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1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier	
Product Identity	MACSHEILD COMP. B
Alternate Names	Polyaspartic Part B Aliphatic PolyIsocyanate
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or i	mixture and uses advised against
Intended use	See Technical Data Sheet.
Application Method	See Technical Data Sheet.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data shee	t
Company Name	Mac Coatings
	1106 WALKER ROAD
	WINDSOR, ONTARIO N8Y 2N7
Customer Service: Mac Coatings	(519)-252-7275

Customer Service: Mac Coatings

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute tox. inhalation,4;H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Respr. Sens. 1; H344	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin Sens. 1;H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT SE 3;H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT RE; H373	May cause damage to organs(Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.



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H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H344 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

H317 may cause an allergic skin reaction

H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

H373 May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

[Prevention]:

P260 Do not breath dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or regional standards. For additional details, see section 8 of the SDS.

[Response]:

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you experience respiratory symptoms or you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see information on this label).

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

[Storage]:

P403+233 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

[Disposal]:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

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Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate CAS Number: 0028182-81-2	95-100	Skin Sens. 1;H317 Resp. Sense. 1:H344 Eye Irrit. 2B;H320 Repr. 2;H361 Specific organ Tox. 1;H372	[1]
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate CAS Number: 0000822-06-0	<1	Acute tox. (inhalation) 4;H344 Skin irrit. 1; H314 Eye irrit. 1:H318 STOT SE 3;H336	[1][2]

In accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance. *The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first	aid measures
General	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation	Move to an area free from further exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening. 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.
Eyes	Irrigate copiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical attention.
Skin	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.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
4.2. Most important sym	nptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Overview	Isocyanate 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 hypeneactivity 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,

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	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.
	Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage. See section 2 for further details.
Inhalation	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Eyes	May cause eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing
Skin	May cause skin 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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Foam, Water fog, Carbon Dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

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 initiating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

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 disocyanate can be vigorous

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6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. The magnitude of the evacuation depends upon the quantity released, site conditions, and the ambient temperature. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel. Notifu management. Call CI{EMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 fbr assistance and advice.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

Wear necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the SDS or the site emergency response plan. Ventilate and remove ignition sources. Control the source of the leak. Contain the released material by damming, diking, retaining, or diverting into an appropriate containment area. Absorb or pump off as much of the spilled material as possible. When using absorbent, completely cover the spill area with suitable absorbent material (e.g., vermiculite, kitty litter, Oil-Dri@, etc...). Allow for the absorbent material to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container (i.e., 55-gallon salvage drum). Do not fill the container more than 213 full to allow for expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution (see below);

scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area with absorbent material and shovel this into an approved metal container. Apply lid loosely to metal waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Spill procedures/Neutralization

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate includes: Products available through industrial suppliers:

-Spartano ShineLine Emulsifier Plus

-Spartan@ SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner

-Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI): L-847-803-3737

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Isocyanate Decontamination Solution

. Mix equal amounts of the following:

- Mineral spirits (80%), VM&P Naphtha (!5%), and household detergent (5%), and A 50-50 mixture of monoethanolamine and water in a separate container, blend the two solutions in a 1:1 ratio by volume. Immediately prior to applying this blended neutralization solution onto the contaminated surface area, mix or agitate the container to help ensure uniform mixing of the ingredients.

If the above products are not available, the following products can be obtained through retail outlets:

- -ZEP@ Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper
- -Greased Lightning@ Super Strength Cleaner and Degreaser

-EASY OFF@ Grill and Oven Cleaner or EASY OFF@ Fume Free Oven Cleaner

-A mixture of 50% Simple Green@ Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner and 50% household ammonia

-A mixture of 90% Fantastic@ Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and I0% household ammonia,

Note: Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill and using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Check for residual surface contamination using a surface wipe method such as the CLI Swype@ pad.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: strong oxidizing agents, Strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, water, amines, alcohols and copper alloys.

Store between temperatures of -34-50°C(-29.2-122°F) See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA

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Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0028182-81-2	Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	TWA: 0.005 ppm
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0000822-06-0	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	TWA: 0.005 ppm
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory

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 airbome concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifring 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 should 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 I hours or I0 mg/m3 averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA

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or the I5 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 MOSH-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, batchmaking, 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 TV/A 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-purifuing (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. Chemical splash goggles are advised. (consult your safety equipment supplier). Wear resistant gloves such as 4H laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or Viton. Other protective equipment: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious

Eyes Skin

clothing and boots.

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Engineering Controls Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Other Work Practices Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Solvent like
Odor threshold	Not determined
рН	Not Measured
Melting point / freezing point	Not Measured
Initial boiling point and boiling range	285°C(545°F)
Flash Point	203°C(397°F)
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	(X) Slower Than N-BUTYL ACETATE
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Measured
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower Explosive Limit: Not Measured
	Upper Explosive Limit: Not Measured
Vapor pressure (Pa)	Not Measured
Vapor Density	(X)Heavier Than Air ()Lighter than Air
Specific Gravity	1.15
Solubility in Water	Not Soluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	Not Measured
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Measured

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

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10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates or temperatures above 350°F may cause polymerization

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid extreme heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with: strong oxidizing agents, Strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, water, alcohols, and copper alloys.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Burning may produce irritating Or toxic fumes. Nitrogen oxides(NOx), Amines, Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanade, etc

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage.

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate - (28182-81-2)	>5,000, Rat -	>2,000, Rat -	>0.39, Rat -	No data	No data
	Category: NA	Category: NA	Category: NA	available	available

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Hexamethylene	-1,6-Diisocyanate -(822-06-0)	· · · ·	000, Rat - egory: NA	>2,000, Rat - Category: NA	>0.39, Rat - Category: NA	No data	No data
Carcinogen	Data						
CAS No.	Ingredient	Source			Value		
0028182-81-2	Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	OSHA					
		NTP					
		IARC	Group 1: N	lo; Group 2a: No;	Group 2b: No;	Group 3: No; G	Group 4: No;
0000822-06-0	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No Known: No; Suspected: No				
		NTP					
		IARC	Group 1: N	lo; Group 2a: No;	Group 2b: No;	Group 3: No; G	Group 4: No;

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information provided for this product. See Section 3 for chemical specific data.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, mg/l
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate - (28182-81-2)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate -(822-06-0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

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13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

14. Transport information						
	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA			
14.1. UN number	NA3082	NA3082	NA3082			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Other regulated substances,liquid, N.O.S	Other regulated substances,liquid, N.O.S	Other regulated substances,liquid, N.O.S			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	DOT Hazard Class: 9	IMDG: 9 Sub Class: NA	Air Class: 9			
14.4. Packing group	III	III	III			
14.5. Environmental I	hazards					
IMDG	No further information					
14.6. Special precaut	ions for user					
	No further information					

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory OverviewThe regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected
regulations are represented.Toxic SubstanceAll components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA

Toxic Substance
Control Act (TSCA)All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA
Inventory.

US EPA Tier II Hazards

Fire: No Sudden Release of Pressure: No Reactive: No Immediate (Acute): Yes Delayed (Chronic): Yes

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs (lbs):

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To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and should be used only as a guide. Users should make independent determinations of the suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

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