

Material Safety Data Sheet

Alcohol, 100%, HARLECO ® , For Histology and Cytology



Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name	: Alcohol, 100%, HARLECO ® , For Histology and Cytology
Product code	: 65347
Synonym	: Alcohol solution
Material uses	: Industrial applications: Laboratory Reagent
Manufacturer	: EMD Chemicals Inc. P.O. Box 70 480 Democrat Road Gibbstown, NJ 08027 856-423-6300 Technical Service Monday - Friday: 8:00 - 5:00 PM
Validation date	: 8/9/2007.
Print date	:
In case of emergency	: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) 613-996-6666 CANUTEC (Canada) 24 Hours/Day: 7 Days/Week

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Physical state	: Liquid.
Odor	: Alcohol-like.
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: DANGER! POISON! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED. VAPOR HARMFUL. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS. HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECT CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: BLOOD, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, LIVER, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects	
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
Skin	: Toxic in contact with skin. Irritating to skin.
Inhalation	: Very toxic by inhalation. Moderately irritating to the respiratory system.
Ingestion	: Very toxic if swallowed.
Carcinogenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity** : Contains material which can cause birth defects.
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce lung damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

United States

Name	CAS number	% by Weight
Ethanol	64-17-5	90.44
Methanol	67-56-1	4.56
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	5

Section 4. First Aid Measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Not available.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Isopropyl Alcohol)

Special remarks on explosion hazards : Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Product name

Exposure limits

United States

Ethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Notes: 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. TWA: 1880 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
Isopropyl Alcohol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. ACGIH 2003 Adoption STEL: 400 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). STEL: 1225 mg/m ³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms TWA: 980 mg/m ³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 400 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997). TWA: 980 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 1225 mg/m ³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms TWA: 980 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
Methanol	ACGIH (United States, 1994). Skin TWA: 262 mg/m ³ STEL: 328 mg/m ³ OSHA (United States, 1989). Skin

TWA: 260 mg/m³
 STEL: 325 mg/m³
NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). Skin
 STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 TWA: 260 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms
 TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms
OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).
 TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Skin
 STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Skin Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices
 STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
 TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal protection

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Recommended: face shield safety glasses with side-shields

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Body: Recommended: Full suit. and gloves

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Recommended: Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Vapor respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : The lowest known value is Open cup: 11.85°C (53.3°F). (Isopropyl Alcohol)

Auto-ignition temperature : The lowest known value is 398.85°C (749.9°F) (Ethanol).

Flammable limits : The greatest known range is Lower: 6% Upper: 36.5% (Methanol)

Color : Colorless.

Odor : Alcohol-like.

Boiling/condensation point : The lowest known value is 64.5°C (148.1°F) (Methanol). Weighted average: 77.93°C (172.3°F)

Melting/freezing point : May start to solidify at -88.88°C (-128°F) based on data for: Isopropyl Alcohol . Weighted average: -111.9°C (-169.4°F)

Relative density : Weighted average: 0.79 (Water = 1)

Vapor pressure	: The highest known value is 12.9 kPa (97 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Methanol).
Vapor density	: The highest known value is 2.07 (Air = 1) (Isopropyl Alcohol). Weighted average: 1.6 (Air = 1)
Odor threshold	: The lowest known value is 100 ppm (Methanol)
Evaporation rate	: The highest known value is 2.1 (Methanol) Weighted average: 1.72 compared with Butyl acetate.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Conditions of instability	: Avoid exposure to heat, spark or open flame.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals and acids. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Hazardous polymerization	: Will not occur.
Conditions of reactivity	: Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat and shocks and mechanical impacts. Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials. Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity data

United States

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species	
Ethanol	LD50	7060 mg/kg	Oral	Rat	
	LD50	6300 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit	
	LD50	3450 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse	
	LDLo	1400 mg/kg	Oral	human	
	LDLo	5500 mg/kg	Oral	Dog	
Isopropyl Alcohol	LD50	5000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat	
	LD50	5045 mg/kg	Oral	Rat	
	LD50	6410 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit	
	LD50	12800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit	
	LDLo	1537 mg/kg	Oral	Dog	
	LDLo	3570 mg/kg	Oral	human	
	LDLo	5272 mg/kg	Oral	man	
	Methanol	LD50	5628 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
		LD50	14200 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
LD50		7300 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse	
LD50		15800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit	
LDLo		143 mg/kg	Oral	human	
LDLo		428 mg/kg	Oral	human	
LDLo		6422 mg/kg	Oral	man	
LDLo		393 mg/kg	Dermal	Monkey.	
LC50		64000 ppm (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat	

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified None. by NIOSH [Isopropyl Alcohol]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Isopropyl Alcohol].
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, the reproductive system, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Other toxic effects on humans : Very hazardous in case of ingestion.
Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of inhalation.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity Sensitization	: Contains material which can cause birth defects.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	: Moderately irritating to the respiratory system.
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
Skin	: Irritating to skin.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity data

United States

Product/ingredient name	Species	Period	Result
Ethanol	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	2 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	9.3 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
Isopropyl Alcohol	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	13000 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (EC50)	48 hour/hours	10000 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>1400 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	6550 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	9640 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	10400 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	11130 mg/l
Methanol	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>10000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (EC50)	48 hour/hours	13200 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	16000 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	15400 mg/l

Environmental precautions	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Products of degradation	: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) and water.
Toxicity of the products of biodegradation	: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal	: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
RCRA classification	: Code: (1)


Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

Section 14. Transport Information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG* Label	Additional information
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DOT Classification UN1987 Flammable Liquids, 3 II  Not available.
 N.O.S. (Ethanol,
 Isopropanol,
 Methanol)

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

United States

HCS Classification : Flammable liquid
 Highly toxic material
 Irritating material
 Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(b) inventory: Listed

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
 SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
 SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: SDA-3A; Isopropyl Alcohol
 SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: SDA-3A: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard;
 Isopropyl Alcohol : Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

SARA 313

Product name	CAS number	Concentration	
			Form R - Reporting requirements :
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	5	
Methanol	67-56-1	4.56	
			Supplier notification :
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	5	
Methanol	67-56-1	4.56	

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations : Pennsylvania RTK: Ethanol: (generic environmental hazard); Methanol: (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard); Isopropyl Alcohol : (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard)
 Massachusetts RTK: Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
 New Jersey: Alcohol, 100%, HARLECO ® , For Histology and Cytology

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
 Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).

CEPA DSL/CEPA NDSL : CEPA DSL: Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EU regulations

Hazard symbol/symbols :



Risk phrases : R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
 R68/20/21/22- Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Safety phrases : S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
 S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
 S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or

International regulations

label.

International lists

- : Australia (NICNAS): Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
- China: Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
- Germany water class: Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
- Japan (METD): Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
- Japan (MOL): Isopropyl Alcohol
- Korea (TCCL): Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol
- Philippines (RA6969): Ethanol; Methanol; Isopropyl Alcohol

Section 16. Other Information

Label requirements

: DANGER!
POISON!
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED.
VAPOR HARMFUL.
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS.
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECT
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING
ORGANS: BLOOD, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, LIVER, GASTROINTESTINAL
TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE,
LENS OR CORNEA

**National Fire
Protection
Association (U.S.A.)**

: 3 **Flammability**
Health 1 0 **Instability**
Special

Notice to reader

The statements contained herein are based upon technical data that EMD Chemicals Inc. believes to be reliable, are offered for information purposes only and as a guide to the appropriate precautionary and emergency handling of the material by a properly trained person having the necessary technical skills. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use, storage and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment. EMD CHEMICALS INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE, WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION HEREIN OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.
