FOR ANY HEALTH & MEDICAL EMERGENCY, 24 HOURS /7 DAYS CALL: 1-800-365-8951
FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
FOR ALL MSDS REQUESTS & QUESTIONS, CALL CUSTOMER SERVICE: 1-800-553-6546

PRODUCT NAME: PAD ETCH 16:3:3 W/OHS: CPG GRADE

I. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 03-14-2006
SUPERCEDES: 02-15-2001
MSDS NO: 00382
SYNONYMS: None
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture
DESCRIPTION / USE: Pad etch
FORMULA: Not applicable/Mixture

FUJIFILM ELECTRONIC MATERIALS U.S.A., INC. 80 CIRCUIT ROAD NORTH KINGSTOWN, RI 02852

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS or CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium fluoride</td>
<td>12125-01-8</td>
<td>25 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Ethandiol</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazard Classification: respiratory irritant, corrosive to eyes, skin and mucous membranes, toxic by ingestion, Muscle toxin, bone toxin, kidney toxin, lung toxin, liver toxin

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion
Chemical Interactions: No known interactions
Medical Conditions Aggravated: Pre-existing kidney disease, Pre-existing liver diseases

Page 1 of 10
Human Threshold Response Data
Odor Threshold: Not established
Irritation Threshold: Not established
1,2-Ethanediol: Approximately 67.0 mg/cu m

Hazardous Materials Identification System/National Fire Protection Association Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Ratings</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects
Inhalation Toxicity: Not expected to cause significant toxicity unless there is prolonged exposure to high concentrations. Central nervous system (CNS) depression and kidney damage has been observed from high prolonged exposure to ethylene glycol. Nose bleeds is possible from a single large or repeated smaller inhalation overexposures.

Inhalation Irritation: May cause lung damage with high acute exposure. Inhalation of this material may produce severe irritating and/or corrosive effects to the nose, mouth, throat, and respiratory tract. It may cause burns which can result in symptoms which may include coughing, wheezing, choking, shortness of breath, chest pain, and impairment of lung function. Inhalation of high concentrations can also result in permanent lung damage. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid build-up in lungs).

Skin Contact: Burns may or may not be immediately painful or visible.
Dermal exposure can cause severe irritation and/or burns characterized by redness, swelling, and scab formation. Prolonged skin exposure may cause permanent damage. Burns may or may not be immediately painful or visible.

Skin Absorption: May be absorbed through skin, but it is unlikely that harmful effects will occur unless contact is prolonged, repeated, and extensive. Can cause kidney damage.

Eye Contact: Corrosive. Burns can occur following exposure. Direct contact may cause impairment of vision, corneal damage and/or blindness. Rinsing of the eye should take place immediately. Burns may or may not be immediately painful or visible.

Ingestion Irritation: Irritation and/or burns can occur to the entire gastrointestinal tract, including the stomach and intestines, characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, bleeding, and/or tissue ulceration or perforation. Aspiration may lead to lung damage. Burns may or may not be immediately painful or visible.

Ingestion Toxicity: Moderately toxic if swallowed. Large doses of ethylene glycol via ingestion have caused central nervous system depression, kidney, liver and blood damage. Doses of 1 g/kg or about 4 ounces, of pure ethylene glycol have caused fatalities in humans.

Acute Target Organ Toxicity: Digestive Tract, Central nervous system, Kidneys, Respiratory Tract, Eyes, Liver, Skin

Prolonged (Chronic) Health Effects
Carcinogenicity: This product is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP or EPA.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Possible reproductive or developmental hazard based on animal studies.

Inhalation: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause continuous bronchitis. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause lung damage.
Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause extensive permanent skin damage. Central nervous system (CNS) depression and kidney damage has been observed from high prolonged exposure to ethylene glycol.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged or repeated exposure, may lead to harmful amounts of material being absorbed through the skin. Central nervous system (CNS) depression and kidney damage has been observed from high prolonged exposure to ethylene glycol.

Ingestion: There are no known or reported effects from chronic ingestion except for effects similar to those experienced from single exposure. The acute corrosivity of this product, makes chronic ingestion of significant amounts unlikely.

Chronic Target Organ Toxicity: Teeth, Liver, Bone, connective tissue and muscles, Respiratory Tract, Eyes, Skin, Kidneys

Fluoride, at an acidic pH, is corrosive and causes immediate or delayed onset of deep penetrating injury and possible death. Fluorosis may occur which is characterized by increased density of bone. Fluoride may also deposit in tendons, ligaments and muscles. Such deposition may result in crippling effects. Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea or constipation can occur. Mottling of teeth can occur.

Supplemental Health Hazard Information:

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove individual to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If clothing comes in contact with the product, the clothing should be removed immediately and should be laundered before re-use. Call a physician.

