SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: SHELL™ ELC Conversion Fluid Prediluted 50/50

MSDS NUMBER: 94080E - 1
PRODUCT CODE(S): 5054984, 94080, 9408000055, 9408006021

MANUFACTURER: SOPUS Products
MANUFACTURER TELEPHONE NUMBERS
SOPUS Products (Spill Information): (877) 242-7400
P.O. Box 4427 (Health Information): (877) 504-9351
Houston, TX. 77210-4427 (MSDS Assistance Number): (877) 276-7285

SECTION 2 PRODUCT/INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS CAS# CONCENTRATION
Conversion Fluid
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1 20 - 30 %weight
Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, potassium salt 3164-85-0 20 - 30 %weight
Deionized Water 7732-18-5 20 - 30 %weight
Sodium Nitrite 7632-00-0 1 - 3 %weight
Proprietary additives (contains Potassium Hydroxide) Mixture 20 - 30 %weight

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Health Hazards: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Toxic and harmful if inhaled. May cause acidosis, cardiopulmonary and kidney effects. May cause CNS depression.
NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity): 2, 1, 0
Hazard Rating: Least - 0 Slight - 1 Moderate - 2 High - 3 Extreme - 4

Inhalation:
Toxic and harmful if inhaled.

Eye Irritation:
If irritation occurs, a temporary burning sensation, minor redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision may result.

Skin Contact:
May cause slight irritation of the skin. If irritation occurs, a temporary burning sensation and minor redness and/or swelling may result. Other adverse effects not expected from brief skin contact.
Ingestion:
May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Contains ethylene glycol and/or diethylene glycol which are toxic when swallowed. A lethal dose for an adult is 1 ml per kilogram or about 4 ounces (1/2 cup). Severe kidney damage can occur as a result of ingestion. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and abdominal cramps. Metabolic acidosis and cardiopulmonary effects can occur following ingestion. May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

Other Health Effects:
Refer to Section 11, Toxicological Information, for specific information on the following effects:
Developmental Toxicity, Genotoxicity, Reproductive Toxicity

Primary Target Organs:
The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to this material and/or its components:
Cardiovascular System, Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Kidney, Liver, Lungs

Signs and Symptoms:
May cause cardiopulmonary effects including rapid respiration and heartbeat, cyanosis and in severe cases, pulmonary edema and pneumonia. Irritation as noted above. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin); in severe cases death may occur. Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness and nausea. In extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) easy fatigability and pallor (RBC effect), b) decreased resistance to infection (WBC effect), c) excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Kidney damage may be indicated by changes in urine output or appearance, pain upon urination or in the lower back or general edema (swelling from fluid retention). Liver damage may be indicated by loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowish skin and eye color), fatigue and sometimes pain and swelling in the upper right abdomen.

Aggravated Medical Conditions:
Pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory, liver and kidney disorders and may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

For additional health information, refer to section 11.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
Move victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

Skin:
Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If skin irritation persists after washing, get medical advice.

Eye:
Flush eyes with plenty of water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice.

Ingestion:
DO NOT take internally. If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact a poison control center, emergency treatment center, or physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material and call a doctor or poison control center. DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS TO A DROWSY, CONVULSING OR UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. Keep the victim calm. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Note to Physician:
IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Ethylene Glycol (EG) and Diethylene Glycol (DEG) intoxication may initially produce behavioral changes, drowsiness, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, and convulsions. EG and DEG are nephrotoxic. End stages of poisoning may include renal damage or failure with acidosis. Supportive measures, supplemented with hemodialysis if indicated, may limit the progression and severity of toxic effects. May cause cardiopulmonary effects. For ETHYLENE GLYCOL POISONING, intravenous ethanol is a recognized antidotal treatment; other antidotal treatments also exist for ethylene glycol poisoning.

SECTION 5  
FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point [Method]: 260 °F/126.67 °C [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]

Extinguishing Media:
Prevent run off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water. Use water fog, ‘alcohol foam’, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. Do not use a direct stream of water.

Fire Fighting Instructions:
Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. This material is non-flammable.

Unusual Fire Hazards:
Material may ignite when preheated.

SECTION 6  
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures:
May burn although not readily ignitable.

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills. Refer to Section 8.

Spill Management:
Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill.

FOR LARGE SPILLS: Remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels.

FOR SMALL SPILLS: Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

Reporting:
U.S. regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity to the National Response Center at (800)424-8802.

SECTION 7  
HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures:
Do not ingest. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing of vapors, fumes or mists. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not take internally. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid heat, open flames, including pilot lights, and strong oxidizing agents. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Ground all handling equipment to prevent sparking. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash
thoroughly after handling.

**Storage:**
Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

**Container Warnings:**
Keep containers closed when not in use. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>OSHA PEL - 1989(revoked)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 ppmv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposure Controls**

Provide adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

**Personal Protection**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of eye, skin and respiratory protection for use with this material is provided below.

