



Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
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MSDS No. 663603002
Revision Date 07/14/1999

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	2	2
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

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

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Clear to light amber.	Odor	Mild.
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.			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Requirements See Section 8 for Details
 


SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Mystik® DOT 3 Brake Fluid	Technical Contact	(918) 495-5933
Product Number	663603002	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	Mixture	CHEMTREC Emergency	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Specialty Oil		
Synonyms	Brake Fluid; Former ILS Code: 63603; Legacy Code No.: 7069X001; CITGO SAP Product Code No.: 663603003		

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

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

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

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Inhalation	Overexposure to glycol and glycol ether vapors or mists can cause respiratory tract irritation. In general, this effect becomes noticeable 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. Seizures, 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 vision.
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.
Chronic Health Effects Summary	Certain glycols and glycol ethers have been associated with birth defects in laboratory animals at doses which were toxic to the mother. In repeated exposure studies, certain glycols produced skin irritation and severe eye irritation with corneal damage in laboratory animals. Chronic ingestion studies with lower molecular weight glycols resulted in kidney damage with calcium deposits. Also, calcium oxalate crystals were identified in brain tissue of experimental animals. Limited information is available regarding the effects of chronic inhalation of glycol and glycol ethers in humans.
Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Persons with preexisting kidney or liver diseases may have their conditions aggravated by ingestion of or overexposure to this product.
Target Organs	Kidneys, Liver, Skin, Eyes, Central Nervous System (CNS).
Carcinogenic Potential	This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.

OSHA 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).							
OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
Irritant <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic <input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible <input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive <input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric <input type="checkbox"/>			
Sensitizer <input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic <input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable <input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer <input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive <input type="checkbox"/>			
Corrosive <input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic <input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas <input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide <input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable <input type="checkbox"/>			

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.

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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-IIIB 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, CO ₂ , 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.

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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

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
1) Diethylene glycol	TWA: 10 (mg/M ³) from AIHA (WEEL)
2) Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	TWA: 25 (ppm) from AIHA (WEEL)

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Clear to light amber.	Odor	Mild.
Specific Gravity	1.03 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable.	Vapor Density	GT 1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range	205°C (401°F)	Melting/Freezing Point			Not available.
Vapor Pressure	LT 1 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)	Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)			Not available.
Solubility in Water	Easily soluble in cold water, hot water.	Volatile Characteristics			Slightly volatile.
Additional Properties	Density = 8.62 Lbs/gal.				

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.		
Materials Incompatibility	Oxygen and strong oxidizers.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

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

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rat].

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Guinea pig]. 5660 mg/kg [Rat]. 2200 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Diethylene glycol:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 12565 mg/kg [Rat]. 13300 mg/kg [Mouse]. 2690 mg/kg [Rabbit].

DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 11890 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether:

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5400 mg/kg [Rat]. 6500 mg/kg [Mouse]. 3670 mg/kg [Guinea pig].

DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 8400 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

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 no 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

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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

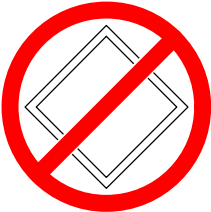
Ecotoxicity	Diethylene glycol: LC50 Fathead Minnows, >100 ppm/96 hrs. (Static Test Environment) LC50 Daphnia Magna, 0.3 - 1 ppm/96 hrs. (Static Test Environment) No Effect Level, <i>Selenastrum Capricornutum</i> , 100 ppm (Static Test Environment)
Environmental Fate	This product is miscible in water 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 8° C (46° 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.

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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 (RQ's) 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 material is subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA). Discharges or spills on or into waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	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 Right-to-Know Label	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 Established	EQ = Equal	GT = Greater Than	LT = Less Than	NA = Not Applicable	ND = No Data	NE = Not
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					

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