

POWER SERVICE PRODUCTS, INC.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL COMPANY AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BIO KLEEN DIESEL FUEL BIOCID

Unless otherwise noted, all sections of this MSDS apply to each of the following part numbers.

PART NUMBERS:

9016-06, 9080-06, 9055-01

EPA ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER: 069633-TX-001

EPA REGISTERED PESTICIDE NUMBER: 464-659-069633 and 48301-7-069633

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

Power Service Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1089
Weatherford, TX 76086
Email: psp@powerservice.com
Phone: 800/643-9089 or 817-599-9486
Fax: 817-599-4893

Emergency Phone Number: Within USA 1-800-424-9300. Outside USA 001-703-527-3887
(Call Collect).

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDS OF PRODUCT:

DANGER! Keep out of reach of children. Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes severe eye burns. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Avoid temperatures above 100°C (212°F). Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYES: May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Mist may cause severe eye injury and corneal injury.

SKIN: Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

SKIN SENSITIAZTION: Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

INHALATION: Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation. For narcotic effects: No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

INGESTION: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

BIRTH DEFECTS/DEVELOPMENTATL EFFECTS: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Specific chemical information is being withheld as a Trade Secret. Specific chemical information will be made available to health professionals in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200.

INGREDIENTS

4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine
Methylene Dimorpholine
4,4'-(2-Ethyl-2-nitropropane-1, 3-diyl)bismorpholine
Morpholine
1-Nitropropane

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL PROTECTION: First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

EYE CONTACT: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

SKIN CONTACT: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

INHALATION: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc.). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

INGESTION: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Probably mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: 160°F (71°C) Closed Cup ASTM D 93

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: lower: Not Determined upper: Not Determined

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 500°F (260°C) EC Method A15

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General

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purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this MSDS.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

NOTE: EMPTY CONTAINERS CONTAIN COMBUSTIBLE VAPORS. DO NOT USE CUTTING TORCH EQUIPMENT OR ANY OTHER FLAME OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION ON ANY EMPTY CONTAINER.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Evacuate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL HANDLING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not get in eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

STORAGE: Avoid temperatures above 100°C (212°F). Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials. See STABILITY AND REACTIVITY section.

SHELF LIFE: Use within 12 months.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

| Component | List | Type | Value |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Morpholine | ACGIH OSHA Table Z-1 | TWA PEL | 20 ppm SKIN 70 mg/m3 20 ppm SKIN |
| 1- Nitropropane | ACGIH OSHA Table Z-1 | TWA PEL | 25 ppm 90 mg/m3 25 ppm |

A "skin" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Eyes and Face: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

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Skin: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area.

Hand Protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts. Do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area. Wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PHYSICAL STATE: | Liquid |
| COLOR: | Yellow to Brown |
| ODOR: | Amine |
| ODOR THRESHOLD: | No test data available |
| POUR POINT: | 50°F (10°C) |
| BOILING POINT (760 mmHg): | 346.8°F (174.9°C) <i>ASTM D1120</i> |
| VAPOR PRESSURE: | 1.04 hPa @ 25°C <i>EC Method A4</i> |

| | |
|---|--|
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): | No test data available |
| pH: | 9.5 – 10.0 <i>ASTM E70</i> |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): | 1.1 25 °C/25 °C <i>ASTM D891</i> |
| FREEZING POINT: | 50.9°F (10.5°C) Literature |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER (by weight): | 3.1% @ 25°C <i>EC Method A6</i> |
| DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: | No test data available |
| DYNAMIC VISCOSITY: | 18.2 mPa.s @ 20°C <i>OECD 114</i> (Brookfield Viscosity - @ 100 rpm, #0 spindle) 7.7 mPa.s @ 40°C <i>OECD 114</i> (Brookfield Viscosity - @ 100 rpm, #0 spindle) |
| KINEMATIC VISCOSITY: | 16.55 cSt @ 20°C <i>Calculated</i> 7.0 cSt @ 40°C <i>Calculated</i> |
| EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: | Not explosive |
| OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: | No |
| MOLECULAR WEIGHT | 188.2 g/mol <i>Calculated</i> |

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY/INSTABILITY: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Can crystallize. Dissolve crystals before use by warming and mixing. Avoid temperatures above 95°F. (35°C.) and below 50°F. (10°C.). Potentially violent decomposition can occur above 212°F. (100°C.). Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acidic pH. Acids. Reaction with acid can generate flammable formaldehyde gas.