Eyes: IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Patients exposed only to hydrogen fluoride gas or vapor do not pose substantial risks of secondary contamination to personnel outside the area of the incident. However, patients whose clothing or skin is contaminated with hydrogen fluoride liquid or solution can secondarily contaminate personnel by direct contact or through off-gassing vapor. Special precautions must be taken by treating personnel to avoid exposure. Hydrogen fluoride is a corrosive chemical that can cause immediate or delayed onset of deep, penetrating injury. Absorption of fluoride ion can cause hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, and hyperkalemia, which can result in cardiac arrest. Hypocalcemia should be considered a risk in all instances of inhalation or ingestion and whenever skin burns exceed 25 square inches (an area about the size of the palm). Quickly ensure a patent airway. Ensure adequate respiration; administer supplemental oxygen if necessary. Attach a cardiac monitor. Monitor EKG for prolonged Q-T interval or QRS duration.

EYES: Irrigate exposed eyes with a 1% aqueous solution of calcium gluconate (50 mL of 10% calcium gluconate solution in 450 mL of sterile saline) using a nasal prong or Morgan Therapeutic Lens. Up to 500 mL over 1 to 2 hours may be used. A topical anesthetic can minimize the tendency for eyelid closure and facilitate irrigation. An ophthalmologist should be consulted.
SKIN:
Because of hydrogen fluoride’s rapid skin penetration and the serious toxicity of the fluoride ion, rapid decontamination is critical. Calcium-containing gels, solutions, and medications can be used to neutralize the fluoride ion. The intense pain of hydrogen fluoride burns should not be suppressed with local anesthetics because the degree of pain is an indicator of treatment efficacy. Continuously massage the burned area with calcium gluconate gel (2.5 grams in 100 mL water-soluble lubricant such as K-Y Jelly) until the pain is relieved. If used as definitive treatment, the gel should be applied 4 to 6 times daily for 3 to 4 days. Initially, health care providers should wear rubber gloves to protect their fingers from secondary contamination. If some relief of pain is not obtained within 30 to 60 minutes, consider calcium gluconate injections.
Large burns or deeply penetrating burns (i.e., from delayed treatment or exposure to hydrogen fluoride concentrations greater than 50%) may require injections of sterile aqueous calcium gluconate into and around the burned area. Authorities in industry currently recommend injections of 5% calcium gluconate solution using a small-gauge needle. Do not inject more than 0.5 mL per cm² of affected skin surface. No local infiltration of anesthetic should be used, but in the case of severe burns, regional or general anesthesia may be considered. DO NOT INJECT CALCIUM CHLORIDE to treat skin burns. It will cause extreme pain and may further injure tissues.
HAND EXPOSURE: Subungual burns often do not respond to immersion treatment and digital injections may compromise the circulation of the hand. Use of intra-arterial calcium gluconate may be indicated and the consultation of hand surgeon or other expert should be sought.
INGESTION: Do not give emetics and do not administer activated charcoal. If the patient is conscious and alert, and treatment has not been administered previously, immediately give 4 to 12 ounces of water to dilute the acid. Orally administer a one-time dose of several ounces of Mylanta(R), Maalox(R), or milk of magnesia; the magnesium in these products may act chemically to bind the fluoride in the stomach. Consider gastric lavage with a small lumen tube. Consider obtaining a consultation from a Gastroenterologist.
INHALATION: Calcium gluconate (2.5 mL of 10% calcium gluconate diluted to 100 mL with water) may be administered with oxygen by nebulizer to victims who have severe respiratory distress. Pulmonary edema or edema of the upper airway may occur. Observe the patient for at least 24 hours and monitor with repeated chest examination, blood gas determinations, and other appropriate tests.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary (OSHA):
Product is not known to be flammable, combustible, pyrophoric or explosive.

Flammable Properties
Flash Point: None
Autoignition Temperature: None
Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: Not applicable
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: Not applicable
Fire Explosion Hazards: This material is not expected to burn unless all the water is boiled away. The remaining compounds may be ignitable.
Extinguishing Media: Not Applicable. Choose extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials.
Fire Fighting Instructions: Response to this material requires the use of a full encapsulated suit and full-face (NIOSH approved) self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water to cool containers.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Phosphorus compounds, Hydrogen fluoride, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Oxides of nitrogen

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
Personal Protection for Emergency Situations:
Additional protective clothing must be worn to prevent personal contact with this material. Those items include but are not limited to boots, impervious gloves, hard hat, splash-proof goggles, impervious clothing, i.e., chemically impermeable suit, self-contained breathing apparatus.

