



Reviewed on 28/03/2022

Safety Data Sheet

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Trade name: Ten Gauge™ Perfect Circle®/Dynashield – E71T-GS, E70T-1, E71T-1, E71T-1M, E71T-9, E71T-9M, E71T-12, E71T-12M.

Other means of identification: Flux Cored Welding Wire, Metal Welding Wire

SDS # 0185

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
Unit 16, 232 Ellis St
Frankton, Hamilton
New Zealand 3204
(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 not classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW. These products consist of odourless, carbon steel sheath, with a flux core, which have a metallic lustre. There are no immediate health hazards associated with these products. These products are not reactive. If involved in a fire, these products may generate irritating fumes and a variety of metal oxides. Finely divided dusts of these products may result in explosive air/dust mixtures. However, some hazardous elements contained in these products can be emitted under certain processing conditions such as but not limited to: burning, melting, cutting, sawing, brazing, grinding, machining, milling, and welding. Products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard. Small chips, fines, and dust may ignite readily, though. The following classification information is for the hazardous elements which may be released during processing. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

GHS Classification(s) STOT SE – 3, H336 and H335
STOT RE– 1, H372

Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Hazard pictograms**Hazard Statement(s)**

H335 -May cause respiratory irritation

H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements:

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

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

P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

P312 – Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell

P314 – Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell

Storage Statement(s):

P403+P233 – Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P405 - Store locked up

Disposal Statement(s):

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with regulations

Unknown Acute Toxicity Not data available

Other Hazards No information provided

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 precautionary labels before using this product.

Hazard description:

WHMIS-symbols: Not hazardous under WHMIS.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization: Mixtures

NOMINAL COMPOSITION WEIGHT % Bare rod or Wire and Flux Core										
TRADE NAME	Fe	CaCO3	Si	Mo	Al	Mn	Mg	MgO	Cu	SiO2
PERFECT CIRCLE® / DYNASHIELD (R) E70T-1, E71T-1, E71T-1M, E71T-9, E71T-9M, E71T-12, E71T-12M	75-95	< 2	< 4	< 1	< 2	< 4.5		< 3	< 1	< 2
TEN GAUGE™ E71T-GS	75-95	< 2	< 2		< 5	< 2	< 3			

TRADE NAME	BaF2	TiO2	CaF	LiF	SrF2
PERFECT CIRCLE® / DYNASHIELD (R) E70T-1, E71T-1, E71T-1M E71T-9, E71T-9M, E71T-12, E71T-12M		< 10	< 5	< 2	
TEN GAUGE™ E71T-GS	5-15	< 4	1-10	< 2	< 2

Description: Mixture: consisting of the following components.

Substances/Mixtures		
CAS	Ingredient	Proportion
7429-90-5	Aluminium (Al)	See table previous page
7440-39-3	Barium Fluoride (BaF)	See table previous page
1317-65-5	Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	See table previous page
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu)	See table previous page
7789-75-5	Fluorspar (CaF)	See table previous page
1309-37-1	Iron (Fe)	See table previous page
7789-24-4	Lithium Fluoride (F)	See table previous page
7439-95-4	Magnesium (Mg)	See table previous page
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	See table previous page
7439-96-5	Manganese (Mn)	See table previous page
7439-98-7	Molybdenum (Mo)	See table previous page
14808-60-7	Silica	See table previous page
7440-21-3	Silicon	See table previous page
7783-48-4	Strontium Fluoride (F)	See table previous page
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	See table previous page

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. These products consist of odourless, carbon steel sheath, with a flux core, which have a metallic lustre. There are no immediate health hazards associated with these products. These products are not reactive. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce irritating vapours and toxic gases, including hydrogen chloride. This product is not reactive under normal circumstances. Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

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.

Skin contact:

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 contact:

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.

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.

For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Information for doctor: Treat Symptomatically

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms. Skin, respiratory disorders, pancreas and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by these products.

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**Extinguishing media**

These products are not flammable; use fire-extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding materials. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Halons.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

When involved in a fire, these products 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.

Advice for firefighters

Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

Additional information:

Read and understand the Work Safe Australia Code of Practice on Welding Processes and "Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work" before using this product. Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act (the WHS Act.)

6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep out of low areas. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Environmental precautions:

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with sand or other inert absorbent. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the personal protective equipment in Section 8. Avoid generating dust. Prevent the product from entering any drains, sewers or water sources. Refer to Section 13 for proper disposal.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

7 Handling and storage**Handling:****Precautions for safe handling**

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. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Read and understand the manufacturer's instruction and the precautionary label on the product. See the Australian Standard - AS 1674.1 – 1997 – Reconfirmed 2016. Safety in Welding and Allied Processes Australia.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Storage:**

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. Store locked up. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in cool, dry location far from heat source and flame. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

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 mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³
7429-90-5	Aluminium (Al) Metal Dust	10	
	Aluminium (Al) Fumes	5	
7440-39-3	Barium Fluoride (BaF)	0.5	
1317-65-5	Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃) Dust	15	
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu) Dust & Mist	1	
	Copper (Cu) Fume	0.2	
7789-75-5	Fluorspar (CaF)	Not Established	
1309-37-1	Iron (Fe) Dust & Fume	5	
7789-24-4	Lithium Fluoride (F)	2.5	
7439-95-4	Magnesium (Mg)	Not Established	
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	10	
7439-96-5	Manganese (Mn) Dust	1	
	Manganese (Mn) Fume	1	3
7439-98-7	Molybdenum (Mo)	5	
14808-60-7	Silica	0.1	

CAS	Ingredient	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³
7440-21-3	Silicon	10	
7783-48-4	Strontium Fluoride (F)	2.5	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	10	

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:

General protective and hygienic measures:

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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Engineering controls: No further relevant information available.

