



THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) HAS BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL UNDER THAT STANDARD. (REFER TO THE OSHA CLASSIFICATION IN SEC. I.) THIS INFORMATION IS REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED FOR SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE. THE EXPOSURE TO THE COMMUNITY, IF ANY, IS QUITE DIFFERENT.

## 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Distributor Name: Superior Sewing Machine & Supply LLC  
 Distributor Address: 48 West 25th Street  
 Telephone Number: (212) 691-5900  
 Fax. No.: (212) 807-8743  
 Product Name: Ferrous Products  
 Synonyms: Machine Knives, Circular Saws  
 Chemical Family: Metallic  
 Formula: Not applicable to mixtures  
 Description: Metal  
 Hazard Classification: Dust or fume is classified as skin and eye irritant, lung toxin. Finished metal alloy is not hazardous

## 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

General Hazard Statement: Solid metallic products are classified as “articles” and do not constitute a hazardous materials in solid form under the definitions of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.122). Any articles manufactured from these solid products would be generally classified as non-hazardous. 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 is for the hazardous elements which may be released during processing.

### Product Composition

ELEMENT	CAS#	OSHA PEL	TLV UNITS
Aluminum (AL)	7429-90-5	-----	10.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Boron (B)	7440-42-8	2.00 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	
Carbon (C)	1333-86-4	3.50 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	3.50 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Calcium (Ca)	7440-70-2	15.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	1.00 0.50 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	0.50mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.10 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	0.10 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	0.20 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Iron (Fe)	1309-37-1	10.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Manganese (MN)	7439-96-5	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Molybdenum (MO)	7439-98-7	15.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	10.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	1.00 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	1.00 mg/M <sup>3</sup>



Niobium (Nb)	7440-03-1	-----	
Nitrogen (N)	7227-37-9	-----	
Phosphorus (P)	7723-14-0	0.1 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	-----	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur (S)	7704-34-9	13.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	13.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Tantalum (Ta)	7440-25-7	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	2.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	2.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Titanium (Ti)	7440-32-6	15.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Tungsten (W)	7440-33-7	-----	5.0 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Vanadium (V) Dust	1314-62-1	0.50 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Vanadium (V) Fumes	1314-62-1	10.10 mg/M <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/M <sup>3</sup>

**NOTE: NOT ALL OF THE INGREDIENTS ARE PART OF EACH STEEL TYPE  
GO TO PAGE 6 FOR SPECIFIC ANALYSIS**

### 3 – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact of dust or fume with skin, eyes, and clothing. Upon contact with skin or eyes, wash off with water. Use of good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust along with adequate ventilation will keep airborne concentrations to a minimum

#### Storage/Handling Conditions:

In solid form, this material poses no special storage requirements.  
Waste Disposal: Metal working wastes may be classified as “hazardous waste” or as some other form of regulated waste. Consult with Federal, State, or Local officials regarding waste determinations and proper disposal.

#### Product Stability and Compatibility:

Stability:	Chemically Stable
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Reacts with strong acids to generate hydrogen gas.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	Metallic oxides
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

### 4 - PHYSICAL DATA

Physical State	Solid
Boiling Point (°F)	5000 °F
Melting point	2400-2850°F
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate	NA
Odorless metal	Grey metallic luster
% Volatile ( by volume)	NA
Specific gravity (H2O=1)	7.4 – 8.7
Vapor Pressure (MM HG)	NA
Vapor Density ( Air=1)	NA



## 5 – PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

### *Personal Protection for Routine Use of Product:*

Eye Protection	Use safety glasses
Lung Protection	Respiratory protection should be used if fumes or dust occur and TLV limits are exceeded.
Hand Protection	Cut resistant gloves when machining or handling sharp edges

## 6 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

### *Flammability Data:*

Flammable:	No
Combustible:	No
Pyrophoric:	No
Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature:	Not Applicable
Flammable limits at normal atmospheric temperature and pressure (Percent volume in air)	LEL: Not Applicable UEL: Not Applicable

### *HMIS Ratings:*

Health:	2 (dust or fume only)
Flammability:	0
Reactivity:	0

### *Extinguishing Media:*

Not Applicable: Finished Metal product will not burn.

### *Fire Fighting Techniques and Comments:*

Not applicable finished metal product will not burn.

## 7 – REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### *Conditions under Which This Product May Be Unstable:*

Temperatures Above:	Stable at normal temperatures
Mechanical Shock or Impact:	No
Electrical (Static) Discharge:	No
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Incompatible Materials:	Strong Acids will release Hydrogen Gas
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Metallic Oxides And Hydrogen Gas

## 8 – FIRST AID



**Eyes**

Immediately flush out fume and dust particles with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately

**Skin**

Brush off dust and wash thoroughly with plenty of soap and water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

**Ingestion**

Not a likely route, but, if ingested a large amount of dust seek medical attention.

