Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid
Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 3758
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MSDS No. 663603002
Revision Date 07/14/1999

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

WARNING:
Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed.
Can Cause Liver and Kidney Damage.
Can be absorbed through the skin.
Can cause eye and skin irritation.
Overexposure to vapor can cause temporary blurring of vision.
Spills can cause slipping hazard.

Emergency Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State</th>
<th>Liquid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Clear to light amber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Mild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING:</td>
<td>Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can Cause Liver and Kidney Damage.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spills can cause slipping hazard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Number</td>
<td>663603002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Family</td>
<td>Specialty Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Brake Fluid;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Former ILS Code: 63603;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legacy Code No.: 7069X001;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 663603003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Name(s)</th>
<th>CAS Registry No.</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether</td>
<td>143-22-6</td>
<td>45 - 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</td>
<td>112-34-5</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Diethylene Glycol</td>
<td>111-46-6</td>
<td>1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Diethylene glycol monopropyl ether</td>
<td>6881-94-3</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether</td>
<td>111-90-0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether</td>
<td>112-50-5</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry  Skin contact. Eye Contact.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure
Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid

Inhalation
Overexposure to glycol and glycol ether vapors or mists can cause respiratory tract irritation. In general, this effect becomes noticable with airborne concentrations of approximately 60 ppm. Cough and a burning sensation in the trachea are symptoms of inhalation exposures above 80 ppm. Overexposure to glycols and glycol ethers can cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms include headache, weakness, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, loss of coordination and increased heart rate. Seisures, convulsions, coma and death are possible at extremely high concentrations.

Eye Contact
This product can cause moderate eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid or sprays. Also, this product can cause redness, tearing and blurred vission.

Skin Contact
This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation with short-term exposure. This material may be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion
The predominant hazard associated with this product is ingestion of large quantities at a single time. During the first 12 hours, the patient may experience central nervous system effects such as headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, loss of judgement and coordination. In mild cases, the patient may appear to be drunk but without the breath odor of alcohol. In more severe cases the patient will experience cardiopulmonary symptoms including mild high blood pressure, abnormally fast heartbeat and elevated breathing rate. Convulsions and coma are possible. Kidney complications, including slow or no production of urine may be expected 24 to 72 hours after ingestion.

Osha Health Hazard Classification is indicated by an “X” in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no “X” is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSHA Health Hazard Classification</th>
<th>OSHA Physical Hazard Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irritant</td>
<td>Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitizer</td>
<td>Highly Toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

Eye Contact
Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact
If liquid contact the skin, rinse the exposed area with water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if skin irritation or pain persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods such as gloves and shoes.

Ingestion
If swallowed, give two glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Induce vomiting only upon the advise of a physician. Seek medical attention immediately.
Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid

Notes to Physician
Ingestion of lower molecular weight glycols have produced an accumulation of glycolate and glyoxalate which form lactate and results in metabolic acidosis, renal failure, heart failure, and pulmonary edema. Kidney insufficiency has been reported after two to three days of ingestion. The kidney failure may be caused by accumulation of calcium oxalate crystals. Crystalluria can be an early sign of glycol poisoning.

The decision to induce or not to induce emesis in ingestions must be carefully considered. Measures to decrease absorption may be useful. If the patient has signs of esophageal or gastrointestinal tract irritation or burns, or has evidence of a decreased sensorium, a depressed gag reflex, or impending shock, induced emesis should be avoided.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification
OSHA/NFPA Class-IIIIB combustible liquid. Slightly combustible!

Flash Point Method
OPEN CUP: 121°C (250°F) (Estimated).

Lower Flammable Limit
No data. Upper Flammable Limit No data.

Autoignition Temperature
Not available.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Combustion gases may contain CO, CO2, irritating and acrid combustion products.

Special Properties
When heated above its flash point temperature, this material will release vapors which, if exposed to an ignition source, can ignite. In enclosed spaces vapors can ignite with explosive force. Mists or sprays may burn at temperatures below the flash point.

Extinguishing Media
Use dry chemical, "alcohol" foam, Carbon Dioxide or Halon.

