



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.D.S.). 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** salesinfo@jwharris.com 513-754-2000
www.harrisproductsgroup.com

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY-DISCLAIMER

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): 600 Flux
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Inorganic Borates
SYNONYMS: Bronze Brazing flux
PRODUCT USE: Metal Processing Operations
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 0029
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP.
ADDRESS: 4501 Quality Place, Mason, Ohio 45040
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-800-733-4043
DATE OF PREPARATION: August 25, 2010

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER mg/m ³
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Borax The following exposure limits are for "Borates, tetra, sodium salts, anhydrous".	1330-43-4	35-65	1	NE	10 (Vacated 1989 PELs)	NE	NE	NIOSH: 1
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	35-65	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product consists of a white powder with no odor. Inhalation or contact with this product can cause irritation. Ingestion may be fatal. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce irritating vapors and gases (i.e. Boron oxides). Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

The most significant routes of over-exposure for this product are by skin or eye contact. During Brazing operations, the most significant routes of exposure are inhalation.

INHALATION: If fumes, dusts or powders generated by this product are inhaled, irritation of the nose and mucous membranes may occur. Symptoms of such over-exposure include sneezing, coughing and difficulty breathing.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact of the dusts or powders, generated by this product, with the eyes or the skin can cause irritation and reddening. Skin contact with Boric Acid, a component of this product, is reported to produce significant health effects in humans. Prolonged or repeated skin over-exposures can result in dermatitis with symptoms such as dry, red, itchy skin. Repeated over-exposures may cause borism, with symptoms such as dry skin eruptions and gastrointestinal disorders.

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



INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a route of occupational exposure for this product. If this product is ingested, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, cyanosis, convulsions, and coma can occur. Ingestion of 5-20 grams of Boric Acid, a component of this product, has been fatal in adult humans.

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. Symptoms such as those described for "Ingestion" may occur.

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

ACUTE: This product can be irritating to eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If powders are inhaled, irritation of the mucous membranes may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty. Though unlikely to occur during occupational use, ingestion of this product can produce nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; ingestion of more than 5 grams may be fatal.

CHRONIC: Persistent irritation and dermatitis may result from repeated exposures to this product. Repeated over-exposures may cause borism (dry skin eruptions and gastrointestinal disorders).

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	0
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			X
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8
See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings			

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention if any adverse reaction occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters 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 this product is 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.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT, °C (method): Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °C: Not flammable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Halon: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

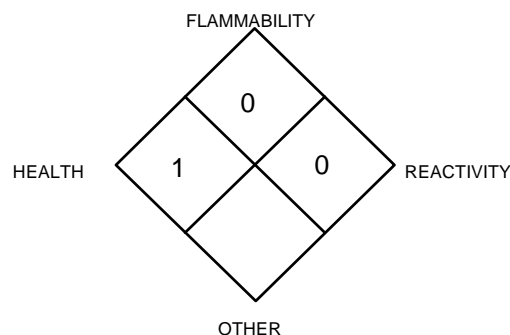
Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and gases containing boron and sodium compounds.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

NFPA RATING



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level C: triple gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), chemically resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Air-Purifying Respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter. **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), and a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus should be worn when oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.**

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

Pick-up, sweep-up, or vacuum solid material carefully. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spilled residues in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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 hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to dusts or powders of 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. Open containers on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled.

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual powders; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

If 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: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment using soapy water before maintenance begins. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

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 use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. Use supplied air respiration protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. When this product is used in conjunction with brazing, 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 neoprene gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. When this product is used in conjunction with brazing, 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

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.55

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderately soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not available.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product consists of an odorless, white powder.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance is a distinctive characteristic of this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Boron and sodium compounds.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with strong oxidizers, alkali carbonates and hydroxides.

