MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards .This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to these products.

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. This product may contain Chromium and/or Nickel which are listed by OSHA, NTP, or IARC as being a carcinogen or potential carcinogen. Use of this product may expose you or others to fumes and gases at levels exceeding those established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 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 PRODCUTS GROUP** 513-754-2000 **www.harrisproductsgroup**

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY-DISCLAIMER

To the best of the Harris Products Group knowledge, the information and recommendations contained in this publication are reliable and accurate as of the date prepared. However, accuracy, suitability, or completeness are not guaranteed, and no warranty, guarantee, or representation, expressed or implied, is made by the Harris Products Group. as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained in this and other publications; the Harris Products Group. assumes no responsibility in connection therewith; nor can it be assumed that all acceptable safety measures are contained in this and other publications, or that other or additional measures may not be required under particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances . Data may be changed from time to time.

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **NIC-L-WELD 99 & 59**
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Coated Metal Alloy
SYNONYMS: Not Applicable
PRODUCT USE: Metal Welding
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 0040
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP**
ADDRESS: 4501 Quality Place Mason, Ohio 45040
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE: 513-754-2000 FAX 513-754-8778
DATE OF PREPARATION: November 30, 2010

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL			OTHER
			TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	IDLH mg/m^3	mg/m^3
Iron (exposure limits are for Iron Oxide dust and fume as Fe)	7439-89-6	30–60	5, A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)	NE	10	NE	2500	NIOSH REL: TWA = 5 DFG MAK: TWA = 6 (Respirable Fraction) Carcinogen: IARC-3, TLV-A4
Nickel, elemental, metal	7440-02-0	30–60	1.5 Inhalable particulate, A5 (Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen)	NE	1	NE	10	NIOSH REL: TWA = 0.015 Carcinogen: IARC-2B, MAK-1, NIOSH-X, NTP-R, TLV-A5

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Welding Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. The Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m^3. NIOSH classifies welding fumes as carcinogens. Single values shown are maximum, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE (2): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL			OTHER
			TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	IDLH mg/m^3	mg/m^3
Manganese (exposure limits are for Manganese, elemental and inorganic compounds, and fume as Mn)	7439-96-5	1–5	0.2	NE	1 (vacated 1989 PEL)	5 ceiling 3 (vacated 1989 PEL)	500	NIOSH RELs: TWA = 1 STEL = 3 DFG MAK: TWA = 0.5 (Inhalable Fraction) PEAK = 10•MAK 30 min., average value DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C Carcinogen: EPA-D
Barium Fluoride (exposure limits are for Barium soluble compounds, as Ba)	7787-32-8	1–5	0.5, A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)	NE	0.5	NE	50 (as Ba)	NIOSH REL: TWA = 0.5 DFG MAKs: TWA = 0.5 (Inhalable fraction) PEAK = 2•MAK 30 min., average value Carcinogen: EPA-D, EPA-NL, TLV-A4

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Welding Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. The Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m^3. NIOSH classifies welding fumes as carcinogens. Single values shown are maximum, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE (2): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product consists of coated rods with no odor. There are no immediate health hazards associated with the wire or rod product. This product is not reactive. If involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating iron, nickel, and manganese fumes and a variety of metal compounds. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: During welding operations, the most significant routes of exposure are via inhalation of fumes.

INHALATION: Inhalation is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to the wire or rods. Inhalation of large amounts of iron generated by this product during metal processing operations, may result in iron pneumoconiosis (i.e., arc welders lung, a disorder of the lungs). Repeated over-exposures, via inhalation, to the dusts or fumes generated by this product may have adverse effects on the lungs, with possible pulmonary edema and emphysema (life- threatening lung injuries). Hypersensitivity to Nickel (a component of this product) is common and can cause pulmonary asthma and pneumonitis (an inflammatory disease of the lungs). Refer to Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for information on the specific composition of welding fumes and gases.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact of the rod form of this product with the skin is not anticipated to be irritating. Contact with the rod form of this product can be physically damaging to the eye. Fumes generated during welding operations can be irritating to the skin and eyes. Prolonged exposure of the eyes to fumes generated by this product may result in sensitization, causing conjunctivitis (inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes). Symptoms of skin over-exposure may include irritation and redness; prolonged or repeated skin over-exposures may lead to dermatitis. Contact with the molten core rods will burn contaminated skin or eyes.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not a significant route of over-exposure for any component of this product.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH	(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY	(RED)	0
REACTIVITY	(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		X

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8

For routine industrial applications

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a route of occupational exposure for this product.