### Eye Protection:

Chemical Goggles, or Safety glasses with side shields

### Skin Protection:

Use protective clothing which is chemically resistant to this material. Selection of protective clothing depends on potential exposure conditions and may include gloves, boots, suits and other items. The selection(s) should take into account such factors as job task, type of exposure and durability requirements.

Published literature, test data and/or glove and clothing manufacturers indicate the best protection is provided by:

Neoprene, or Nitrile Rubber

### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Types of respirator(s) to be considered in the selection process include:

For Vapors: Air Purifying, R or P style prefilter & organic cartridge, NIOSH approved respirator. Self-contained breathing apparatus for use in environments with unknown concentrations or emergency situations.
SECTION 9  PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Substance Chemical Family: Ethylene Glycols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>228 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>-18 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>1.115 - 1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>260 °F [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Mild odor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The freezing and boiling point values reflect a 50% solution in water at atmospheric pressure.

SECTION 10  REACTIVITY AND STABILITY

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases will evolve when this material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Aldehydes, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Ketones, Potassium and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion.

SECTION 11  TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>OSHA Classification</th>
<th>Material Tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal LD50</td>
<td>9.5 g/kg(Rabbit)</td>
<td>Non-Toxic</td>
<td>Based on components(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral LD50</td>
<td>120 mg/kg(Rat)</td>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td>Based on components(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carcinogenicity Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conversion Fluid</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Reviewed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cardiovascular System

Ingestion of large doses can cause metabolic acidosis that results in cardiopulmonary effects.

Developmental Toxicity

Oral exposure of pregnant rats and mice to ethylene glycol has produced birth defects in the offspring. Delayed development and birth defects occurred in offspring of pregnant rats were exposed to 2-ethylhexanoic acid in drinking water. Sodium nitrite has produced mixed results in developmental toxicity tests in animals. It was not a developmental toxicant in rats, mice or pigs when administered subcutaneously. It has produced fetal methemoglobinemia when tested in rats and cattle. In animal studies sodium nitrite administered during lactation has impaired neonatal growth.

Genotoxicity

Sodium nitrite has been tested for genetic toxicity in both in vitro and in vivo tests. Both positive and negative results have been observed. Sodium nitrite treatment of pregnant rats produced chromosomal aberrations in the bone marrow cells of the mother and hepatic cells.
of the embryo. It was not active in mice in the dominant lethal test. Chromosome aberrations were observed in hamster cells treated with sodium nitrite in vitro.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood/Blood Forming Organs</th>
<th>Contains sodium nitrite. Overexposure to sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents oxidizes hemoglobin to methemoglobin. Methemoglobinemia is potentially fatal because methemoglobin is not capable of binding to and carrying oxygen or carbon dioxide. Children are more sensitive than adults.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Ingestion of ethylene glycol can cause bladder stones and kidney damage which can be fatal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethylene glycol has produced liver damage in rats. Repeated dietary exposure to 2-ethylhexanoic acid increased liver weights in rats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs</td>
<td>Ingestion of large doses can cause metabolic acidosis that results in cardiopulmonary effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Toxicity</td>
<td>2-ethylhexanoic acid exposure to rats in drinking water impaired fertility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicokinetics</td>
<td>Sodium nitrite is well-absorbed through intact skin and can cross the placenta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Animal</td>
<td>Orally, humans are more sensitive to ethylene glycol than rodents. The reported lethal dose range for an adult human is 1 - 2 ml/kg, or 1/4 to 1/2 cup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Impact Summary:
There is no ecological data available for this product.

Environmental Fate:
The toxicity of this material to aquatic organisms has not been fully evaluated. This material must not be discharged or allowed to come into contact with sewage and drainage systems and any surface water body.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Information:
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the material to determine, at the time of the disposal, whether the material meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because material uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may affect the classification. Refer to the latest EPA, state and local regulations regarding proper disposal. Follow all applicable laws and regulations. Used antifreeze recycling is recommended. Do not drain on the ground or into storm drainage systems. Do not dispose in sanitary sewer systems except where permitted by law.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation Classification
This material is not regulated under 49 CFR if in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less. If shipped in a container of
over 119 gallon capacity then the DOT information must be accompanied with RQ notation, or, an otherwise ‘Not Regulated’ product will be classified as Environmentally Hazardous (solid/liquid) N.O.S., Class 9, Packing group III unless the product qualifies for the petroleum exemption (49 CFR 171.8).

**Hazardous Substance/Material RQ:** Ethylene glycol / 18254.8375 lbs

**International Air Transport Association**

- **Hazard Class/Division:** 9 (Miscellaneous)
- **Identification Number:** UN3082
- **Packing Group:** III
- **Proper Shipping Name:** Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Liquid, N.O.S.
- **Technical Name(s):** Ethylene Glycol

**International Maritime Organization Classification**

- **Hazard Class/Division:** 9 (Miscellaneous)
- **Identification Number:** UN3082
- **Packing Group:** III
- **Proper Shipping Name:** Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Liquid, N.O.S.
- **Technical Name(s):** Ethylene Glycol

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Federal Regulatory Status**

**OSHA Classification:**

**Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>RQ</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>18254.8375 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4692.632567 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Nitrite</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9090.909091 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ozone Depleting Substances (40 CFR 82 Clean Air Act):**
This material does not contain nor was it directly manufactured with any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

**Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III:**
There are no components in this product on the SARA 302 list.