Spill Mitigation Procedures
Air Release: Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately downwind. Vapors may be suppressed by the use of water fog. Contain all liquid for treatment and/or disposal as a (potential) hazardous waste.

Water Release: This material is heavier than water. This material is soluble in water. Notify all downstream users of possible contamination. Contain all liquid for treatment and/or disposal as a (potential) hazardous waste.

Land Release: Create a dike or trench to contain materials. Cover with dry lime, sand or soda ash. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand, clay, earth or commercial absorbent), then place in a chemical waste container.

Additional Spill Information: Stop source of spill as soon as possible and notify appropriate personnel. Utilize emergency response personal protection equipment prior to the start of any response. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Dispose of spill residues per guidelines under Section XIII, Disposal Consideration.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Upon contact with skin or eyes, wash off with water. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Keep container closed when not in use. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Store in a tightly closed container.

Shelf Life Limitations: See label or certificate of analysis for shelf life if applicable.

Incompatible Materials for Storage:
glass. Refer to Section X, "Incompatible Materials."

VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain levels below exposure limits.

Protective Equipment for Routine Use of Product
Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH approved respirator if levels above the exposure limits are possible.
Respirator Type(s): NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator.
Skin: Wear impervious gloves, boots and apron to avoid skin contact. A full impervious suit is recommended if exposure is possible to a large portion of the body.
Eyes: Use chemical goggles and a faceshield.
Protective Clothing Type: Impervious, Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile
Other PPE: An eye wash and safety shower should be provided in the immediate work area.

Exposure Limit Data
CHEMICAL NAME    CAS #     OSHA PEL / STEL     ACGIH LIMITS     ACGIH WEEL
Ammonium fluoride 12125-01-8  2.5 mg/cu m   2.5 mg/cu m     Not Established
Phosphonic acid  7664-38-2  1 mg/m3 TWA   3 mg/m3 STEL     Not Established
Ethylene glycol  107-21-1   None established 1 mg/m3 TWA     Not Established

CHEMICAL NAME
Phosphoric acid

NIOSH Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health: 1000 mg/m3 IDLH
### IX. PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical State:</th>
<th>clear liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color:</td>
<td>colorless to pale yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor:</td>
<td>mild Ammonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight:</td>
<td>Not Applicable/Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH:</td>
<td>(@ 25 Deg. C) 4.6 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octanol/Water Coeff.:</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water:</td>
<td>Completely miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Density:</td>
<td>1.19 - 1.2 g/cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity:</td>
<td>1.19 - 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density:</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure:</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate:</td>
<td>&lt; 1.00 (water = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatiles, % by vol.:</td>
<td>30 - 55 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point:</td>
<td>0 Deg. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point:</td>
<td>32 Deg. F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability and Reactivity Summary:**
Stable under normal conditions. Not sensitive to mechanical shock. Not sensitive to static discharge.

**Reactive Properties:**
No data

**Hazardous Polymerization:**
Will not occur

**Conditions to Avoid:**
High temperatures

**Chemical Incompatibility:**
Glass, strong mineral acids

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**
ammonia, hydrogen fluoride, oxides of nitrogen, phosphorus oxides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

**Decomposition Temperature:**
No data

**Product May Be Unstable At Temperatures Above:**
No data

### XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Component Animal Toxicology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral LD50 value:</th>
<th>Oral LD50 Rat Believed to be 1 - 2 g/kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium fluoride</td>
<td>Rat Approximately 2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>Oral LD50 Humans = 1 - 1.5 ml/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Ethanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal LD50 value:</td>
<td>Dermal LD50 Rabbit Believed to be 2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium fluoride</td>
<td>Rabbit &gt; 2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>Dermal LD50 Rabbit &gt; 2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Ethanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation LC50 value:</td>
<td>Inhalation LC50 (1h) Rat &gt; 200 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Ethanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product Animal Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral LD50 value:</th>
<th>Rat Believed to be 1 - 2 g/kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal LD50 value:</td>
<td>Rabbit Believed to be &gt; 2 g/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin Irritation:**
This material is expected to be corrosive.

**Eye Irritation:**
This material is expected to cause irreversible effects to the cornea with impairment of vision or corrosion to the eyes.
Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity: Exposure to ethylene glycol via orally repeated doses produced kidney and liver injury and changes to the blood. These effects would occur from exposures greater than currently accepted occupational limits. In inhalation studies on ethylene glycol, animals exposed to 57 mg/m3, 5 days/week for 6 weeks experienced no adverse effects except for moderate to severe eye irritation. Corneal opacity was also evident. At higher levels, pulmonary irritation and depression of white blood cell count occurred. Possible reproductive or developmental hazard based on animal studies.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Component Data:
1,2-Ethanediol

Ethylene glycol has been shown to produce reduced fetal weight and malformations to the offspring of rats at doses which are paternally toxic but has produced reduced fetal weight and malformations to mice at a dose without toxicity to the mother. The developmental toxicity occurred from oral exposure at dose levels of 1.2, 2.5, or 5 g/kg in rats and 0.75, 1.5, or 3.0 g/kg in mice. Although fetal development can be adversely affected by ethylene glycol, it has been observed only from oral exposure at relatively high doses. This effect has not been reported from dermal or inhalation exposure. The dose required from oral exposure makes it unlikely that sufficient exposure would be encountered industrially to produce developmental toxicity from dermal or inhalation contact.

