SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: LIQUID CYNER-T
MANUFACTURERS NAME:
Custom Compounders, Inc.
d/b/a Stewart Chemical Products Co.
#1 Tenbrook Industrial Court - Arnold, MO 63010
Telephone: (314) 296-3131 or 296-3888
Fax No.: (314) 296-4242
24-hr. Emergency #: (800) 424-9300
US DOT Hazardous Materials Registration No.: 062504-001-008MO
Commercial & Government Entity (CAGE) Code: 0YCK6

CHEMICAL NAMES & SYNONYMS:
Nitrilo triacetic acid, tri sodium salt
FORMULA: Proprietary
CHEMICAL FAMILY: aminocarboxylates, solution
SUPPLIER'S NAME: Fabriclean Supply of Kansas, LC
SUPPLIER'S ADDRESS: 14400 W. 97th Terrace
SUPPLIER'S CITY, STATE, ZIP: Lenexa, Ks. 66215
SUPPLIER'S TELEPHONE: (800) 832-0096

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>ADOPTED VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrilo triacetic acid, tri sodium salt</td>
<td>&lt; 50 %</td>
<td>N/E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAS No. 5064-31-3
# National Toxicology Program (NTP) listed carcinogen

(Note: The exact composition of this product, with respect to the percentages of its' reported ingredients and the presence of its' non-regulated ingredients [not reported], is proprietary information and is being withheld. In the event of a medical emergency, total disclosure will be made to the proper authorities.)

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING: CAUSES EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION - THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE TUMORS OF THE URINARY TRACT WHEN ADMINISTERED AT HIGH LEVELS TO RODENTS IN LABORATORY FEEDING STUDIES.

Primary Routes of Entry: Eye/skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Likely Routes of Exposure: inhalation and skin contact

EYE CONTACT: Causes pain, redness, tearing, burning sensation based on toxicity studies with the components of this material.

SKIN CONTACT: Causes pain, redness and burning sensation (often delayed from time on contact) based on human experience and toxicity studies with the components of this material. Practically nontoxic based on toxicity studies of toxicity data on the major components.

INHALATION: Causes coughing, chest pain and runny nose based on toxicity studies with the components of this material. The organic solvents present in this product, upon excessive exposure, can result in headache, dizziness, incoordination, nausea, loss of appetite and unconsciousness.

INGESTION: No more than slightly toxic based on toxicity studies of the components of this material. No significant adverse health effects are expected to develop if only small amount (less than a mouthful) is swallowed.

REFER TO SECTION 11 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

OSHA, IARC, OR NTP CARCINOGEN INFORMATION:
SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Object is to flush material out of eyes immediately, then seek medical attention. Optionally flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately wash contaminated areas with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and wash clothing before reuse. Discard footwear, which cannot be decontaminated. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air; if breathing is difficult, have trained personnel administer oxygen. If respiration stops, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get immediate medical attention. (Note: Coughing, sneezing or other symptoms of upper respiratory irritation may serve as a warning of exposure to high airborne concentrations.)

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Rinse mouth with water; give large quantities of water or milk to drink. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Give more liquids. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or drowsy person. Get immediate medical attention. (Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician.)

SECTION 5 - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS / FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Limits: N/A

Extinguishing Media: WATER

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire Fighting Equipment: Fire fighters and others exposed to products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: NONE

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Nitrilo triacetate acid, tri sodium salt 40% Industrial & Technical Grade Solutions

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled: Contain large spills with dikes and transfer the material to appropriate containers for reclamation or disposal. Absorb remaining material or small spills with an inert material and then place in a chemical waste container. Flush residual spill area with water. Keep out of sewers, watersheds or water systems. Refer to Section 13 for disposal information and Sections 14 and 15 for reportable quantity information.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Keep container closed. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Empty container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. The reuse of this material's container for nonindustrial purposes is prohibited and any reuse must be in consideration of the data provided in this MSDS.

Strict controls should be employed to limit occupational exposures to NTA. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recommended that NTA should not be used in shampoos, foods, hand dishwashing detergents, and other consumer products designed to have direct dermal or oral exposures.

STORAGE: Do not expose to extreme temperatures. Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from foodstuffs, reducing agents and acids.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: Avoid breathing vapor, fumes and/or mist. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection equipment (full face piece recommended) when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. If used, full facepiece replaces need for chemical goggles or face shield. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation Required: Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to control exposure.

