

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS DATE: 6/1/09
SUPERSEDES: All Previous

MANUFACTURER: MASTER COATING TECHNOLOGIES
2777 EAGANDALE BOULEVARD
EAGAN, MN 55121

MEDICAL AND TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CONTACT:
INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: Dry Erase Coating
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Waterbased 2K Urethane
SYNONYMS: **Part 1 – 0700 Part 2 – 0710**
DOT CLASSIFICATION: NOT REGULATED
CAS NUMBER: MIXTURE

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PART 1 (Isocyanate) - Color: Yellow **Form:** liquid **Odor:** Slight, Odorless.
PART 2 (Polyol) - Color: Clear to Milky **Form:** liquid **Odor:** Slight, Odorless

Emergency Overview

WARNING!

Part 1 is a Respiratory sensitizer if atomized. Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent. Do not spray or atomize this material or mixtures made using this material. These materials may cause skin irritation and may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with diisocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. These products may cause eye irritation upon contact with the eyes and lung damage if atomized and inhaled.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Inhalation, Eye Contact

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin Allergies, Eczema, Asthma, Respiratory disorders

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation

Acute Inhalation

Diisocyanate or polyisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific

bronchial hyper-reactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Chronic Inhalation

As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates at levels well below the exposure limits or guidelines. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

Skin

Acute Skin

Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

Chronic Skin

Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with diisocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Eye

Acute Eye

Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Chronic Eye

Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Ingestion

Acute Ingestion

May cause irritation; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity:

No Carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Part 1

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Polymeric Isocyanate

BOILING RANGE (F): Not Applicable, Decomposition

FREEZING POINT (F): : Approximately -24 °C (-11.2 °F)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: «Specific_Gravity» 1.1
VAPOR DENSITY: HDI Polyisocyanate: 5.2 X 10-9 @ 68 F (20 C) mmHg
% VOLATILE BY WEIGHT: <0.2%«Volatiles»
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg@68F): 17
Flash Point: 227 °C (440.6 °F) (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (ASTM D-93))
pH INFORMATION: «pH»
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1): nil
APPEARANCE/ODOR: «Appearance»
Lower Explosion Limit: Not Established
Upper Explosion Limit: Not Established
Autoignition Temperature: Approximately 460 °C (860 °F)

Part 2

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Waterbased Polyol
BOILING RANGE (F): 212(Water)
FREEZING POINT (F): 32(Water)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Dilutable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.2
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): <1
% VOLATILE BY WEIGHT: 20-30%
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg@68F): 17
Flash Point: Not Applicable – Water System
pH INFORMATION: 5.0 – 9.0
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1): <1 (Water)
Lower Explosion Limit: Not Established
Upper Explosion Limit: Not Established
Autoignition Temperature: Not Established

Hazardous Components

Residual diisocyanate monomer content:, <0.20%

Weight % Components CAS-No.

>=95% Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate 28182-81-2
<=0.2% Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate 822-06-0

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue eye irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water. Use lukewarm water if possible. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation of atomized product

Move to an area free from further exposure. Get medical attention immediately. Administer

oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Notes to physician

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: Isocyanate can be a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn. Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, water spray for large fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves. Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards

Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when the contents of Part B have been contaminated with water. Fumes from the combustion of Part B may cause respiratory tract irritation and/or may cause allergic respiratory reaction. Harmful if inhaled.

6. Accidental release measures

Spill and Leak Procedures

Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Isolate the area and prevent access. Remove ignition sources. Notify management. Put on protective equipment. Control source of the leak. Ventilate. Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies, or soil.

Cover spill area with suitable absorbent material (Kitty Litter, Oil-Dri®, etc). Saturate absorbent material with neutralization solution and mix. Wait 15 minutes. Collect material in open-head metal containers. Repeat applications of decontamination solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated. Check for residual surface contamination. Swype® test kits have been used for this purpose. Apply lid loosely and allow containers to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Neutralization solutions:

- (1) A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant and 5% n-propanol.
- (3) A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant.
- (4) A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.

