

# Material Safety Data Sheet

For Sand and Gravel plants located at:

LaPlata, Accokeek, Kirby Road, King George, Rappahannock Farms.

March, 2005

Aggregate Industries, Inc.  
6401 Golden Triangle Drive  
Suite 400  
Greenbelt, MD 20770

## 1 - IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT
Natural Sand or gravel	$\text{SiO}_2$ (Silicon Dioxide)	Not Applicable
TRADE NAME		
Sand or gravel		
SYNONYMS		DOT IDENTIFICATION NO
Construction Aggregate, bankrun, mason sand, concrete sand		None

## 2 - PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO	%(APPROX)	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Natural sand* or gravel*	None	100	
*Composition varies naturally - typically contains quartz (crystalline silica) >1	14808-60-7	>1	See Section 6

## 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOR	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
Angular gray, white and tan particles ranging in size from powder to boulders. No odor.	2.55 - 2.80
BOILING POINT (At 1 Atm)	VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR (Air = 1)
Not applicable	Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20 °C)	VOLATILE BY VOLUME ( @ 100° F )
0	0%
EVAPORATION RATE (at 1 Atm. and 25° C. n-butyl acetate =1)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
0	Not Applicable

## 4 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Stable	Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below)
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)	
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	
Silica-containing breathable dust particles may be generated by handling	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	
Not known to polymerize	

## 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASHPOINT (Method used)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR
Not flammable	Not flammable
EXTINGUISHING AGENTS	
Not required	
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents cause fire and/or explosions (see Section 4 of this MSDS).	

## 6 - TOXICITY AND FIRST AID

**EXPOSURE LIMITS** (When exposure to this product and other chemicals is concurrent, the exposure limit must be defined in the workplace)  
 Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz

**ABBREVIATIONS:** TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH);  
 MSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air

Other Particulates: TLV=10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable / total particulate, not otherwise classified), TLV= 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (breathable particulate, not otherwise classified), OSHA PEL = 15mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total particulate, not otherwise regulated) OSHA PEL = 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> (breathable particulate not otherwise regulated)

Breathable Crystalline Silica (quartz): TLV=0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>; MSHA and OSHA PEL=10mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub>/2); MSHA-Proposed and OSHA-

Proposed PEL=0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Breathable Dust: MSHA and OSHA PEL=10mg/m<sup>3</sup> / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+2)

Total Dust: MSHA PEL=30mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+3); OSHA PEL=30mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+2)

ACGIH, MSHA, AND OSHA have determined the above effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLV and PELs. However because of the wide variations in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

### MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Inhaling breathable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye condition.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE:	X	Inhalation	Skin	Ingestion
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### ACUTE TOXICITY

**EYE CONTACT:** Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion

**SKIN CONTACT:** Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Not expected to be a significant exposure route

**INGESTION:** Expected to be practically non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage

**INHALATION:** Dust may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath

may occur following exposure in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

### FIRST AID

**EYES:** Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eye(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops

**SKIN:** Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops

**INGESTION:** If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops

For emergencies, contact: Mr. Jim Veneskey  
 (301) 982-1400

**CHRONIC TOXICITY**

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of breathable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to the following: shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Breathable dust containing newly broken silica particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animal in laboratory tests than breathable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Breathable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of breathable dust containing newly broken particles of silica.

There are reports in literature suggesting that excessive crystalline silica exposure may be associated with adverse health effects involving the kidney, scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) and other autoimmune disorders. However, this evidence has been obtained primarily from case reports involving individuals working in high exposure situations.

or those who have already developed silicosis and therefore this evidence does not conclusively prove a causal relationship between silica or silicosis and these adverse health effects. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the duration of exposure. Many of these studies of silicosis do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking.

Sand or gravel is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program

(NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). In October 1996, an IARC Working Group re-assessing crystalline silica a component of this product designated breathable crystalline silica as carcinogenic (Group 1). The NTP's Report on Carcinogens 9th edition lists breathable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen". In year 2000, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) listed breathable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

**7 - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS****RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

For breathable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed a Shr-TWA of 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup> a NIOSH approved dust respirator must be worn. For breathable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8hr-TWA of 0.5mg/m<sup>3</sup>, a NIOSH approved HEPA filter respirator must be worn. If breathable quartz levels exceed or are likely to exceed a Shr-TWA of 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> a NIOSH approved positive pressure full face respirator or equivalent is required. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

**VENTILATION**

Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

See "Hygiene" section below.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.

**HYGIENE**

Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

**OTHER CONTROL MEASURES**

Breathable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work station.

**8 - STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

This product is not intended or designed for use as an abrasive blasting medium or foundry applications and should not be used for these purposes.

Follow the personal protection and controls set forth in Section 7 of this MSDS when handling this product. Breathable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated during handling of this product.

Do not store near food and beverages or smoking materials.

**9 - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES****STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED**

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of the MSDS should be used as appropriate. Spilled material, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to breathable crystalline silica-containing dust. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Prevent spilled materials from entering streams, drainages, or sewers.

For emergencies, contact: Mr. Jim Veneskey  
(301) 982-1400

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD**

Pickup and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

**10 - TRANSPORTATION****DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

None

**PLACARD REQUIRED**

None

**LABEL REQUIRED**

Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200 (f)) and applicable state and local laws and regulations.