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. Other data for animals are available for the components of this product, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

BORIC ACID:

Skin-(Human) = 15 mg/3D-I Mild irritation effects

TDLo (Oral-Child) = 500 mg/kg;

Gastrointestinal tract effects

LDLo (Oral-Man) = 429 mg/kg;

Cardiovascular effects, Systemic effects

BORIC ACID (Continued):

TDLo (Oral-Child) = 500 mg/kg;

Gastrointestinal tract effects

LDLo (Oral-Woman) = 200 mg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Infant) = 800 mg/kg/4W-I

LDLo (Oral-Infant) = 934 mg/kg

LDLo (Skin-Infant) = 1200 mg/kg

BORIC ACID (Continued):

LDLo (Skin-Child) = 4 g/kg/4 days

LDLo (Skin-Man) = 2430 mg/kg

LDLo (Skin-Child) = 1500 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Infant) = 1100 mg/kg

TDLo (Unreported-Man) = 170 mg/kg;

Gastrointestinal tract effects

LDLo (Unreported-Man) = 147 mg/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The 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 can be irritating to contaminated skin and eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not known to be sensitizers with repeated or prolonged use.

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. Studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of Boric Acid (a component of this product) indicate mutagenic effects.

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

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of Boric Acid and Borax (components of this product) indicate adverse reproductive effects.

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) associated with the components of this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product will slowly react with water, oxygen, and other compounds to form a variety of boron and sodium compounds. The following environmental data are available for the components of the product:

Boric Acid: Log K_{OW} = 0.7570. Water Solubility = 4.7% Boric Acid is leachable through normal soil.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is harmful to animal life in very low concentrations. Specific data on test animals are available, but are not presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet. Boric Acid is toxic to plants at the following levels: alfalfa and vegetables tolerate 2-4 mg/L; potatoes, corn, tomatoes, peas and grain 1-2 mg/L, citrus fruit no more than 0.5-1 mg/L.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product will cause adverse effects on aquatic life. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the components of this product.

Boric Acid:

LC50 (trout) = 100 ppm/ soft water 4 days

LC50 (trout) = 79 ppm/ hard water 4 days

LC50 (catfish) = 155 ppm/ soft water 4 days

LC50 (catfish) = 22 ppm/ hard water 4 days

LC50 (goldfish) = 46 ppm/ soft water 4 days

LC50 (goldfish) = 75 ppm/ hard water 4 days

LC50 (Daphnia magna) = 133 mg/L/ 48-hr

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, 1996: 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

COMPONENT	SARA 302	SARA 304	SARA 313
Boric Acid	NO	NO	NO
Borax	NO	NO	NO

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

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

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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

Alaska-Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: None.

California-Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: None.

Florida-Substance List None.

Illinois-Toxic Substance List None.

Kansas-Section 302/313 List None.

Massachusetts-Substance List: None.

Minnesota-List of Hazardous Substances: None.

Missouri-Employer Information/Toxic Substance List None.

New Jersey-Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: None.

North Dakota-List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: None.

Pennsylvania-Hazardous Substance List: Boron Sodium Oxide.

Rhode Island-Hazardous Substance List: None.

Texas-Hazardous Substance List: None.

West Virginia-Hazardous Substance List: None.

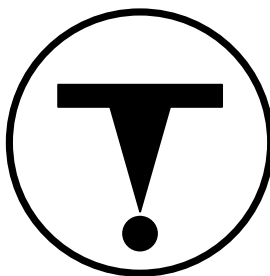
Wisconsin-Toxic and Hazardous Substances: None.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of these fluxes is on the California Proposition 65 lists. The State of California requires the following information: **WARNING:** This product may contain chemicals, and when used 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): **CAUTION!** MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. Avoid breathing dusts, and powders. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not take internally. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, safety glasses (or colored absorptive lens), body protection and respiratory protection, as appropriate, for welding or brazing operations. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved respiratory protection, as appropriate. **FIRST-AID:** In case of skin or eye contact with product, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. In case of thermal burn, flush area with water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if adverse reaction occurs, or in the event of a thermal burn. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep or vacuum spilled material. Place in suitable container. Flush area with water. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, respiratory system.

WHMIS SYMBOLS: **D2A:** Poisonous and infectious material. Materials causing other toxic effects.



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
9163 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1002
619/565-0302
August 26, 2010

DATE OF PRINTING:

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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.

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. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs)**. 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 **National Fire Protection Association (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: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - 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/m³** 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.