Eye Protection: Where there is significant potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.
Additional Protective Measures:  Safety shower, eye bath and washing facilities should be available and easily accessible.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear colorless to pale yellow  
Odor: Slight  
pH: 10.5 - 11.5  
Solubility in Water: Complete  
Specific Gravity: 1.25

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Products are stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.  
Incompatibility: None Known  
Hazardous Decomposition: No uniquely hazardous decomposition products are expected. If NTA powder is burned, as with any nitrogen containing organic material, CO, CO2, smoke soot and oxides of nitrogen can be produced.  
Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information:

**Trisodium NTA (Monohydrate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>LD50/MDL</th>
<th>Species/Dosage</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (50% solution)</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
<td>1,450 mg/kg</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>(Rat LD50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (40% solution)</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
<td>4,200 mg/kg</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>(Rat LD50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (25% solution)</td>
<td>Practically Nontoxic</td>
<td>&gt;10,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>(Rabbit Minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irritation (powder)</td>
<td>Moderately Irritating</td>
<td>20.7/110.0</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>(Rabbit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritation (25% solution)</td>
<td>Slightly Irritating</td>
<td>1.7/8.0</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>(Rabbit 24-hr exposure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritation (powder)</td>
<td>Nonirritating</td>
<td>0.0/8.0</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>(Rabbit 24-hr exposure)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effects reported in rodents following repeated exposures (28-90 days) to high doses of NTA or NTA salts in their feed or drinking water include reductions in feed efficiency, body weight gain and number of red blood cells; increased blood sugar, changes in kidney and liver weight ratios, mineral balance, urinary pH and kidney function as well as kidney injury also occurred. Dogs fed trisodium NTA in repeat dosing studies (90-days) exhibited changes in excretion of zinc and accumulated NTA in bone. Following repeated skin exposure (4-and 13-weeks) to trisodium NTA, no treatment-related effects occurred in rabbits.

NTA and its trisodium salt have been tested for carcinogenicity following oral administration in a series of long-term studies with rodents. Results are fairly consistent showing kidney damage with an increase in benign and malignant urinary system tumors following long-term ingestion of high levels. These high dose levels altered the rodent mineral balance, urinary pH and kidney function and are believed to be the cause of the tumors. Based on this evidence of tumors in urinary tract, the International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified NTA and its salts as substances that are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (category 2B) IARC Monographs, Vol. 48). NTA is also listed as a substance that "may reasonably be anticipated to be" carcinogenic by the National Toxicology Program in their Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens.

No birth defects were noted in rats, rabbits or mice given NTA or trisodium NTA orally during pregnancy. NTA was reported to accumulate in the skeleton of mice and to transfer to the offspring and accumulate in their skeleton. Slight reductions in body weight of offspring were also noted in mice. No effects were seen on the ability of male or female rats to reproduce when fed trisodium NTA for 2 successive generations; growth depression was reported in both adult and young animals given the highest dose level.

NTA and NTA salts have been tested extensively for potential to produce genetic changes in standard tests. They have generally produced no direct genetic changes in standard tests using animals, fruit flies, and animal, bacterial or yeast cells. NTA was reported to affect the genotoxicity of heavy metals. This effect is believed to be due to increased solubilization of metal ions. The significance of this solubilization to the health effects of NTA is questionable because of its rapid biodegradation and photodegradation in the environment.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Extensive studies demonstrating the environmental acceptability of NTA have been completed. NTA biodegrades rapidly in municipal waste treatment facilities (removal 70-90%). After discharge, it is diluted and continues to biodegrade and/or

PAGE 3
photodegrade leaving an average equilibrium concentration of 0.004 mg/l (range 0.0002 - 0.034 mg/l). Because of its rapid disappearance in the environment, NTA will not solubilize or transport heavy metals. No effects to aquatic organisms are expected because the toxicity is low (96-hr LC50 100-10,000 ppm; chronic no observed effect level 19 - 3,000 ppm). Neither NTA nor its biodegradation products contribute to eutrophication. A thorough summary of literature can be found in the Great Lakes Science Advisory Board Publication entitled "Ecological Effects of Non-Phosphate Detergent Builders: Final Report on NTA", December, 1978 (IJC Great Lakes Regional Office, 100 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6T3).

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Solutions of Nitrilo triacetic acid, tri sodium salt
This material when discarded is not a hazardous waste as that term is defined by the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 CFR 261. Dispose of by incineration or recycle in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information on such disposal. This product should not be dumped, spilled, rinsed or washed into sewers or public waterways.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: N/A
Hazard Class: N/A
DOT: N/A
Packing Group: N/A
UN#: N/A
Sticker Required: None
Emergency Response Guidesheet: N/A

These products are not hazardous under the applicable DOT, ICAO/IATA, or IMDG regulations.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RCRA - RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (HAZARDOUS WASTE): The act that mandated the development of hazardous waste regulations. These regulations can be found in 40 CFR 260-281.