**For Further Information Contact:**

Mr. Jim Veneskey  
6401 Golden Triangle Drive  
Suite 400  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

**DATE OF PREPARATION**

September 10, 2004

**Emergency Information**

Mr. Jim Veneskey  
(301) 982-1400

NOTICE: Aggregate Industries believes the information contained herein is accurate, however Aggregate Industries makes no guarantees with respect to such accuracy and assumes no liability in connection with the use of the information contained herein by any party. The provision of the information contained herein is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal advice or as ensuring compliance with any federal, state or local laws and regulations. Any party using this product should review all such laws, rules or regulations prior to use.

NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE.

MSDS 3239 - 003 - MS REV. 5/2000

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

Millville Quarry

March, 2005

Aggregate Industries, Inc.  
6401 Golden Triangle Drive  
Suite 400  
Greenbelt, MD 20770

**1 - IDENTIFICATION**

CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT
Limestone	Ca CO <sub>3</sub> Mg CO <sub>3</sub>	Not Applicable
TRADE NAME		
Crushed Stone - Bluestone		
SYNONYMS		DOT IDENTIFICATION NO
Construction Aggregate, Aglime, Graded Aggregate Base.		None

**2 - PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA**

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO.	%(APPROX)	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Dolomitic Limestone*	1317-65-3	100	See Section 6
*Composition varies naturally - typically contains quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7	>1	

**3 - PHYSICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE AND ODOR	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
Angular gray, white and tan particles ranging in size from powder to boulders. No odor.	2.75 - 2.85
BOILING POINT (at 1 Atm)	VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR (Air = 1)
Not applicable	Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20 °C)	VOLATILE BY VOLUME ( @ 100° F )
Not applicable	0%
EVAPORATION RATE (at 1 Atm. and 25° C. n-butyl acetate = 1)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
Not Applicable	0

**4 - REACTIVITY DATA**

STABILITY	CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Stable	Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below)
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)	
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.	

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS**

Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION**

Not known to polymerize

**5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA****FLASHPOINT (Method used)**

Not flammable

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR**

Not flammable

**EXTINGUISHING AGENTS**

Not required

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS**

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents cause fire and/or explosions (see Section 4 of this MSDS).

**6 - TOXICITY AND FIRST AID**

**EXPOSURE LIMITS** (When exposure to this product and other chemicals is concurrent, the exposure limit must be defined in the workplace)

Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms

of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); MSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

Limestone (Calcium Carbonate): TLV = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust), OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction).

Other Particulates: TLV = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable / total particulate, not otherwise classified), TLV = 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate, not otherwise

classified), OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total particulate, not otherwise regulated), OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz): TLV = 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub>/2); MSHA-Proposed and OSHA-Proposed PEL = 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Respirable Dust: MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2).

Total Dust: MSHA PEL = 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub> + 3); OSHA PEL = 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> + (%SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2).

ACGIH, MSHA, AND OSHA have determined the above effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLV and PELs. However, because of the wide variations in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE**

Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye condition.

**PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE:**

X

Inhalation

Skin

Ingestion

**ACUTE TOXICITY**

**EYE CONTACT:** Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Not expected to be a significant exposure route.

**INGESTION:** Expected to be practically non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

**INHALATION:** Dust may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposure in excess of appropriate exposure limits.



**FIRST AID**

**EYES:** Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eye(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

**SKIN:** Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

**INGESTION:** If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention.

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

For emergencies, contact: Mr. Jim Veneskey  
(301) 982-1400

**CHRONIC TOXICITY**

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to the following: shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Respirable dust containing newly broken silica particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animal in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken particles of silica.

There are reports in the literature suggesting that excessive crystalline silica exposure may be associated with adverse health effects involving the kidney, scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) and other autoimmune disorders. However, this evidence has been obtained primarily from case reports involving individuals working in high exposure situations or those who have already developed silicosis and therefore this evidence does not conclusively prove a causal relationship between silica or silicosis and these adverse health effects. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the duration of exposure. Many of these studies of silicosis do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking.

Limestone is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). In October 1996, an IARC Working Group re-assessing crystalline silica a component of this product, designated respirable crystalline silica as carcinogenic (Group 1). The NTP's Report on Carcinogens 9th edition lists respirable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen". In year 2000, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

**7 - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS****RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8hr-TWA of 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup> a NIOSH approved dust respirator must be worn. For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8hr-TWA of 0.5mg/m<sup>3</sup>, a NIOSH approved HEPA filter respirator must be worn. If respirable quartz levels exceed or are likely to exceed an 8hr-TWA of 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> a NIOSH approved positive pressure full face respirator or equivalent is required. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

**VENTILATION**

Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

See "Hygiene" section below.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.

**HYGIENE**

Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

**OTHER CONTROL MEASURES**

Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work station.

**8 - STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated during processing, handling, and storage

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of this MSDS should be used as appropriate

Do not store near food and beverages or smoking materials

**9 - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES****STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED**

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of the MSDS should be used as appropriate. Spilled material, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Do not dry sweep spilled material.

Prevent spilled materials from entering streams, drainages, or sewers.

For emergencies, contact

Mr. Jim Veneskey

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD**

Pickup and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

**10 - TRANSPORTATION****DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

None

**PLACARD REQUIRED**

None

**LABEL REQUIRED**

Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200 (f) and applicable state and local laws and regulations

**For Further Information Contact:**

Mr. Jim Veneskey  
6401 Golden Triangle Drive  
Suite 400  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

**DATE OF PREPARATION**

September 10, 2004

**Emergency Information**

Mr. Jim Veneskey  
(301) 982-1400

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