THE HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP

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Safety Data Sheet

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Trade name: 65 Nickel Electrode
Other means of identification: Coated Metal Alloys

SDS # 0087

Recommended use and restriction on use
Recommended use: Metal Welding
Restrictions on use: No further relevant information available.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information
Importer:
NEW ZEALAND
Harris Products Group
47 Edmundson St, Onekawa, Napier
New Zealand 4110
(06) 83405875
Safety Data Sheet Questions: sales@harrisnz.com
Website: http://www.harrisproductsgroup.co.nz

New Zealand National Poisons Centre/Helpline (24 hours) 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
Fire Service - Ambulance – 111

AUSTRALIA
Harris Products Group
14 Queensland Rd
Darra, QLD, Australia 4076
(07) 33753670
Safety Data Sheet Questions: sales@hgea.com.au
Website: http://www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au

2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture.
Classified according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture
The product is classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW. This product consists of coated rods, odourless electrodes. There are no immediate health hazards associated with this product. Inhalation or contact with dusts or fumes of nickel, a component of this product, and can cause sensitization. This product is not reactive. If involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating iron fumes, a variety of nickel, iron and silicon compounds, and metal oxides. Nickel, the main component of this product is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

GHS Classification(s)
Health – Eye Irritant: Category 1
Skin irritation: Category 2
Acute Toxicity: Category 5
Specific target organ toxicity, repeat exposure: Category 2
Carc. Suspected of causing cancer: Category 2

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Label elements
Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard pictograms

Hazard Statement(s)
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H334 May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Prevention Statement(s):
P201 Obtain special instructions before use
P202 Do not handle until safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response statement(s):
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P341 If breathing is difficult, 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
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage Statement(s):
P405 Store Locked Up

Disposal Statement(s):
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

Other Hazards No information provided

Additional information:
Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:
Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot metal can injure eyes. Overexposure to brazing fumes and gases can be hazardous. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions, Safety Data Sheets and the

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precautionary labels before using this product.
Hazard description:
WHMIS-symbols: Not hazardous under WHMIS.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization: Mixtures
Description: Mixture: consisting of the following components.

Substances/Mixtures		
CAS	Ingredient	Proportion %
7440-02-0	Nickel	60-100
1309-37-1	Iron	30-60
1633-05-2	Strontium Carbonate	5-10
7439-98-5	Manganese	1-5
7440-50-8	Copper	1-5
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate	1-5
7440-44-0	Carbon	1-5
7787-32-8	Barium Fluoride	1-5
14542-23-5	Calcium Fluoride	1-5

Additional information:
For the listed ingredient(s), the identity and exact percentage(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.
Composition comments:
The term “Dangerous Components” should be interpreted as a term defined in Hazard Communication standards and does not necessarily imply the existence of a hazard. The product may contain additional nonhazardous ingredients or may form additional compounds under the condition of use. Refer to Sections 2 and 8 for more information.

4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures
General information: EMERGENCY OVERVIEW. This product consists of coated rods, odourless electrodes. There are no immediate health hazards associated with this product. Inhalation or contact with dusts or fumes of nickel, a component of this product, and can cause sensitization. This product is not reactive. If involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating iron fumes, a variety of nickel, iron and silicon compounds, and metal oxides. Nickel, the main component of this product is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to health professional with victim.
SKIN EXPOSURE: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product contaminate the skin, begin decontamination with running water. If molten material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with cold, running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention if any adverse reaction occurs**.**
EYE EXPOSURE: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product enter the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.
INHALATION: If fumes generated by welding operations involving this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.
INGESTION: If swallowed call physician immediately! Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious, having convulsions, or not breathing.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by this product.

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RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

Danger
Brazing hazards are complex and may include physical and health hazards such as but not limited to infrared radiation from flame or hot metal, physical strains, thermal burns due to hot metal or spatter and potential health effects of overexposure to brazing fume or dust. Refer to Section 11 for more information.

5 Fire-fighting measures

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not flammable.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable

Extinguishing media
This product is not flammable; use fire-extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding materials. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Water Spray. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Halons.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
When involved in a fire, this product may decompose and produce iron fumes, a variety of nickel, iron and a variety of metal compounds and metal oxides. The hot material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

Hazardous decomposition: Welding fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded and the process, procedures and electrodes used. Other conditions which influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), number of welds and volume of work area, quality and amount of ventilation, position of welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapours from cleaning and degreasing activities).
When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. Decomposition products include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3 plus those from base metal, coating, etc. as noted above. These components are virtually always present as complex compounds and not as metals.
Reasonably expected fume constituents from these products would include fluorides and complex oxides of iron, manganese, and silicon and when present, nickel chromium, molybdenum and copper.
Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.
Special firefighting procedures: Not applicable

