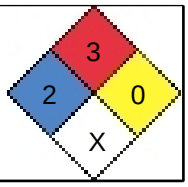
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



SECTION 1) : Chemical Product and Manufacturer's Identification

Product ID : 0967-XXXX-9010 OR 1-4XXX

Product Name : PIGMENTED A/V MARKER - MASTER FORMULA

Revision Date : 03/10/2011

Manufacturer's Name : TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS

Address :

Emergency Phone : 1-800-535-5053

Information Phone : 828-428-9094

Date Printed : 03/10/2011

Contact Name : TROY PAIT

Product uses :

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

INHALATION:

Irritation may be delayed for several hours. Can cause moderate respiratory irriration, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

SKIN:

Can cause minor irriration, dermatitis and defatting. No hazard in normal industrial use.

No absorption hazard in normal use. Minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.

EYES:

Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation. Temporary vision impairment (Blurred or Cloudy). No hazard in normal industrial use.

INGESTION:

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - OTHER:

Isopropyl alcohol : The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

Ethyl acetate : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

Acetone : The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

N-butyl alcohol : May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Isobutyl alcohol : Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Butyl acetate : May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Xylene : Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Carbon black : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Titanium dioxide : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.'Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

Quartz-crystalline silica : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHA : Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Ethylbenzene : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Red iron oxide light : Long- term respiratory exposure of iron oxide may result in deposition of particles in the lung (benign siderosis).

SECTION 3) Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	3.803%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	5.302%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.425%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	9.370%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.087%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.630%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.253%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	2.387%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	14.594%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	28.279%
0001317-34-6	MANGANESE TRIOXIDE	0.033%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3.775%
0001332-37-2	YELLOW IRON OXIDE	0.293%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	1.414%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.004%
0008032-32-4	NAPHTHA, VM&P	0.257%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.810%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.036%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.049%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.004%
0026264-05-1	SURFACTANT	0.079%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.257%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	5.365%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJSTR 56705700001-5384P	0.112%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5014P	0.145%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5043P	0.079%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5047P	0.004%

SECTION 4) First Aid Measures

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention.

EYES:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention, if irritation persisits. Always us an eye wash to remove a chemical from your eye regardless of the level of hazard.

SKIN:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water. If reaction occurs or problems, please seek medical attention.

SECTION 5) Fire and Explosion Hazards

FIRE FIGTHING INSTRUCTIONS:

FIRE HAZARDS: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, drill, grind, solder, or expose container to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Fire Fighting Instructions: A. Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Do not enter fire area without proper protection including selfcontained toxic breathing apparatus and full protection.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part B: Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable compoments of this material may lighter than water and burn while floating on surface.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part C: Use water spray / fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide

SECTION 6) Accidental Release

ACCIDENTAL RELASE MEASURES:

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part A: Exposure to the spilled may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment found in this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances.

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part B: Please consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part A: Prevent the spread of any spill to mnimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part B: Use suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposale evaluation. This evaluation is left up to buyer of this product and not TUS.

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

HANDLING:

Handling: Part A: Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Handling: Part B: Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid breathing. Avoid contact with this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not use pressure to unload containers.

STORAGE:

Do not store near compbutible materials. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Store in a cool dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid exposure to sunlight or light sources (UV). Keep containers closed.

Store in a cool dry place. Isolate from imcompatible materials

SECTION 8) Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use with adequate ventilation. Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Always keep eyewash on hand.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - RESPIRATORY:

Respiratory Tract: Part A: Respirators should be selected and under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) & ANSI's standard (Z88.2-1992).

Respiratory Tract: Part B. A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and conveniient, sanitary storage should be implemented.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - EYE:

Eye: A: Wear chemically resistant safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/ or face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with liquid or airborne material.

Eye: B: Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - GLOVES AND HAND:

Skin: Gloves of neoprene, natural rubber, or other chemically resistant material may provide protection against permeation. Inspect and clean protective equipment regulary.

