

CELLULOSE MICRO CRYSTALLINE (AVICOL)

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CELLULOSE

OTHER NAMES

(C₆-H₁₀-O₅)_n, , abicel, "alpha cellulose alphacellulose beta-amylase",

PRODUCT USE

Fibrous form is the basic material for the textile and paper industries.

Basic material for many cellulose based products.

Used in the food industry as a stabiliser, thickener, texturizer.

Oil well drilling mud compound (lost circulation).

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

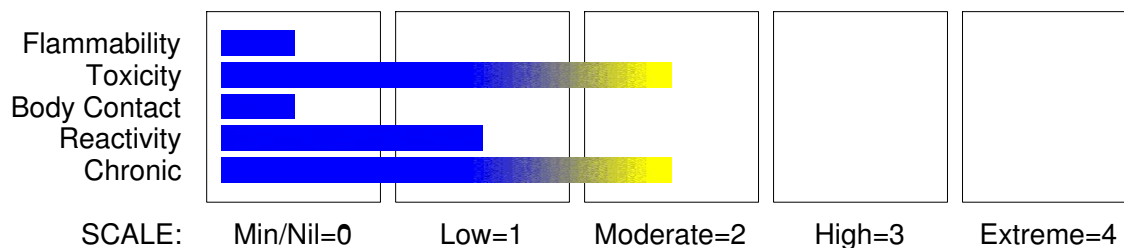
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

Not hazardous
No hazards determined by using GHS criteria

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cellulose	9004-34-6	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

cellulose 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

cellulose 500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

cellulose 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

cellulose 15 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ + + + + +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Glass container.

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Cellulose and its derivatives may react vigorously with calcium oxide, bleaching powder, perchlorates, perchloric acid, sodium chlorate, fluorine, nitric acid, sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite.

May be incompatible with aminacrine hydrochloride, chlorocresol, mercuric chloride, phenol, resorcinol, tannic acid and silver nitrate.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cellulose: CAS:9004- 34- 6 CAS:68442- 85- 3 CAS:67016- 75- 5 CAS:58968- 67- 5 CAS:9037- 50- 7 CAS:9076- 30- 6 CAS:12656- 52- 9 CAS:39394- 43- 9 CAS:9012- 19- 5 CAS:84503- 75- 3 CAS:209533- 95- 9 CAS:152231- 69- 1 CAS:61991- 21- 7 CAS:89468- 66- 6 CAS:51395- 76- 7 CAS:77907- 70- 1 CAS:75398- 83- 3 CAS:74623- 16- 8 CAS:70225- 79- 5 CAS:68073- 05- 2 CAS:67016- 76- 6 CAS:61991- 22- 8 CAS:99331- 82- 5

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
 - tissue reaction is potentially reversible.
- Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:
- seriously reduce visibility,
 - cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
 - contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]
- This limit does not apply:
- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
 - nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.
- This exposure standard applies to particles which
- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
 - have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).
- Cellulose is considered a nuisance dust which has little adverse effect on lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when appropriate controls are applied.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity,
- are important in the selection of gloves.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of
rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

Air Speed:
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Odourless, colourless solid, white fibrous material or white non-fibrous powder. Insoluble in water and organic solvents. Powder is dispersible in water. Bulk density: 0.3 g/cm³.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): 5.0- 7.0- 11% disp

Volatile Component (%vol): 4 (as water)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): 232 approx.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable.

Specific Gravity (water=1): approx. 1.5

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available.

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Large doses of cellulose may be administered orally as non-nutritive bulk. Doses of up to 30 g/day can be tolerated as bulk laxative. Extremely large oral doses may produce gastrointestinal disturbances.

Large quantities of bulk laxatives may temporarily increase flatulence and distension. Intestinal obstruction may also occur. Oesophageal obstruction may also occur if the material is swallowed dry. Bulk laxatives lower the transit time through the gut and may affect the absorption of other drugs.

Polysaccharides are not substantially absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal obstruction or stomach concretions.

Large quantities of the substituted polysaccharide, methylcellulose (as with other bulk laxatives), may temporarily increase flatulence. Oesophageal obstruction, by swelling, may occur if the material is swallowed dry.

Doses of 3-9 gm hydroxypropylcellulose, fed to human subjects, at least one week apart, were eliminated within 96 hours. Animals fed on diets containing 3% or less, experienced no adverse effects. Higher levels produced malnutrition due to excessive bulk but caused no organic damage. In one dog, an oral dose of hydroxypropylcellulose produced diarrhoea and blood cell depression.

Ingestion of hetastarch (hydroxyethyl amylopectin) has reportedly produced fever, chills, urticaria and salivary gland enlargement. Several of these effects may be due to contamination by other naturally occurring macromolecules extracted from the source material. Large volumes of ingested hetastarch may interfere with coagulation mechanisms and increase the risk of haemorrhage. Anaphylaxis has occurred.

