# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

# **Universal Cooling System Cleaner**

# 1. Product and company identification

Material uses : Other non-specified industry: Cleaner.

Manufacturer : BG Products Inc.

701 S. Wichita Street Wichita, KS, 67213, USA

www.bgprod.com

MSDS # : 540

Validation date : 3/14/2011.

Responsible name : Kolin Anglin, Environmental Coordinator

316-265-2686 msds@bgprod.com

In case of emergency: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

### 2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.

Odor : Odorless.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

(29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Emergency overview** : WARNING!

CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR IF SWALLOWED. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use personal protective

equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may

be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Skin: Harmful in contact with skin. Severely irritating to the skin.Eyes: Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data.

**Carcinogenicity** : Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer

depends on duration and level of exposure.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys,

lungs, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system

(CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Skin : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

Eyes : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering redness

Universal Cooling System Cleaner

#### 2. **Hazards identification**

**Medical conditions** aggravated by overexposure

: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

#### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	1 - 5
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	64-02-8	1 - 5
sodium 4(or 5)-methyl-1H-benzotriazolide	64665-57-2	1 - 5
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	0.5 - 1.5
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	0.5 - 1.5

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid mea	4. First aid measures					
Eye contact	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.					
Skin contact	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.					
Inhalation	: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.					
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.					
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.					
Notes to physician	: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.					

#### Fire-fighting measures 5.

Flammability of the product	:	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Extinguishing media		
Suitable	:	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Not suitable	:	None known.
Special exposure hazards	:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Hazardous thermal	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials:

decomposition products

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective** equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

### 6. Accidental release measures

### **Personal precautions**

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

### **Environmental precautions**

: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods for cleaning up

### Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

# 7. Handling and storage

### **Handling**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### **Storage**

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

# 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits	
xylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).  TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).  STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).  OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).  TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).  STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).  OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).  TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).  ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).	

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

C: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

CEIL: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).

CEIL: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).

TWA: 2 mg/m3 8 hour(s).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s). STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hour(s). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hour(s). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s). STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

### Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures

: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

**Engineering measures** 

: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Hygiene measures

ETHYLBENZENE

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

# Personal protection Respiratory

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Hands** 

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eyes

 Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.

Skin

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

# **Environmental exposure** controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

# 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : Open cup: >200°C (>392°F)

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.
Flammable limits : Not available.
Color : Green.
Odor : Odorless.

**pH** : 9.8

**Boiling/condensation point** : Not available. **Melting/freezing point** : -4.4°C (24.1°F)

Specific gravity : 1.074

Vapor pressure: Not available.Vapor density: Not available.Odor threshold: Not available.Evaporation rate: Not available.

**Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Density : 8.871 (lbs/gal)

# 10. Stability and reactivity

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

Materials to avoid : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should

not be produced.

**Possibility of hazardous** 

reactions

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

# 11. Toxicological information

### **Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
CITRIC ACID	LD50 Oral	Rat	3 g/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
•	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
ETHYLBENZENE	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
sodium 4(or 5)-methyl-1H-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
benzotriazolide				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	640 mg/kg	-
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-

### **Irritation/Corrosion**

Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	_	_	-
Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	_	_	-
Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	_	_	-
	Rabbit	_	_	-
	Rabbit	_	_	-
Skin - Mild irritant	Human	_	_	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant	Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant Monkey - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit -	Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit

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### **Toxicological information** 11.

Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	-	-
Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Severe irritant Eyes - Moderate irritant	Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Severe irritant Rabbit Skin - Severe irritant Rabbit Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Mild irritant Skin - Severe irritant Rabbit - Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit - Rabbit -	Eyes - Mild irritant  Eyes - Severe irritant  Skin - Mild irritant  Skin - Moderate irritant  Eyes - Severe irritant  Rabbit  Rabbit

### **Carcinogenicity**

# Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
xylene	A4	3	-	-	-	-
ETHYLBENZENE	A3	2B	-	-	-	-

# 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
CITRIC ACID	Acute LC50 160000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Carcinus maenas - Adult	48 hours
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Acute EC50 40.38 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 33000 to 100000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 125000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 56 mg/L Marine water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata - Young - 3 to 4 weeks	96 hours
xylene	Acute LC50 8500 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3300 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g	96 hours
ETHYLBENZENE	Acute EC50 4600 ug/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 ug/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2930 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >5200 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 6800 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 3300 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Menidia menidia	96 hours
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	Acute LC50 486000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 115000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours

Partition coefficient: n- : Not available. octanol/water

# 13. Disposal considerations

### Waste disposal

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

# 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Additional information
DOT Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	_	-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	_	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated.	-	-	_	-

PG\*: Packing group

# Regulatory information

### **United States**

**HCS Classification** 

: Irritating material Carcinogen Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 8(a) IUR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found. SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found. SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: CITRIC ACID; SODIUM HYDROXIDE; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate; xylene

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: CITRIC ACID: Immediate (acute) health hazard; SODIUM HYDROXIDE: Immediate (acute) health hazard; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Immediate (acute) health hazard; xylene: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: ETHYLBENZENE; Toluene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: SODIUM HYDROXIDE; xylene; ETHYLBENZENE;

Toluene

Listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

**SARA 313** 

### Universal Cooling System Cleaner

# 15. Regulatory information

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
I of the Keporting	xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
	ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	0.5 - 1.5
Supplier notification	xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
	ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	0.5 - 1.5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: SODIUM HYDROXIDE; XYLENE

New York : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; Xylene (mixed); Ethylbenzene

New Jersey : The following components are listed: SODIUM HYDROXIDE; CAUSTIC SODA; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ETHYL BENZENE; BENZENE, ETHYL-

Pennsylvania: The following components are listed: SODIUM HYDROXIDE (NA(OH)); BENZENE,

DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, ETHYL-

Rhode Island : None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
ETHYLBENZENE	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
Toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 μg/day (ingestion)

**United States inventory** 

(TSCA 8b)

: Not determined.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

Class E: Corrosive material

**Canadian lists** 

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: Xylene

**CEPA Toxic substances**: None of the components are listed.

Canada inventory : Not determined.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

### International regulations

International lists : Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.

**Japan inventory**: Not determined. **Korea inventory**: Not determined.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

### 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Date of issue** : 3/14/2011.

**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation.

Version : 2

✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### **Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.