7. Handling and Storage

Storage Temperature:

Minimum: 0 °C (32 °F)

Maximum: 50 °C (122 °F)

Storage Period

6 Months @ 25 °C (77 °F): after receipt of material by customer

Handling/Storage Precautions

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Further Info on Storage Conditions

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate (822-06-0)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (28182-81-2)

Exposure Limit

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.5 mg/m³

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 1.00 mg/m³ (15-min)

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated.

Respiratory Protection

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are outlined in the following sections. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

SPRAY APPLICATION: A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection must be worn. During the spray application of coatings containing this product the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or -operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and - a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

NON-SPRAY OPERATIONS: A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when the coatings system will be applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: - the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or - the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or - the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or - operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -the airborne concentrations of the isocyanate monomer are below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and - the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over eight (8) hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and - a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Hand Protection

Gloves should be worn., Nitrile rubber gloves., Butyl rubber gloves., Neoprene gloves

Eye Protection

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical safety goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash.

Skin and body protection

Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact., Gloves, long sleeved shirts and pants.

Medical Surveillance

All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted

Additional Protective Measures

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

9. Physical and chemical properties

10. Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350 F (177 C), may cause polymerization.

Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Materials to avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, copper alloys

Hazardous decomposition products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data for PART 1

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Based on a similar product.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, Exposure Time: 4 h, Slightly irritating

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, Slightly irritating

Sensitization

dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler Test)

dermal: sensitizer (Guinea pig, Magnusson/Kligmann (Maximization Test))

inhalation: non-sensitizer (guinea pig, (intra)dermal induction; respiratory challenge)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

3 weeks, Inhalation: NOAEL: 4.3 mg/m³, (Rat,)

13 weeks, Inhalation: NOAEL: 3.3 mg/m³, (Rat,)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames test: negative (Salmonella typhimurium)

Toxicity Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate**Acute Oral Toxicity**

LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Estimated Value

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 390-453 mg/m³, aerosol, 4 hrs (Rat, Male/Female)

RD50: 20.8 mg/m³, 3 hrs

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Eye Irritation

rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Sensitization

dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test (GPMT))

dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler)

inhalation: non-sensitizer (guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

3 wks, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.7 - 4.3 mg/m³, (Rat)

90 ds, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.3 - 3.4 mg/m³, (Rat)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

12. Ecological Information

Ecological Data for PART 1

Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 d, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 100 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0: 100 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)

Ecological Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 100 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0: > 100 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 hrs)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 hrs)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 hrs)

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

14. Transportation information

When in individual containers of less than the Product Reportable Quantity, this material ships as non-regulated.

Land transport (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains Hexamethylene-

1,6-Diisocyanate)

Hazard Class or Division: 9

UN/NA Number: NA3082

Packaging Group: III

Hazard Label(s): Class 9

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Reportable Quantity: 50,000 lb

Sea transport (IMDG)

Non-Regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Non-Regulated

Additional Transportation Information

15. Regulatory Information

United States Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

Components

None

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, Reactivity Hazard

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):

Components

None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required:

Components

None

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or by characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For

details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

<u>Weight %</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
>=95%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

<u>Weight %</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<=0.2%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. Other Information

HMIS Rating
Health 2*
Flammability 1
Physical Hazard
1

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe
* = Chronic Health Hazard

The method of hazard communication for Master Coating Technologies is comprised of Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets and HMIS rating are provided by MCT as a customer service.

The handling of products containing reactive HDI polyisocyanate/prepolymer and/or monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this MSDS. These products are therefore recommended only for use in industrial or trade (commercial) applications. They are not suitable for use in Do-It-Yourself applications.

DISCLAIMER

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources that we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its accuracy or completeness. The conditions 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 the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product. Disposal of containers should be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.