Infusions of dextrans may occasionally produce allergic reactions such as urticaria, hypotension and bronchospasm. Severe anaphylactic reactions may occasionally occur and death may result from cardiac and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting, fever, joint pains, and flushing may also occur. Similarly, allergic reactions, sometimes severe (but rare) have been reported following ingestion or inhalation of tragacanth gums.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Cellulose, after a single intratracheal dose (15 mg per animal) brought about fibrosing granulomatous bronchioloalveolitis and an increase of IgA production in the bronchioalveolar lavage. Fibrosing alveolitis showed moderate progression as a function of time. Injury of Type I pneumocytes and incomplete repair of Type II pneumocytes were detected. The damage of alveolar epithelium initiated and activated a series of processes that led to definite pulmonary alterations and pulmonary fibrosis leading to disintegration of the alveolo-capillary morphological functional unit.

Tatrai, E. et al: Journal of Applied Toxicology; 16(2) 129-135 (1996)

Some health effects associated with wood, cotton, flax, jute and hemp particles or fibres are not attributable to cellulose content but to other substances and/or impurities.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

The polymer contained in the product is a PLC (polymer of low concern); the reactivity of the functional group is of low concern (US EPA). Aliphatic hydroxyl groups in polymers (the polyols) are generally thought to be of low reactivity and thus to present a low order of hazard to human health and the environment. Evidence of this comes from studies with polyvinyl alcohols. Polyols occur naturally in the body as monoglycerides; other low hazard polyols include starch and cellulose.

Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Inhalation studies indicate that cellulose fibres may be fibrogenic; this finding continues to be the subject of extensive research. Cellulose is not considered an inert substance because:

- in rats, it causes granulomatous fibrosing alveolitis at the end of the third month after exposure,
- in rats there was an increase in the secretion of plasminogen activator and interleukin 1 as well as the release of lactate dehydrogenase from macrophages, in a manner similar to asbestos,
- there were increases in the incidence of obstructive lung diseases and bronchial asthma in humans at work and in the residential environment where exposure to cellulose was common,
- the substance may induce free radical production in human leucocytes.

Cotton dust disease, "byssinosis", is well known among cotton mill workers. Cotton dust consists largely of cellulose fibre. Exposure to two components of the total dust, the "respirable" and "medium" fraction correlated significantly with the prevalence of

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

respiratory symptoms. Inhalation exposure to a concentration of 0.3 to 0.4 mg/m³ of "fly-free" dust results in a 20% occurrence of byssinosis. "Fly-free" dust is the sum of respirable and medium-length fibres. At 0.46 mg/m³, Grade II byssinosis occurs. A byssinosis (all grades) prevalence of 20%, at 0.3 mg/m³ occurs when the fibre length is less than 15 µm (aerodynamic equivalent diameter). Byssinosis is not caused by mechanical irritation but by reactions caused by pharmacologically active substances producing oedema or contraction of the smooth musculature of the airways. The causative agent is suspected to be an endotoxin, in turn, thought to be a cell wall component of bacteria found in cotton. Symptoms of byssinosis include chest tightness, wheezing and dyspnoea. Symptoms usually appear after an absence from work and may subside after 2-days of exposure. As the disease progresses, symptoms may persist for longer periods until they are constant. The individual may eventually exhibit chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Increased physical exertion may produce shortness of breath.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

cellulose (CAS: 9004-34-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food
in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

cellulose (CAS: 68442-85-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for cellulose as CAS: 67016-75-5, CAS: 58968-67-5, CAS: 9037-50-7, CAS: 9076-30-6, CAS: 12656-52-9, CAS: 39394-43-9, CAS: 9012-19-5, CAS: 84503-75-3, CAS: 209533-95-9, CAS: 152231-69-1, CAS: 61991-21-7, CAS: 89468-66-6, CAS: 51395-76-7, CAS: 77907-70-1, CAS: 75398-83-3, CAS: 74623-16-8, CAS: 70225-79-5, CAS: 68073-05-2, CAS: 67016-76-6, CAS: 61991-22-8, CAS: 99331-82-5.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cellulose	9004- 34- 6, 68442- 85- 3, 67016- 75- 5, 58968- 67- 5, 9037- 50- 7, 9076- 30- 6, 12656- 52- 9, 39394- 43- 9, 9012- 19- 5, 84503- 75- 3, 209533- 95- 9, 152231- 69- 1, 61991- 21- 7, 89468- 66- 6, 51395- 76- 7, 77907- 70 - 1, 75398- 83- 3, 74623- 16- 8, 70225- 79- 5, 68073- 05- 2, 67016- 76- 6, 61991- 22- 8, 99331 - 82- 5

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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