Mutagenicity: Component Data:
1,2-Ethanediol

Ammonium fluoride
Phosphoric acid

This product was determined to be non-mutagenic in the Ames assay. This product was determined to be non-mutagenic in the Ames assay. This product has been shown to be negative for cell transformation in the Syrian hamster embryo (SA7/SHE) cell assay. This product was determined to be non-mutagenic in the Ames assay.

Carcinogenicity: Component Data:
1,2-Ethanediol

This chemical is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP, or EPA.

This material did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview: There is some evidence that values of 1.5 mg fluoride/liter of water may cause slight effects on some species of fish. At levels greater than 100 mg fluoride/liter of water, lethality in several species has been reported.

Ecological Toxicity Values:
Phosphoric acid
1,2-Ethanediol

Mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis) 96 hr. LC50: = 138 mg/l.
Common shrimp (Crangon crangon) 48 hr. LC50: = 100000 mg/l (nominal, renewal).
Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) 96 hr. LC50: = 41000 mg/l (nominal, static).
Fathead minnow, 96 hr. LC50: = 49000 mg/l (nominal, static).
Brine shrimp 48 hr. LC50: > 20000 mg/l (nominal, static).
Daphnia magna, 48 hr. LC50: = 41000 mg/l (nominal, static).
XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THE USER OF THIS MATERIAL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.

Waste Disposal Summary: If this product becomes a waste, it DOES NOT meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261, in that it does not exhibit the characteristics of hazardous waste of Subpart C, nor is it listed as a hazardous waste under Subpart D.

Potential US EPA Waste Codes: Not applicable
Disposal Methods: Dispose of by waste water treatment following Federal, State, Local, or Provincial regulations.
Components subject to land ban restrictions:  Phosphoric acid (D002)

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS REGULATED AS A DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.

DOT Description (49 CFR 172.101):

Land (U.S. DOT): CORROSIVE LIQUID N.O.S., (CONTAINS AMMONIUM FLUORIDE, PHOSPHORIC ACID), 8, UN1760, PGIII

Air (IATA/ICAO): SAME AS LAND
Water (IMO): SAME AS LAND
Flash Point: (C) Not Applicable

Hazard Label/Placard: (Primary) CORROSIVE

Ammonium fluoride final RQ = 100 pounds (45.4 kg)
Phosphoric acid final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)
Ethylene glycol final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)

Emergency Response Guide Number: 154

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES:
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances.

Pesticide acceptance indication: US EPA Registration Number: Not applicable

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III:
Hazard Categories Sections 311/312 (40 CFR 370.2):
Health: Acute
Chronic
Physical: None

Extremely Hazardous Substance Section 302 - Threshold Planning Quantity:
Not applicable
Reportable Quantity (40 CFR 302.4):
Ammonium fluoride final RQ = 100 pounds (45.4 kg)
Phosphoric acid final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)
Supplier Notification Requirements (40 CFR 372.45), 313 Reportable Components
Ammonium fluoride (as ammonia)
Ethylene glycol

Clean Air Act Soeimi:
Clean Air Act Organic HAP 40 CFR Section 61.01(b)
Clean Air Act VOC Section 111
Clean Air Act Toxic ARP Section 112r
Clean Air Act Haz. Air Pollutants Section 112

Ethylene glycol
Ethylene glycol
Ethylene glycol
Ammonium fluoride (as ammonia)
Ethylene glycol
Ammonium fluoride (as ammonia)
Ethylene glycol

Statute Right-to-Know Regulations Status of Ingredients
Pennsylvania:
Ammonium fluoride ((NH4)F)
Phosphoric acid
1,2-Ethanediol

New Jersey:
Ammonium fluoride
Phosphoric acid
Ethylene glycol

Massachusetts:
Ammonium fluoride, Phosphoric acid, Ethylene glycol

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MSDS REVISION STATUS: Internal validation of previous revision (ref. Prep-060046).

MAJOR REFERENCES:

- DePass, L. R., et al., Chronic Toxicity and Oncogenicity Studies of Ethylene Glycol in Rats and Mice, Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 7, 547-565, 1986.

Other references available upon request.