6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use exhaust system to clear welding fumes. Make sure that inhaled air does not contain fume constituents above permissible exposure levels.
Environmental precautions
Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with State and Local regulations.
Reference to other sections
See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

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See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

7 Handling and storage

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this product. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.
STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this product should be trained to handle it safely. Use in a well-ventilated location. Avoid breathing fumes of this product during welding operations. Open containers on a stable surface. Packages of this product must be properly labelled.
Store packages in a cool, dry location. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).
PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Not applicable.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters
Exposure Guidelines:
Refer to the Safe Environments risk management document – Welding Fume - http://www.safeenvironments.com.au/welding-fume/ The exposure standard refers to the publication by Work Safe Australia "Workplace Exposure Standard for Airborne Contaminants" with the Date of Effect being 22 December 2011. Work Safe Australia note that "exposure standards do not represent a fine dividing line between a healthy and unhealthy work environment. Natural biological variation and the range of individual susceptibilities mean that a small number of people might experience adverse health effects below the exposure standard.

Exposure Standards					
CAS	Ingredient	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m^3	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m^3
7440-02-0	Nickel		1		
1309-37-1	Iron Oxide Fume		10		
1633-05-2	Strontium Carbonate		0.5		
7439-98-5	Manganese		0.2		
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Mists Copper Fume		1 0.2		
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate Dust		10		
7440-44-0	Carbon Dust		3		
7787-32-8	Barium Fluoride Dust		0.5		
14542-23-5	Calcium Fluoride		2.5		

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices
Refer to Worksafe Australia for standards:
http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/639/Workplace_Exposure_Standards_for_Airborne_Contaminants.pdf

Exposure controls
Personal protective equipment:
VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Prudent practice is to ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

Breathing equipment:

Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear an Air-line respirator.

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Protection of hands:

Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response.

Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). When these products are used in conjunction with soldering, 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.

Body protection: Protective work clothing

9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance	Coated Rods	**Physical State**	Solid
The following information is for NICKEL, a main component of this product:			
Odour	Not Available	**Flammability**	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Applicable	**Flash Point**	Not Available
pH	Not Applicable	**Auto Igniting**	Not Available
Melting point/range	Not Available	**Solubility water**	Insoluble
Vapour Pressure, mmHg@980^{0}C	Not Applicable	**Flash Point**	Not Available
Vapour Density	Not Available	**Density at 20^{o}C (68^{o}F)**	Not Applicable
Boiling Point & boiling range	2900^{0}C	**Evaporation Rate**	Not Applicable
Freezing/Melting Point	1455^{0}C	**Specific Gravity @200C (water = 1)**	Not Available
The following information is for IRON, a main component of this product:			
Odour	Not Available	**Flammability**	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Applicable	**Flash Point**	Not Available
pH	Not Applicable	**Auto Igniting**	Not Available
Melting point/range	Not Available	**Solubility water**	Insoluble
Vapour Pressure, mmHg@980^{0}C	Not Applicable	**Flash Point**	Not Applicable
Vapour Density	Not Available	**Density at 20^{o}C (68^{o}F)**	Not Applicable
Boiling Point & boiling range	3000^{0}C	**Evaporation Rate**	Not Applicable
Freezing/Melting Point	1535^{0}C	**Specific Gravity @200C (water = 1)**	7.87

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10 Stability and reactivity

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

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures and conditions of storage.

Conditions to avoid: Uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures, incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids, strong oxidizers, halogens, phosphorous.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Brazing fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and products: quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being joined, the process, procedure and filler metals and flux used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being joined (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of operators and the volume of the worker area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the operator's head with respect to the fume and fumes from chemical fluxes used in some brazing operations. When the rod is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating, etc., as noted above.

11 Toxicological information

Toxicity				
CAS	Ingredient	Oral Toxicity LD50	Intravenous Toxicity LD50	Inhalation Toxicity LD50
7440-02-0	Nickel - Fume	5000 mg/kg Rat		
1309-37-1	Iron Oxide	LDLo 30mg/kg Dog		
1633-05-2	Strontium Carbonate	>2000mg/kg Rat		
7439-98-5	Manganese	>2000 mg/kg Rat		
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Mists	0.12mg/kg Human	3.5mg/kg Mouse	
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate	>2000mg/kg Rat	>2000mg/kg Rat	
7440-44-0	Carbon Dust	N/A		
7787-32-8	Barium Fluoride	250mg/kg Rat		
14542-23-5	Calcium Fluoride	4250mg/kg Rat		

Information on toxicological effects:
IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Dusts or fumes of this product may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes. Fumes may be irritating to the respiratory system.
SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported in people working with copper dust. Nickel has been reported to cause sensitization effects in sensitive individuals.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.
Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Animal mutation data are reported for Nickel and Calcium Fluoride (components of this product).
Embryo toxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryo toxic effects in humans.
Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Animal teratogenic data are available for Copper, Barium Fluoride, Calcium Fluoride and Nickel (components of this product); these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.
Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Animal reproductive data are available for Copper, Calcium Fluoride and Carbon (components of this product); these

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data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of these compounds.

