvis and spinal column. Absorbed fluoride can cause metabolic imbalances with irregular heartbeat, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and seizures.

Further information | No other specific acute or chronic health impact noted.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity | These materials have not been tested for environmental effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flux</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>Razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Persistence and degradability | Not known.
Bioaccumulative potential | No data available.
Mobility in soil | No data available.
Other adverse effects | No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions | Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Local disposal regulations | Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code | D011: Waste Silver
The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products | Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions). Scraped material should be sent for refining to recover precious metal content. Solid metal and alloys in the form of particles may be reactive. Its hazardous characteristics, including fire and explosion, should be determined prior to disposal.
Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG
Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)
Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8) LISTED
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4) LISTED
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6) LISTED

Supersfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
Immediate Hazard - No
Delayed Hazard - No
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance
Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical
Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>% by wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>7440-22-4</td>
<td>30 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
<td>1314-13-2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List
Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)
Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
Not regulated.

US state regulations
This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act
Boric acid (CAS 10043-35-3)
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)
Potassium tetraborate tetrahydrate (CAS 12045-78-2)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Fluorides (CAS 16984-48-8)
Potassium fluoroborate (CAS 14075-53-7)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Tin (CAS 7440-31-5)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. Rhode Island RTK
Copper (CAS 7440-50-8)
Silver (CAS 7440-22-4)
Zinc (CAS 7440-66-6)

US. California Proposition 65
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country(s) or region</th>
<th>Inventory name</th>
<th>On inventory (yes/no)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Domestic Substances List (DSL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 06-July-2015
Revision date -
Version # 01

Further information
HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

HMIS® ratings
Health: 0
Flammability: 0
Physical hazard: 0

References
ACGIH
EPA: AQUIRE database
NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base
US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens
ACGIH Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices

Disclaimer
Harris Products Group cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for use, handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available. No warranty, expressed, or implied, is given.