Exposure Regulation	OSHA				ACGIH				CANADA			
Exposure Limit	TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL	
Unit	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg
Components												
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980							400	983	500	1228
ACETONE	1000	2400			500	1188	750	1782	750	1782	1000	2375
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300										
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			50	152			50	152	75	227
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE					25	123			25	123	35	172
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			100	434	125	543	100	434	125	542
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	700			150	713			150	713	187	889
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100	465			50	233			50	235	100	465
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			150	713	200	950	150	713	200	950
ETHYL ACETATE	400	1400			400	1440			400	1441	500	1801
XYLENE	100	435			100	434	150	651	100	434	150	652
CARBON BLACK		3.5				3.5				3.5		7
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20b	80c								2.5a		
NAPHTHA, VM&P					300	1370			300	1350	400	1800
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			100	572			100	525	200	1050
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15c				10				10,5a		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	b				0.025 (R)				0.1;0.3c		

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Summary:

See below

Density :	7.65 lb/gal	**Specific Gravity :**	0.92			**HMIS**	
% Solids by Weight :	21.87%	**% Solids by Vol :**	0.00%			**Health :**	2
Density VOC :	5.53 lb/gal	**Density HAPS :**	0.33 lb/gal	**Density VHAPS :**	0.33 lb/gal	**Flammability :**	3
% VOC :	72.33%	**% HAPS :**	4.36%	**% VHAPS :**	4.33%	**Reactivity :**	0
lb VOC/lb Solid :	3.31	**lb HAPS/lb Solid :**	0.20	**lb VHAPS/lb Solid :**	0.20	**Protection :**	X
lb VOC/gal Solid :	0.00	**lb HAPS/gal Solid :**	0.00	**lb VHAPS/gal Solid :**	0.00	**Chronic :**	☐

VOC Actual [lb/gal] :	5.53	**VOC Regulatory [lb/gal] :**	5.89
VOC Actual [g/l] :	662.68	**VOC Regulatory [g/l] :**	706.10

Evap Rate :		**Autoignition Temp :**	0
Flammability Index :	3	**pH :**	
Flash Pt Symbol :	<	**Flash Pt :**	< 60

SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions.

Contamination. Contact with air. Visible light. Contact with Water.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalies. Aminies. Water

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur

SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9)
Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested was slightly less pure than other samples tested (98.2%) compared to 99.3% and above). In addition, the relative humidity in the exposure chamber was very low, possibly suggesting equipment malfunctioning. Experimental aerosol LC50 values are highly variable and the reasons for this variability are unknown.(27)
LC50 (rat): 2000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (vapour) (10,27)
Note: The concentration of n-butyl acetate was not verified analytically and the purity of the test material was not specified. Other experiments designed to replicate the vapour LC50 did not result in any mortaility, even at concentrations of 6867 ppm.(27)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)
LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (7)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmoL/kg) (8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)*
LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)*
*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)
LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original unavailable in English) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 4200 mg/kg (8,11, original unavailable in English)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)
ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

This product is not expected to persist in the environment.

SECTION 13) Disposal Consideration

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

WASTE DESCRIPTION FOR SPENT PRODUCT: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. Spent or discarded material may be a hazardous waste.

Follow federal, state, and local regulations. This material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Do not flush material to drain or storm sewer.

COMPONENTS SUBJECT TO USEPA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Contains Chromium (CAS #: 7440-47-3).

SECTION 14) Transport Information

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

HAZARD CLASS: 3

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, GUIDE 128

See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

- SARA313 Information

The following chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements, as stated by the SARA313 regulation

0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.09%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.63%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	3.80%
0001317-34-6	MANGANESE TRIOXIDE	0.03%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.43%

- IARCCarcinogen Information

The following chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements, as stated by the IARCCarcinogen regulation

0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	1.41%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.63%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	3.80%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.00%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.04%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3.77%

SECTION 16) Other Information

OTHER:

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