**Inhalation**

Dust & Fumes, Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

**9 – TOXICOLOGY AND HEALTH INFORMATION**

**Routes of Absorption**

For dust: Ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation, and eye contact.  
For fume: Inhalation, eye contact, and dermal contact. The finished metal product is not hazardous.

**Warning Statements and Warning Properties**

Maybe harmful if metal dust or fume is inhaled, ingested or exposed to skin or eyes. Metal dust and/or fume may cause skin, eye, mucous membrane or respiratory irritation. The finished metal product is not hazardous.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**

Asthma and emphysema may be aggravated by exposure to the dust or fume.

**Acute Target Organ Toxicity**

Lung damage may occur from inhalation of large amounts of dust or fume.

**10 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

This material as a product is not regulated as a DOT hazardous material.

**11 – SPILL AND LEAKAGE PROCEDURES**

**Spill Procedures:** Not Applicable. Finished Metal products will not spill or leak

**Spill Residues:** Dispose of per guideline under section 12, waste Disposal



## 12 – WASTE DISPOSAL

If this product becomes a waste, it DOES NOT meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261, in that it does not exhibit the characteristics of hazardous waste of Subpart C, nor is it listed as a hazardous waste under Subpart D.

If this material becomes a waste, it should be sent to a metal recycle.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THE USER OF THIS MATERIAL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.

## 13 – ADDITIONAL DISCLOSER INFORMATION

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HYDE TOOLS IS NOT A PRODUCER OF STEEL, ONLY A CONVERTER OF PURCHASED MATERIALS THEN CONVERTED INTO VARIOUS FORMS.

**SHARPENING** OF KNIVES OR CIRCULAR SAW PRODUCTS IS NECESSARY. CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO USE THE APPROPRIATE GRINDING WHEEL SPECIFICATIONS AND AMPLE AMOUNTS OF COOLANT. IF NOT, KNIFE CRACKING AND DANGEROUS FAILURE MAY OCCUR. HARMFUL DUST MAY BE CREATED WHEN SHARPENING AND PROTECTIVE RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT IS RECOMMENDED.

**WELDING** ON A KNIFE OR CIRCULAR SAW IS NOT RECOMMENDED DUE TO THE CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS AND A PHYSICAL HAZARD MAY HAPPEN, SUCH AS BREAKING OR CRACKS MAY APPEAR.

**CUTTING** OF A KNIFE OR CIRCULAR PRODUCT IS NOT RECOMMENDED AS THE FINISHED PRODUCT IS SUPPLIED HARDENED. DO NOT TORCH OR GAS CUT, BAND OR WHEEL CUT AS KNIFE IS IN A HRDENED STATE AND MAY BREAK.

**SWAGING**, TENSIONING AND/OR STRAIGHTENING OF A KNIFE OR CIRCULAR IS USUALLY REQUIRED AFTER PROLONG USE. ONLY SKILLED AND KNOWLEGEABLE INDIVIDUALS IN THE PROCESS SHOULD ATTEMPT THE PROCEDURE.

HAND, BODY, AND EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE WORN AT ALL TIMES WHEN DOING ANY OF THESE PROCEDURES.

## 14 – MAJOR REFERENCES

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALL WHO WILL USE, HANDLE, STORE, TRANSPORT, OR OTHERWISE BE EXPOSED TO THIS PRODUCT. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS WORKING WITH OR HANDLING THIS PRODUCT.



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**HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:**

**ALUMINUM**– dust/fines and fume: Low health risk by inhalation. Generally considered to be biologically inert (milling, cutting, grinding).

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**BORON**- May cause irritation of eyes, nose, and skin. Affects the central nervous, circulatory and digestive systems. May cause circulatory depression, vomiting and diarrhea, followed by shock and coma. Body temperatures may become subnormal and arthymatous rash may cover the entire body.