INJECTION: Though not a likely route of occupational exposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations in the skin) may cause local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Symptoms associated with over-exposure to this product and the fumes generated during welding operations are as follows:

ACUTE: The chief acute health hazard associated with this product would be the potential for irritation of contaminated skin and eyes when exposed to fumes during welding operations. Inhalation of large amounts of iron dust generated by this product can result in iron pneumoconiosis (i.e., disease of the lungs). Contact with the molten material will burn contaminated skin or eyes.

CHRONIC: Chronic skin over-exposure to the fumes of this product during welding operations may produce dermatitis (red, inflamed skin). Repeated over-exposures to the fumes generated by this product via inhalation can have adverse effects on the lungs with possible pulmonary edema and emphysema. Repeated or prolonged ingestion exposures to > 50–100 mg of Iron per day can result in deposition of iron in the body tissues. Nickel (a component of this product) is potentially carcinogenic to humans. Hypersensitivity to Nickel is common and can cause allergic contact dermatitis, pulmonary asthma, conjunctivitis, and inflammatory reactions. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: For fumes: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. CHRONIC: For fumes: Respiratory system, skin, pancreas, and liver..

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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 MSDS 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, respiratory, pancreas, and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not flammable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.
Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

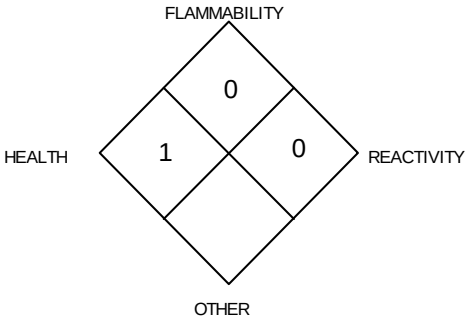
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES	Carbon Dioxide: YES
Halon: YES	Foam: YES
Dry Chemical: YES	Other: Any "ABC" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes containing iron, manganese, and nickel compounds. The molten material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.
Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

NFPA RATING



See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Not applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Not applicable.

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring*

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 material. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Use in a well-ventilated location. Avoid breathing fumes of this product during welding operations. Packages of this product must be properly labeled.

Store packages in a cool, dry location. Storage in an atmosphere that is wet, moist, or high humidity may lead to corrosion of this product. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).

When this product is used during welding operations, follow the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Welding and Cutting Standard (29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q) and the safety standards of the American National Standards Institute for welding and cutting (ANSI Z49.1).

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Not applicable.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed (i.e., a Weld Fume Respirator, or Air-Line Respirator for welding in confined spaces), use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134 or applicable State regulations. Respiratory Protection is recommended to be worn during welding operations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).For additional information, the NIOSH recommended protection guidelines for Nickel are provided as follows:

CONCENTRATION	**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**
At Concentrations Above the NIOSH REL, or Where There is no REL at any Detectable Concentration:	Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure, full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.
Escape:	Full facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter or escape type SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. When these products are used in conjunction with welding, wear safety glasses, goggles, or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

HAND PROTECTION: Wear gloves for routine industrial use. When these products are used in conjunction with welding, wear gloves that protect from sparks and flame (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Iron, a main component of this product:

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 7.86
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not available.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: 1536°C (2797°F)
pH: Not applicable.
BOILING POINT: 3000°C (5432°F)
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

The following information is for Nickel, a main component of this product:

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 8.90
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 1810°C: 1
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: 1455°C (790°F)
BOILING POINT: 2920°C (1604°F)
pH: Not applicable.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.

The following information is for the product:

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product consists of rods with no odor.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance is a distinctive characteristic of this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Compounds of nickel, iron, and manganese.

NOTE: The composition and quality of welding fumes and gases are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure, and electrodes used. Other conditions that could also influence the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include coatings on metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the work area, the quality of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, and the presence of other contaminates in the atmosphere. When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Fume and gas decomposition products, not the ingredients in the electrode, are important. Concentration of the given fume or gas component may decrease or increase by many times the original concentration. New compounds in the electrode may form. Decomposition products of normal operations include those originating from volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the product's components, plus those from base metals, and any coating (as noted previously). The best method to determine the actual composition of generated fumes and gases is to take an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in breathing zone. For additional information, refer to the American Welding Society Publication, "Fumes and Gases in the Welding Environment".

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with strong acids, oxidizers, halogens, and phosphorous. Nickel (a component of this product) is not compatible with fluoride, hydrazine, performic acid, selenium, and sulfur.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Presented below are human toxicological data available for the components of this product present in concentration greater than 1%. Other data for animals are available for the components of this product, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

IRON:
TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg; BAH, gastrointestinal tract, blood effects.