12 Ecological information

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.
ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time. Iron, a major component in this product, will react with water and air to form a variety of stable iron oxides. The following environmental data are available for components of this product:

CAS#	Ingredient	Result LC50	Species	Exposure
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.0000475mg/L	Fish	96 Hours
1309-37-1	Iron Oxide	No Data Available		
1633-05-2	Strontium Carbonate	No Data Available		
7439-98-5	Manganese	>3.6mg/L	Fish	96 Hours
7440-50-8	Copper Dust & Mists	58 mg/L	Fish	96 Hours
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate	No Data Available		
7440-44-0	Carbon	No Data Available		
7787-32-8	Barium Fluoride	No Data Available		
14542-23-5	Calcium Fluoride	No Data Available		

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is not expected to cause adverse effects on plant or animal life. Animal studies on copper, manganese and nickel indicate various health effects after ingestion and exposures.
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product may cause adverse effects on aquatic life, especially if large quantities are released into bodies of water. Low chronic aquatic limits indicate a high chronic hazard; it may be concentrated to toxic levels in food chain.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods
Recommendation:
Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Uncleaned packagings: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport Information

This product is not classed as hazardous.

UN-Number DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
UN proper shipping name DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
Transport hazard class(es) DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Class	Not Regulated
Packing group DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated

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Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant:	No
Special precautions for user	Not applicable.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.
UN "Model Regulation":	Not regulated.

15 Regulatory information

Product Name: 65 Nickel Electrode

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
Poison Schedule:
Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Classifications:
Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Refer to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances – AICS at https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemicals-on-AICS#main

Poison schedule: Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01638

Classifications: Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

16 Other information

References
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Codie of Practice

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
Modell Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work, Australia

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIIH)

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

WELDING (1): Due to the diversity of welding techniques, processes, materials used, nature of the surface being welded and the presence of contaminants, the fumes & gases associated with welding will vary in composition and quantity. When assessing a welding process, the toxic fumes generated may not only be associated with the parent metal, filler wire or electrode. The welding/cutting arc may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide & other gases, whilst UV radiation emitted from some arcs generates ozone. Ozone may irritate mucous membranes and cause pulmonary oedema & haemorrhage. Shielding gases (e.g. carbon

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dioxide and inert gases i.e. argon and helium) in high concentrations, in confined spaces, may reduce oxygen in the atmosphere to dangerous levels, resulting in possible asphyxiation.

WELDING (2): In addition to complying with individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m^3 (unless otherwise classified) when collected in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3853.1: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter and AS 3853.2: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of gases. Airway irritation and metal fume fever are the most common acute effects from welding fumes. Reported to cause reduced sperm quality in welders.

WELDING (3): Other gases and fumes associated with welding processes include: Inert shielding gases (e.g. argon, carbon dioxide, helium) which may reduce the atmospheric oxygen content in poorly ventilated areas. UV-radiation and Infra-Red radiation may decompose chlorinated degreasing agents to form highly toxic and irritating phosgene gas. This may occur if a metal has been degreased but inadequately dried or when vapours from a nearby degreasing bath enter the welding zone.

WELDING (4): Welding fumes may contain a wide variety of chemical contaminants, including oxides and salts of metals and other compounds which may be generated from electrodes, filler wire, flux materials and from the welded material (e.g. painted surfaces). Welding stainless-steel and its alloys generates nickel and chromium (VI) compounds. Welding fumes are retained in the lungs. Sparingly soluble compounds may be released slowly from the lungs. Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Disclaimer:
We urge each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product.
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.

WARNING: PRODUCT COMPONENTS PRESENT HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (M.S.DS.). ALSO, FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S SAFETY PRACTICES.
The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. **BE SURE TO CONSULT THE LATEST VERSION OF THE MSDS. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FROM HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP** Harris Products Group, HGE PTY LTD, Brisbane | Melbourne | Perth | New Zealand, 14 Queensland Rd, Darra, QLD 4076, Phone: (07) 3375 3670 | Fax: (07) 3375 3620, Email: sales@hgea.com.au, www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au,
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