**SARA Hazard Categories (311/312):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Health</th>
<th>Delayed Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SARA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (313):**
Sodium Nitrite, Ethylene Glycol

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Status:**
All component(s) of this material is(are) listed on the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

This product may be subject to export notification under TSCA Section 12(b); Contains: Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy).

**Other Chemical Inventories:**
Component(s) of this material is (are) listed on the Australian AICS, Canadian DSL, European EINECS,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

**New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List:**
- Ethylene Glycol (0878) 20 - 30 %weight Special Hazard
- Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3) 20 - 30 %weight Corrosive
- Sodium Nitrite (2258) 1 - 3 %weight Special Hazard

**Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List:**
- 1,2-Ethanediol (107-21-1) 20 - 30 %weight Environmental Hazard
- Potassium Hydroxide (K(OH)) (1310-58-3) 20 - 30 %weight Environmental Hazard
- Sodium Nitrite 1 - 3 %weight Environmental Hazard

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision#: 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review Date: 04/14/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Date: 04/14/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions since last change (discussion): This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been newly reviewed to fully comply with the guidance contained in the ANSI MSDS standard (ANSI Z400.1-1998). We encourage you to take the opportunity to read the MSDS and review the information contained therein.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 17 LABEL INFORMATION**

READ AND UNDERSTAND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE HANDLING OR DISPOSING OF PRODUCT. THIS LABEL COMPLIES WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200) FOR USE IN THE WORKPLACE. THIS LABEL IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED WITH PACKAGING INTENDED FOR SALE TO CONSUMERS AND MAY NOT CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY ACT OR OTHER RELATED REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.

**PRODUCT CODE(S):** 5054984, 94080, 9408000055, 9408006021

**SHELL™ ELC Conversion Fluid Prediluted 50/50**

**WARNING!**
MAY CAUSE ACIDOSIS, CARDIOPULMONARY AND KIDNEY EFFECTS. MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. TOXIC AND HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to this material and/or its components.

MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO: Cardiovascular System, Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Kidney, Liver, Lungs

Refer to Section 11, Toxicological Information, for specific information on the following effects: Developmental Toxicity, Genotoxicity, Reproductive Toxicity

Precautionary Measures:
Avoid breathing of vapors, fumes, or mist. Do not take internally. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed when not in use.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact: Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If skin irritation persists after washing, get medical advice.
Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice.
Ingestion: DO NOT take internally. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material and call a doctor or poison control center. DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS TO A DROWSY, CONVULSING OR UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. Keep the victim calm. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

FIRE

In case of fire, Use water fog, 'alcohol foam', dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. Do not use a direct stream of water. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

SPILL OR LEAK

Dike and contain spill.
FOR LARGE SPILLS: Remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels.
FOR SMALL SPILLS: Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

CONTAINS: Ethylene Glycol, 107-21-1; Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, potassium salt, 3164-85-0; Deionized Water, 7732-18-5; Sodium Nitrite, 7632-00-0; Proprietary additives (contains Potassium Hydroxide), Mixture

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity): 2, 1, 0

TRANSPORTATION

US Department of Transportation Classification
This material is not regulated under 49 CFR if in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less. If shipped in a container of over 119 gallon capacity then the DOT information must be accompanied with RQ notation, or, an otherwise 'Not Regulated' product will be classified as Environmentally Hazardous (solid/liquid) N.O.S., Class 9, Packing group III unless the product qualifies for the petroleum exemption (49 CFR 171.8).
Hazardous Substance/Material RQ: Ethylene glycol / 18254.8375 lbs

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flames or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

Name and Address
SOPUS Products
P.O. Box 4427
Houston, TX 77210-4427

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
MANUFACTURER ADDRESS: SOPUS Products, P.O. Box 4427, Houston, TX 77210-4427

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DATA SHEET IS BASED ON THE DATA AVAILABLE TO US AT THIS TIME, AND IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BASED UPON THAT: IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT, FOR PURPOSE OF HAZARD COMMUNICATION. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PRODUCT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION, AND NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF ANY KIND IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT, UNDERLYING DATA OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. YOU ARE URGED TO OBTAIN DATA SHEETS FOR ALL PRODUCTS YOU BUY, PROCESS, USE OR DISTRIBUTE, AND ARE ENCOURAGED TO ADVISE THOSE WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PRODUCTS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OR EFFECT OF ANY LAW OR REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT, YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH YOUR LEGAL ADVISOR OR THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY. WE WILL NOT PROVIDE ADVICE ON SUCH MATTERS, OR BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INJURY FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED HEREIN. THE UNDERLYING DATA, AND THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN AS A RESULT OF THAT DATA, IS THE PROPERTY OF SOPUS PRODUCTS AND IS NOT TO BE THE SUBJECT OF SALE OR EXCHANGE WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF SOPUS PRODUCTS.

44200-11576-100R-04/14/2005