Ventilation

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

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.

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	Metallic Luster	Physical State	Solid
Odour	Odourless	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°C	< 1mm Hg	Flash Point	Not Available
Vapour Density	Not Available	Density at 20°C (68°F)	Not Applicable
Boiling Point & boiling range	3000°C	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Freezing/Melting Point	1535°C	Specific Gravity @200C (water = 1)	7.86

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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

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

Incompatible materials: As solids, these products will be attacked by strong acids, strong bases, hydrogen peroxide (52% or greater- in presence of manganese dioxide). Hot iron wire burns in chlorine gas. Dusts of these products would be incompatible with strong oxidizers, acetaldehyde, ammonium peroxodisulfate, chloroformamidinium, chloric acid, ammonium nitrate, halogens, dinitrogen tetroxide, nitrile fluoride, polystyrene, sodium acetylides, potassium dichromate, peroxyformic acid, and sodium carbide.

Hazardous decomposition products: Fluoride and calcium compounds and metal oxides.

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 wire or 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
7429-90-5	Aluminium (Al)	Not Established		
7440-39-3	Barium Fluoride (BaF)	Not Established		
1317-65-5	Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	Not Established		
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu) Dust & Fume	0.12mg/kg Human	3.5mg/kg Mouse	Rat LC50: 0.733 mg/l/4hr
7789-75-5	Fluorspar (CaF)	4250mg/kg Rat	>1500mg/kg Rat	
1309-37-1	Iron (Fe)	Not Established		
7789-24-4	Lithium Fluoride (F)	143mg/kg Rat		
7439-95-4	Magnesium (Mg)	Not Established		
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	Not Established		
7439-96-5	Manganese (Mn)	9 mg/kg Rat		
7439-98-7	Molybdenum (Mo)	Not Established		
14808-60-7	Silica	Not Established		
7440-21-3	Silicon	10 gm/kg Mouse 10 gm/kg Rat		
7783-48-4	Strontium Fluoride (F)	10600mg/kg Rat	4400mg/kg Mouse	
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide		0.1mg/kg Rat	

Information on toxicological effects: In terms of welding fumes.

Acute toxicity:

Harmful if swallowed.

Skin Contact:

Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes.

Eye Contact:

Dusts or fumes of these products may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes.

Respiratory sensitisation:

Fumes may be irritating to the respiratory system.

Aspiration:

Not a respiratory sensitiser.

Inhalation:

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

Carcinogenicity:

Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

STOT – single exposure:

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

STOT – repeated exposure:

Not classified

12 Ecological information

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

Ecotoxicity: The components of these products occur naturally in the environment and are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time. Components of these products will react with water and air to form a variety of stable metal oxides.

Effect of Material on Plants or Animals: These products are not expected to cause adverse effects on plant or animal life. Animal studies on copper, manganese indicate various health effects after ingestion and exposures.

CAS #	Ingredient	Result	Species	Exposure
7429-90-5	Aluminium (Al)	No Data Available		
7440-39-3	Barium Fluoride (BaF)	LC50 - >500 mg/l	Freshwater Fish	96 Hrs
1317-65-5	Calcium Carbonate (CaCO3)	No Data Available		
7440-50-8	Copper (Cu) Dust & Fume	No Data Available		
7789-75-5	Fluorspar (CaF)	No Data Available		
1309-37-1	Iron (Fe)	EC50 - >100 mg/l	Water Flea	48 Hrs
7789-24-4	Lithium Fluoride (F)	No Data Available		
7439-95-4	Magnesium (Mg)	No Data Available		
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	No Data Available		
7439-96-5	Manganese (Mn)	LC50 - >3.6 mg/l	Rainbow Trout	96 Hrs
7439-98-7	Molybdenum (Mo)	LC50 – 644 mg/l	Rainbow Trout	96 Hrs
14808-60-7	Silica	No Data Available		
7440-21-3	Silicon	No Data Available		
7783-48-4	Strontium Fluoride (F)	No Data Available		
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	LC50 – >1,000 mg/l	Fish	96 Hrs

Effect of Chemical on Aquatic Life: These products are not expected to cause adverse effects on aquatic life.

Persistence and Degradability: No data is available on the degradability of this product

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data is available on the degradability of this product

Mobility in soil: No data is available on the degradability of this product

Other adverse effects: No data is available on the degradability of this product

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
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: Ten Gauge™ Perfect Circle®/Dynashield – E71T-GS, E70T-1, E71T-1, E71T-1M, E71T-9, E71T-9M, E71T-12, E71T-12M.

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 Code 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 (ACGIH)

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 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/m³ (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,

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY-DISCLAIMER

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[End of SDS]