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Toxic flammable gases can be released during decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY:

INGESTION: LD50, Rat 620 mg/kg

DERMAL: LD50, Rabbit 420 mg/kg

INHALATION: Maximum achievable concentration. LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat > 2.33 mg/l

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Mist may cause severe eye irritation and corneal injury.

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

SENSITIZATION:

SKIN: Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

RESPIRATORY: No relevant data found.

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY: Repeated exposure did not produce systemic toxicity when applied to the skin of rabbits. Repeated exposure did not produce systemic toxicity when applied to the skin of rats.

CHRONIC TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY: No relevant data found.

DEVELOPMENT TOXICITY: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

GENETIC TOXICITY: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 / EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in most sensitive species tested). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity:

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 h: 2.3 mg/l

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (bluegill sunfish), semi-static test, 96 h: 1.3 mg/l

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LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 h: 1.1 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity:

EC50, Daphnia magna (water flea), flow-through test, 48 h, immobilization: 3.23 mg/l

NOEC, Daphnia magna (water flea), flow-through test, 48 h, immobilization: 1.77 mg/l

EC50, Daphnia magna (water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 1.9 mg/l

LC50, pink shrimp (Penaeus duorarum), semi-static test, 96 h: 2.2 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity:

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green alga), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 0.844 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms:

Oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (mallard duck): 2,695 mg/kg

Dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (bobwhite quail): > 5,620 ppm

Dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (mallard duck): >5,620 ppm

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Abiotic degradation: The material is rapidly degradable by abiotic means.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

| Biodegradation | Exposure Time | Method | 10 Day Window |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11.9-27.2 % | 28 d | OCED 301B Test | Fail |

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Based on information for component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Based on information for component(s): Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 50 Estimated.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. POWER SERVICE PRODUCTS HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION 3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION. FOR UNUSED & UNCOMTAMINATED PRODUCTS, the preferred option is to contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. The preferred option in other jurisdictions is to contact the regulatory authority for this product for guidance. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

State or local laws may impose additional regulatory requirements regarding disposal.

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EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. See Section 5 for FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The following part numbers are Consumer Commodities and are not regulated by DOT:

9016-06, 9080-06

The following part number is regulated by DOT:

9055-01

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Disinfectant, Liquid, Toxic, N.O.S., (4-(2-Nitrobutyl)Morpholine)

HAZARD CLASS: 6.1

I.D. NUMBER: UN 3142

PACKING GROUP: III

PLACARDING: Toxic

MARINE POLLUTANT

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA STATUS:

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

NFPA (NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION) RATING:

HEALTH: 3

FIRE: 2

REACTIVITY: 2

EPA SARA TITLE III CHEMICAL LISTINGS:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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Sections 311/ 312 Hazard Class:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard | No |
| Fire Hazard | Yes |
| Reactive Hazard | No |
| Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard | No |

Section 313:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List: The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

| Component | CAS# | Amount |
|----------------|----------|---------|
| 1-Nitropropane | 108-03-2 | <=5.25% |
| Morpholine | 110-91-8 | <=6.0% |

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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|---------------------------------------|
| SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION |
|---------------------------------------|

The information contained herein is offered in good faith and is believed to be accurate based on the data available to us as of the date of MSDS preparation. The information in this document applies to this specific product as supplied. It may not be appropriate for this product if the product is used in combination with other materials. The information in this document is not intended to constitute product performance information. Some of the information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the product. No statement shall be construed as an endorsement of any product or process. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be valid in the context of the intended use as described in product labeling. However, each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate. You are urged to obtain material safety data sheets for all products you buy, process, use or distribute, and are encouraged to advise those who may come in contact with such products of the information contained therein. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied with respect to this product, the accuracy and sufficiency of the data or recommendations herein, or the results to be obtained from the use of this product. IN NO EVENT SHALL POWER SERVICE

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