**CARBON**-Elemental carbon, as it exists in this product, is of very low toxicity. Health hazard data presented here is based on exposures to carbon black, not as it is found in this product. Chronic inhalation exposure to carbon black may result in temporary or permanent damage to lungs and heart. Pneumoconiosis has been found in workers engaged in the production of carbon black. Skin conditions such as inflammation of the hair follicles and oral mucosal lesions have also been reported from skin exposure. \* (for Carbon Black)

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: 2B\*    OSHA Regulated: No**

**CHROMIUM** - dust & fume: The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent on its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of very low toxicity. Welding fume generated from high chromium stainless steel may contain hexavalent chromium. This water – soluble hexavalent form is considerably more toxic. Adverse effects of the hexavalent form on the skin may include ulcerations, dermatitis, and allergic skin reactions. Inhalation of hexavalent chromium compounds can result in ulceration and perforation of the mucous membranes of the nasal septum, irritation of the pharynx and larynx, asthmatic bronchitis, bronchospasm, and edema. Respiratory symptoms may include coughing and wheezing, shortness of breath and nasal itch. Eye irritation or inflammation may also result. The NTP lists hexavalent chromium as a known human carcinogen. Chromium metal is listed as not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: 3    OSHA Regulated: No**

**Hexavalent Chromium (Chrome VI) (Health effects that may be formed during processing (Welding, etc.))**  
Can cause irritation of eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Skin contact: Can cause irritant dermatitis, allergic reactions, and skin ulcers. Chronic overexposures: can cause perforation of the nasal septum, respiratory sensitization, and asthma, fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), lung damage, kidney damage, lung cancer, nasal cancer, and cancer of the gastrointestinal tract. IARC/NTP: Listed as “known to be human carcinogen” by the NTP. Listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1)\*

**Carcinogenicity: Yes    NTP: 1    IARC: 1    OSHA Regulated: No**



**COBALT** – Inhalation of cobalt metal fumes and dust causes irritation of the nose and throat. Cobalt dust may cause an asthma like disease with symptoms ranging from cough, chronic bronchitis, shortness of breath and labored breathing, to decreased pulmonary function, nodular scarring of the lung tissue, permanent disability and death. Exposure to cobalt may cause weight loss, dermatitis (inflammation of the skin) and respiratory hypersensitivity.  
**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: 3    OSHA Regulated: No**

**COPPER** –Industrial exposure to copper fumes, dusts and/or mists results in metal fume fever, nausea, irritation of upper respiratory tract, and irritation of nasal mucous membranes. Chronic poisoning could aggravate individuals who suffer from Wilson’s disease, a genetic condition characterized by liver cirrhosis, brain damage, kidney disease, and copper disposition in the cornea (eye). Chronic overexposures: Can cause reduction in the number of red blood cells (anemia), skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes) and hair discoloration.  
**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**IRON** –Iron Oxide can be generated during arc welding of this product. Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide fumes and dusts may result in development of a benign pneumoconiosis, called siderosis, which is observable as an X-ray change. No physical impairment of lung function has been associated with siderosis. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron oxide may enhance the risk of lung cancer development in workers exposed to pulmonary carcinogens. Acute exposure may result in mild conjunctivitis.  
**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**MANGANESE** – **Manganese Oxide Fumes** can act as minor irritants to the eyes and respiratory tract and metal fume fever. Both acute and chronic exposures may adversely affect the central nervous system (manganism), pneumontitis (inflammation of lung tissue), and may cause fibrosis (scarring of lung tissue) and reproductive disorders (impotence) in males. Early symptoms may include weakness in lower extremities, sleepiness, salivation, nervousness, clumsiness, tremor, speech disturbances, mask like facial expressions, hypersomnia, anorexia, dry throat, cough, chest tightness, dyspnea, flu like fever, low back pain, vomiting, malaise, kidney damage and apathy. Bronchitis, pneumontitis, lack of coordination; resembling Parkinson’s disease (apathy, weakness, etc.). The central nervous system is the chief site of the injury, and there may be adverse blood and kidney effects. Chronic manganese poisoning is not a fatal disease although it is extremely disabling. Some individuals may be hyper susceptible to manganese. Freshly formed manganese fume has caused fever and chills similar to metal fume fever.  
**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**MOLYBDENUM** – Dust of metallic molybdenum has caused difficulty in breathing, general weakness, dizziness, chest pain, expectoration, fatigue, headache, anorexia, and joint and muscle pain. Molybdenum has caused anemia and poor growth in experimental animals. Molybdenum may also cause pneumoconiosis and irritation to the lung and eyes. In rats, dusts of metallic molybdenum have caused growth, depression and thickening of intraalveolar septa, which contained connective tissue fibers.  
**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**NICKEL**- Nickel fumes are respiratory irritants and have been known to cause of asthma, pneumonia, pulmonary edema and pulmonary fibrosis in welders using nickel alloys. Airborne nickel contaminated dusts are regarded as capable of producing lung cancer. The risk is higher for workers at primary nickel smelters and refineries than for workers exposed to nickel alloys. Skin contact may cause an allergic rash. Nickel itch is the dermatitis resulting from sensitization to nickel. Itching can occur up to 7 days before skin eruption occurs. The primary skin eruption is reddening, or infection of the hair follicles, which may be followed by skin ulceration. Nickel sensitivity, once acquired, is apparently not lost.  
**Carcinogenicity: Yes    NTP: 1    IARC: 1    OSHA Regulated: No**

**NIوبيUM (COLUMBIUM)**- Niobium, when inhaled, is retained mainly in the lungs, and secondarily in bones. It interferes with Calcium as an activator of enzyme systems. In laboratory animals, inhalation of niobium nitride and/or pentoxide leads to scarring of the lungs at exposure levels of 40mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Columbium is a moderate eye irritant and a powerful skin irritant in laboratory animals.