REPORTABLE QUANTITIES - CERCLA (ACCIDENTAL RELEASE): The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) identifies a list of substances that have an adverse effect if released to the environment. The Act designates the reportable quantity (RQ) for each of these substances, and the notification requirements for releases or spills. When a specified amount of a chemical is released or spilled, the National Response Center must be notified. This specified amount is the "reportable quantity." The reportable quantity for each chemical is based on the severity of environmental hazard it presents.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES (SARA - COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW) EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST: The Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) list and planning quantities trigger certain reporting requirements to emergency planning agencies. If your facility has a listed hazardous substance in amounts equal to or greater than the quantities shown on the index, the regulations of 40 CFR 355 and 370 apply to you.

SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313: EPA has developed a list of over 320 regulated chemicals and 22 chemical categories. An entry in this section, indicates that a given chemical appears on this list. The entry will consist of a date, which identifies the effective date for reporting; and a "de minimis" amount. This amount, 1% or 0.1%, indicates the minimum amount of a chemical that must be present in a mixture to trigger reporting.

TSCA Inventory: Since hydrate materials could not be reported on the Inventory of Chemical Substances published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), nitrilotriacetate acid trisodium salt monohydrate was reported as anhydrous with CAS No. 5064-31-3. All other components are listed.

DOT: The Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates those substances that present a potential hazard during transportation. There may be labeling, special packaging, and/or placarding required.

NOT HAZARDOUS

NFPA - NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a nonprofit, educational organization. The goal of NFPA is to promote the science of fire protection and prevention. With this aim, NFPA has developed information on the hazardous properties of many chemicals, which enables the user to come up with safe procedures during the chemicals' use, storage, and transportation. There are three categories of hazards: Health (H), flammability (F), and reactivity (R). Within each category, there are numerical ratings from 0 - 4, with 0 indicating no hazard, 4 indicating severe hazard.

HEALTH: 1  FIRE: 0  REACTIVITY: 0
Process Safety Management - OSHA: OSHA established a regulation (1910.119) to monitor and control safety at certain types of industrial facilities. Compliance is triggered by specified quantities of specific chemicals.

UNKNOWN

Proposition 65 - California: The State of California's Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires the following label on this product: WARNING - THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.*

* In January of 1994, the California Environmental Protection Agency established a no significant risk level (NSRL) for NTA. Formulated products containing NTA do not have to be labeled with a hazard warning statement due to the presence of NTA if exposures to these formulated products do not exceed the exposure level of 100 ug/day for NTA acid and 70 ug/day for NTA salt.

Refer to Section 11 for OSHA Hazardous Chemical(s) and Section 13 for RCRA classification.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with OSHA 1910.1200(g) Hazard Communications Standard, Material Safety Data Sheets and American National Standards Institute Z400.1.

AS A GENERAL RULE, PREVENT AND PROTECT THIS PRODUCT FROM UNAUTHORIZED USE

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY !!!!!!!

END OF REPORT

NAME: Robert C. Jaudon DATE ISSUED: 12/12/02
(636) 296-3131, 296-3888 DATE REVISED: 07/01/04
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE
N/D = NOT DETERMINED
N/E = NOT ESTABLISHED

In accord with the philosophy established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Final Rule, 1985, this Material Safety Data Sheet has been designed to emphasize the hazardous portions (ingredient[s]) utilized in the total formulation. As a result, the information herein stresses the most hazardous component(s) only. By this approach, we feel better knowledge and awareness should substantially contribute to reduce exposure and injury to workers involved with the use of this product. The information supplied in this document is presented for exactly this purpose. As required by law, this data should be thoroughly read and made available to anyone who may be responsible for handling this material. All data provided relates to the concentrated product as shipped. Actual usage rates and further dilution will, in most cases, greatly reduce, if not eliminate, the potential for worker injury. Any and all chemical products should be handled with extreme care and only by authorized and informed personnel. Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary. All health and safety information contained in this MSDS should be provided to your employees or customers. It is your responsibility to use this information to develop appropriate work practice guidelines and employee instructional programs for your operation.

The information and recommendations provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet have been obtained from data we believe to be reliable. We provide no warranties, expressed or implied, or accept no responsibility for loss associated with the use or handling of this product. This information is offered for your review and consideration. Efforts should be extended to determine the applicability of this product for your specific intended use. We know of no medical condition, other than those noted in this Material Safety Data Sheet, which are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to this product.

REASON FOR REVISION: Section 1 - Haz. Mat. Reg. number