Fire Fighting Protective Clothing
Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Slipping hazard; do not walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. For small spills, absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent material and place into waste containers for later disposal. Contain large spills to maximize product recovery or disposal. Prevent entry into waterways or sewers. In urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible. In natural environments, seek cleanup advice from specialists to minimize physical habitat damage. This material is miscible in water. Absorbent pads and similar materials can be used. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
Avoid water contamination and extreme temperatures to minimize product degradation. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, grind or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage
Store in resin-coated, stainless steel or aluminum containers. Iron containers are acceptable for short durations although lower molecular weight glycols can cause corrosion. Keep containers tightly closed to avoid moisture. Protect against physical damage. Keep separate from strong oxidizing agents. Avoid exposure to open flame, fire or extreme heat. Do not store at temperatures above 120° F or in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.
SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below). An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment
Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses equipped with side shields should be adequate protection under most conditions of use. Wear goggles and/or face shield if splashing or spraying is likely, especially if material is heated above 125°F (or 51°C). Have suitable eye wash water available.

Hand Protection
Use gloves constructed of glycol-resistant materials such as butyl rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. Use heat-protective gloves when handling product at elevated temperatures.

Body Protection
Use clean and impervious protective clothing (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat. If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower. Launder contaminated before reuse or discard. Wear heat protective boots and protective clothing when handling material at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection
Vaporization or misting is not expected at ambient temperatures. Therefore, the need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation. If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments
Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Diethylene glycol</td>
<td>TWA: 10 (mg/M³) from AIHA (WEEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether</td>
<td>TWA: 25 (ppm) from AIHA (WEEL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Odor</th>
<th>Specific Gravity</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Melting/Freezing Point</th>
<th>Vapor Pressure</th>
<th>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</th>
<th>Solubility in Water</th>
<th>Volatile Characteristics</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>Clear to light amber</td>
<td>Mild.</td>
<td>1.03 (Water = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>LT 1 mm of Hg (at 20°C)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Easily soluble in cold water, hot water.</td>
<td>Slightly volatile.</td>
<td>8.62 Lbs/gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volatile Characteristics
Slightly volatile.
**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Stability</th>
<th>Hazardous Polymerization</th>
<th>Not expected to occur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditions to Avoid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep away from extreme heat,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparks, open flame, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strongly oxidizing conditions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Materials Incompatibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen and strong oxidizers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous Decomposition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

**Toxicity Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Oral (LD50): Acute</th>
<th>Dermal (LD50): Acute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether</strong></td>
<td>5300 mg/kg [Rat]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</strong></td>
<td>2000 mg/kg [Guinea pig], 5660 mg/kg [Rat], 2200 mg/kg [Rabbit]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diethylene glycol</strong></td>
<td>12565 mg/kg [Rat], 13300 mg/kg [Mouse], 2690 mg/kg [Rabbit]</td>
<td>11890 mg/kg [Rabbit]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether</strong></td>
<td>5400 mg/kg [Rat], 6500 mg/kg [Mouse], 3670 mg/kg [Guinea pig]</td>
<td>8400 mg/kg [Rabbit]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A single eight hour exposure to rats at essentially saturated vapors resulted in no significant adverse effects. (Clayton and Clayton, 1991). The compound is not expected to cause significant skin irritation but may cause marked eye irritation with corneal injury. (Clayton and Clayton, 1991). In reproductive and developmental animal studies, triethylene glycol monobutyl ether did not exhibit fetotoxicity, teratogenic potential or maternal toxicity.

**Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether**

The minimum lethal human exposure to diethylene glycol monobutyl ether has not been delineated. One human case reported a dose of 2 mg/kg resulted in cyanosis, tachypnea, and slight uremia (Brennaas, 1960). Rats consuming drinking water for 30 days containing 0.094 and 0.65 g/kg/day developed reduction in appetite and histopathologic injury in either the kidney, liver, spleen, or testes (Smyth & Carpenter, 1948). Animal data suggested a low hazard potential associated with a single vapor inhalation exposure (Clayton & Clayton, 1991). However, in long term laboratory studies, certain glycol ethers have been associated with fetal malformations in rats. Also, glycol ethers may cause testicular atrophy leading to infertility. These effects may occur after repeated or prolonged exposure.