MANGANESE: TCLo (inhalation-man) 2.3 mg/m^3; brain, central nervous system effects.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are listed as follows:

BARIUM FLUORIDE (as a Barium Compound): EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity); EPA-NL (Not Likely to be Carcinogenic in Humans); ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

IRON (as Iron Oxide): IARC-3 Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans);,ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

MANGANESE: EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)

NICKEL, ELEMENTAL, METAL: IARC-2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans), MAK-1 (Substances which Cause Caner in Man), NIOSH-X, (Carcinogen Defined with no Further Categorization); NTP-R (Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen), ACGIH TLV-A5 (Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen)

The other components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL, OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product's dusts or fumes may be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes. Fumes may be irritating to the respiratory system.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Nickel (a component of this product) is a potential skin and respiratory sensitizer, causing symptoms such as asthma, rashes, welts, and conjunctivitis in susceptible 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 available for Nickel (a component of this product); these date were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound.

Embryotoxicity This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of Nickel and Barium Fluoride (components of this product) indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product occur naturally in the environment and are expected to persist in the environment for an extended period of time. Iron, nickel, and manganese will react with water and air to form a variety of stable metal oxide compounds. Environmental data are available for the components of this product as follows:

Nickel: Water solubility: Insoluble. Nickel is stable in air at ordinary temperature and is not affected by water. No data were found to suggest that nickel is involved in any biological transformation in the aquatic environment.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: The components of this product occur naturally in the environment and are essential for plant and animal life. Nickel (a component of this product) is extremely toxic to citrus plants. Refer to section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional data on the effects on animals. Specific data on test animals are available but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product may cause adverse effects on aquatic life. Nickel (a component of this product) is toxic to aquatic life. Exposure of 0.095 ppm of Nickel for 3 weeks to Daphnid and Fathead minnows affected reproduction in these fish.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT HAZARDOUS (Per 49 CFR 172.101) BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not applicable.
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not applicable.
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not applicable.
PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not applicable.

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2000: Not applicable.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated as a marine pollutant by the Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This material is not considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Iron	NO	NO	NO
Nickel	NO	YES	YES
Manganese	NO	NO	YES

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Nickel = 100 lbs (45.4 kg), [applicable only if the diameter of the solid material is less than 100 micrometers].

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Manganese, dust and compounds, fume, Nickel.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Manganese, Nickel.
Florida - Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: Manganese, Nickel.
Massachusetts - Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
Michigan - Critical Materials Register: Nickel.
Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Manganese, Nickel.
Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Nickel.
Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Nickel.
Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Nickel, metal and soluble compounds.
West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Manganese, Nickel, metal and soluble compounds.
Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Manganese, Nickel, metal and soluble compounds

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): Nickel is on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING: This product may contain chemicals, and when used for welding may produce fumes or gases containing chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, and/or birth defects (or other reproductive harm.)**

LABELING (Precautionary Statements):

WARNING:

PROTECT yourself and others. Read and understand this information.
FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous to your health.
ARC RAYS can injure your eyes and burn skin.
ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Before use, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), and your employer's safety policies.
- Keep your head out of the fumes.
- Use enough ventilation, exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area.
- Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.
- See American National Standard Z49.1 *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126. OSHA Safety and Health Standards, *29 CFR 1910*, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS INFORMATION

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The Nickel component of these products is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: D2A and D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
9163 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1002
858/565-0302

DATE OF PRINTING: November 30, 2010

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. To the best of the Harris Products Group knowledge, the information and recommendations contained in this publication are reliable and accurate as of the date of issue. However, accuracy, suitability, or completeness are not guaranteed, and no warranty, guarantee, or representation, expressed or implied, is made by the Harris Products Group. as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained in this and other publications the Harris Products Group. assumes no responsibility in connection therewith; nor can it be assumed that all acceptable safety measures may not be required under particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour **Time Weighted Average (TWA)**, the 15-minute **Short Term Exposure Limit**, and the instantaneous **Ceiling Level**. Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

CPR - Canadian Product Regulations

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - this exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - **Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health** level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. **O**ccupational **S**afety and **H**ealth **A**dministration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **R**ecommended **E**xposure **L**evels (**REL**s). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **N**ational **F**ire **P**rotection **A**ssociation (**NFPA**). LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD_{50}** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC_{50}** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m^3** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause death. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. The acronyms used are: **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, respectively. **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)**; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the materials package label.