

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name RS-3035 CEMENT

Manufactured by:

CP Moyen Company, LLC
7596 US Highway 61 South
Lancaster, WI 53813 U.S.A.
608-723-2127
CHEMTREC Emergency (800) 424-9300
(United States Only)

Synonyms: None Known

Date: August 14, 2019

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**OSHA Hazards**

Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant, Teratogen, Reproductive hazard

Target Organs

Bladder, Liver, Kidney, Brain, Peripheral nervous system, Testes.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2A)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371 May cause damage to organs.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 3
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eyes Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION

Component name	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
n-Hexane	110-54-3	34-42
Toluene	108-88-3	16-20
VM&P Naptha	64742-89-8	1-4
Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene Polymer	Not Hazardous	14-20
Hydrocarbon Resin	Not Hazardous	22-28
Silicon dioxide chemically prepared	112945-52-5	0-2

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

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact

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. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material.

Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification

NFPA Class-IB flammable liquid.

Flash Point

Closed cup: -18 deg C (0 deg F). (Tagliabue.)

Lower Flammable Limit AP 1.2 % Upper Flammable Limit AP 7.5 %

Autoignition Temperature 234 deg C

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special Properties

Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Protection of Fire Fighters

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. Evacuate area, and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

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.

Flammable Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations.

Product container is not designed for elevated pressure. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do not expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions. 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 and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70 deg F (21 deg C). All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency 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 are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton. Wash hands 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 abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection

For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

General Comments

Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

CAS-No.	Name	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH-TLV STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA PEL-CEILING
108-88-3	Toluene	20 ppm	N.D.	200 ppm	300 ppm
110-54-3	Hexane	50 ppm	N.D.	500 ppm	N.D.
64742-49-0	VM&P Naphtha	5 mg/m ³	N.D.	5 mg/m ³	N.D.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Thick Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Pungent aliphatic hydrocarbon.
Specific Gravity	0.86 (Water = 1)
pH	Not Applicable.
Vapor Density	3-4.5 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point (initial)	154 deg F
Melting/Freezing Point	Not Applicable.
Vapor Pressure	125 mm Hg (at 20 deg C)
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Flash Point	Closed cup: -18 deg C (Tagliabue.)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Materials Incompatibility: Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this SDS.

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 SDS.

CAS-No.	Name	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Dermal LD50, mg/kg	Vapor LC50, mg/L
108-88-3	Toluene	>5,580	>5,000	12,500-28,800
110-54-3	Hexane	16,000	>2,000	>3367
64742-49-0	VM&P Naphtha	>5,170	>2,000	>5.2

Toxicity Data

Toluene:

Effects from Acute Exposure:

Deliberate inhalation of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system and can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias and death. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects.

Effects from Repeated or Prolonged Exposure:

Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals were largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

n-Hexane: This material contains n-hexane. Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause permanent peripheral nerve damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. Co-exposure to methylethyl ketone or methyl isobutyl ketone increases the neurotoxic properties of n-hexane. In laboratory studies, prolonged exposure to elevated concentrations of n-hexane was associated with decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testicles of rats.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Toluene	Acute LC50 5.5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hrs
	Acute EC50 3.78 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hrs
	Acute EC50 134 mg/l Fresh water	Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)	3 hrs
Hexane	LC50: 2.5 mg/l fresh water	fish Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)	96 hrs
	Acute EC50 2.1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hrs
	Acute EbL50 26 mg/l End Point: Biomass	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae):	72 hrs

Biodegradability

Component	Biodegradability	Bioacumulative Potential	Mobility in Soil
toluene	Readily Biodegradable	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water log Pow 2.73	No data available
Hexane	Readily Biodegradable	Partition coefficient: n-octanol /water log Pow 3.90-4.11	No data available

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL

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.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If discarded, Toluene and Hexane are regulated by US EPA as a listed hazardous waste (U220). It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "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 your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status: A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name: UN1133, Adhesive, 3, PG II

Hazard Class	3	Packing Group	II
		UN/NA Number	UN1133

Emergency Response Guide No. 130

MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8. 3

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Lists source EPA list of lists 2015

NAME	CAS/313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112 (r) TQ
Toluene	108-88-3			1,000	313	U037	
Hexane	110-54-3			5,000	X		
VM&P Naptha	64742-49-0						

TSCA Inventory

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

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification

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 Hazard Identification

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (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:

fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting

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:

Toluene (CAS No.: 108-88-3) Concentration:16-20%

Hexane (CAS No.: 110-54-3) Concentration 34-42%

Carcinogenicity Classification (components present at 0.1% or more): none, unless listed below

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer): not classifiable

NTP (National Toxicology Program): none

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. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are:

Toluene (CAS No.: 108-88-3) RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration:16-20%

n-Hexane (CAS No.: 110-54-3) RQ = 5000 lbs. (2268 kg) Concentration:34-42%

Clean Water Act (CWA)

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on 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 material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Toluene

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label

For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.

Additional Remarks

Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains Toluene which may require special

labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Toluene! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. Vapor Harmful!
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than
NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
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: US Environmental Protection Agency

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this MSDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a Product Specification Sheet and/or a Certificate of Analysis.
All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, CP Moyon Co. makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond CP Moyon Co's control. Therefore, users are responsible to verify this data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes, and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product or from the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or in any other process.

END OF SDS