**Diethylene glycol**

The major hazard from diethylene glycol occurs following the ingestion of relatively large single doses. Diethylene glycol can cause central nervous system depression and hydropic degenerative lesions in the liver and kidney. Anuria from tubular degeneration can prove fatal within a few days. In a 1937 case study, 105 fatalities occurred among 353 people who ingested a solution of sulfanilamide in an aqueous mixture containing 72% diethylene glycol. The symptoms included nausea, dizziness, and pain in the kidney region. In a few days, oliguria and anuria, with death resulting from uremic poisoning. (Amdur, Doull and Klaasen, 1991). Autopsies revealed that the principal signs of intoxication were in the kidneys and liver (cortical necroses, nephrosis with severe vacuolization of the tubular epithelium, liver congestion and fatty degeneration. (AIHA, 1999)

Reproductive toxicity was noted in a mouse continuous breeding study with large doses of diethylene glycol in drinking water. In addition, health effects including liver and kidney disease were noted in studies with pregnant rats receiving undiluted diethylene glycol. The relevance of these large dose studies to human health is not certain.

**Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether**

In laboratory studies, signs of toxicity from ingestion included ataxia followed by central nervous system depression, prostration, coma and death. The kidneys appeared to be the organs most affected. Microscopically, there was evidence of lung and heart inflammation, focal necrosis of the liver and vacuolation of the cortical kidney tubules with occasional tubular casts. The maximum reported non observable effect level (NOEL) was 0.49 g/kg. (AIHA, 1991).

Eye toxicity: 2-hr. Draize score 5.3/110
24-hr. Draize score 7.0/110
Pathological examination revealed no signs of toxic effects to rats after exposure to a saturated vapor.
Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid

concentration for six hours. (AIHA, 1991)
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether showed very weak mutagenic activity in some but not all strains of Salmonella typhimurium, both with and without metabolic activation. It was weakly mutagenic in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. In vivo, it showed no mutagenic activity measured in the mouse micronucleus test (AIHA, 1991).
In a 2-year, three generation study of rats, kidney damage and changes in the liver, spleen and intestine were reported at 0.95 g/kg/day.

Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether:
In an irritation bioassay, approximately 0.03 mL undiluted triethylene glycol monoethyl ether was applied to human skin with a semioccluded patch for 24 hours on three consecutive days (Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories,1969). Mild erythema was the only effect reported.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diethylene glycol:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 Fathead Minnows, &gt;100 ppm/96 hrs. (Static Test Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50 Daphnia Magna, 0.3 - 1 ppm/96 hrs. (Static Test Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Effect Level, Selenastrum Capricornutum, 100 ppm (Static Test Environment)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Fate

This product is miscible in water and is expected to disperse in marine environments. The component diethylene glycol will biodegrade in warmer water, with a half-life of at least ten days. In laboratory studies, however, little degradation of diethylene glycol occurred after 14 days with water temperatures of 8º C (46º F).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues. Empty drums and pails retain residue. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose this product's empty container to heat, flame, or other ignition sources. DO NOT attempt to clean it. Empty drums and pails should be drained completely, properly bunged or sealed, and promptly sent to a reconditioner.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status

Not a U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name

Hydraulic Fluids other than Petroleum

Hazard Class

Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Packing Group(s)

Not applicable.

UN/NA ID

Not applicable.

Reportable Quantity

A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for any components of this material.

Placards

Emergency Response Guide No.

Not applicable.

HAZMAT STCC No.

Not applicable.

MARPOL III Status

Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.
SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for “Extremely Hazardous Substances” listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1989 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by “Hazard Category” as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:
Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard,

SARA 313
This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA:
- Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether, CAS Number, 143-22-6 Concentration: 45 - 55%
- Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, CAS Number, 112-34-5 Concentration: 20 - 50%
- Diethylene glycol monopropyl ether, CAS Number, 6881-94-3 Concentration: 1 - 5%
- Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, CAS Number, 111-90-0 Concentration: 1 - 5%
- Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether, CAS Number, 112-50-5 Concentration: 1 - 5%

CERCLA
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of “hazardous substances” equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term “hazardous substance” does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.

CWA
This product is not known to contain the any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

New Jersey
For New Jersey labeling refer to components listed in Section 2.

Additional Regulatory Remarks
No additional regulatory remarks.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 1.0
Revision Date 07/14/1999
Print Date Printed on 05/03/2000.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP = Approximately         EQ = Equal         GT = Greater Than      LT = Less Than         NA = Not Applicable         ND = No Data        NE = Not
Established

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists     AIHA = American Industrial Hygiene Association
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer             NTP = National Toxicology Program
NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NPCA = National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association HMIS = Hazardous Materials Information System
NFPA = National Fire Protection Association EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid

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THE CONDITIONS OR METHODS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND MAY BE BEYOND OUR KNOWLEDGE. FOR THIS AND OTHER REASONS, WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT.

* * * * * END OF MSDS * * * * *