**SILICON-** No chronic debilitating symptoms indicated. Chronic exposure to inert dusts of silicon can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Accumulation in lungs may be responsible for benign pneumoniosis, but, is not considered to be responsible for pulmonary functional impairment or respiratory symptoms. In tracheal administration of silicon in rabbits produced significant pulmonary lesions.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**TITANIUM-** Elemental titanium is an inert material. Titanium dioxide may be generated in welding fumes from this product. At extremely high concentrations titanium dioxide has induced lung cancer in rats. Titanium dioxide dust is a mild pulmonary, eye, and skin irritant. Rats exposed to titanium dioxide developed small focal areas of emphysema, which were attributable to large deposits of dust. Excessive exposure in humans may result in slight changes in the lungs. The dusts of titanium dioxide can be placed in the nuisance category. (\* for Titanium Dioxide)

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: 3    OSHA Regulated: No**

**TUNGSTEN-** Chronic exposure to Tungsten dust has been reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis, characterized by cough, labored breathing, and wheezing. Dermatitis (inflammation of the skin), primarily on the side of the neck, inner forearm, and the backs of the hands, was also reported. Dusts of tungsten, pose a hazard considered to be somewhat greater than that of nuisance dust.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**VANADIUM-** The health hazards associated with exposure to vanadium are dependent on its oxidization state. This product contains elemental vanadium. Elemental vanadium could be oxidized to vanadium pent oxide during welding. The pent oxide form is more toxic than the elemental form. Chronic exposure to vanadium pent oxide dust and fumes may cause severe irritation of the eyes, skin, upper respiratory tract, persistent inflammation of the trachea and bronchi, pulmonary edema, and systemic poisoning. Signs and symptoms of over exposure include; conjunctivitis, nasopharyngitis, cough, labored breathing, rapid heartbeat, lung changes, chronic bronchitis, skin pallor, greenish-black tongue and an allergic skin rash.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**OIL COATING-** Some products are supplied with an oil coating or have residual oil from the manufacturing process. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with oil may result in skin irritation, dermatitis, or both. If the product is heated well above ambient temperatures or machined, oil vapor, or mist may be generated. Symptoms of inhalation over exposure can be a burning sensation in mouth, throat, stomach, vomiting, tract irritation and neurological effects such as headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and central nervous system depression. Mineral oils, untreated and mildly treated oils are listed by IARC as Carcinogenic to humans.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: No    OSHA Regulated: No**

**WELDING FUMES-** are the fumes that result from various welding operations. The primary components are oxides of the metals involved such as iron, zinc, chromium, aluminum, or nickel. Symptoms of acute exposure can result in eye, nose, and throat irritation, fever, chills, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, muscle pain, and a metallic taste in mouth. Chronic exposure can result in respiratory effects including coughing, wheezing, and decreased pulmonary function. **IARC:** Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B)  
Additional information: In one study, occupational asthma was associated with exposures to fumes from aluminum welding.

**Carcinogenicity: See above    NTP: No    IARC: 2B    OSHA Regulated: No**

**TEFLON COATING – (One Coat Black)** Exposure to component solvents vapors concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effect such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effect on kidney, liver, and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Through skin re-absorption, solvents can cause some of the effects described here. Repeated or prolonged contact with the





preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.

**NOTE:** This is in the liquid form. All hazardous components are removed during cure and what is left are resin, PTFE and carbon black. There is no SDS for the cured coating.

**Carcinogenicity: N/A    NTP: No    IARC: 2B    OSHA Regulated: No**

**RUST PREVENTATIVE-**

**IARC Classification Definitions:**

- Group 1:                      Carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence that a casual relationship existed between exposure to the agent and human cancer.
- Group 2A:                    Probably carcinogenic to humans. There is limited sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- Group 2B:                    Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- Group 3:                     Not classified as to carcinogenicity to humans.
- Group 4:                     Probably not carcinogenic to humans.

**NTP (National Toxicology Program) Classifications:**

- 1:                              Known to be carcinogenic; sufficient evidence from human studies.
- 2:                              Reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen; limited evidence from studies in humans or sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals.

**WARNING: Proposition 65: Some of the chemicals in this product is known to the state of California to cause cancer.**