

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : #58 Foaming Restroom and Shower Cleaner  
**Product code** : 605SC  
**Other means of identification** : Not available  
**Product type** : Liquid

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

#### Identified uses

Restroom Cleaner

#### Uses advised against

All uses other than those indicated on the product label and technical data sheet.

**Supplier's details** : Essential Industries, Inc.  
P.O. Box 12  
Merton, WI 53056-0012  
Phone: 262-538-1122

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : 800-843-6174 (24 Hours)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### Precautionary statements

**General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

**Storage** : Store locked up.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
citric acid	≤8.1	77-92-9
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.	≤7.9	68584-22-5
Phosphoric acid, solid	≤7.1	7664-38-2
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	≤5	111-90-0
sulphamic acid	≤4	5329-14-6

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**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.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

- Inhalation** : No specific data.

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
sulfur oxides  
phosphorus oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.

- 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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- 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 and materials for containment and 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). The spilled material may be neutralized with sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydroxide. 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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. Keep away from alkalis. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : 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 and food and drink. Store locked up. Separate from alkalis. 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
citric acid Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs. Phosphoric acid, solid	None. None. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020).</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	<b>AIHA WEEL (United States, 7/2020).</b> TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
sulphamidic acid	None.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : 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.
- 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.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : 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.
- Eye/face protection** : 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, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : 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. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : 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.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Red
Odor	: Lime
Odor threshold	: Not available
pH	: 1.1 to 1.5
Melting point	: 0°C (32°F)
Boiling point	: 100°C (212°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: >93.334°C (>200°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available
Vapor pressure	: <4 kPa (<30 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: <1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1.08 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available
Decomposition temperature	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
VOC content	: 4.4%

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: Attacks many metals producing extremely flammable hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: alkalis
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
citric acid	LD50 Oral	Rat	3 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.	LD50 Oral	Rat	775 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.25 g/kg	-
Phosphoric acid, solid	LD50 Oral	Rat	7500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3160 mg/kg	-
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat		
sulphamidic acid	LD50 Oral	Rat		

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
citric acid	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 MI	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	125 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
sulphamidic acid	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 250 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	120 hours 4 % I	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

### Sensitization

Not available

### Mutagenicity

Not available

### Carcinogenicity

Not available

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available

### Teratogenicity

Not available

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available

### Aspiration hazard

Not available

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

**Inhalation** : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

**Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Ingestion** : May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	6821.73 mg/kg
Dermal	28029.83 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
citric acid	Acute LC50 160000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Carcinus maenas - Adult	48 hours
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.	Acute EC50 5.65 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
Phosphoric acid, solid	Acute EC50 105 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 60 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	Acute LC50 3340000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours



## Section 12. Ecological information

sulphamidic acid	Acute LC50 6010000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 14200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Ictalurus punctatus Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours 96 hours
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### Persistence and degradability

Not available

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
citric acid	-1.8	-	low
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	-0.54	-	low
sulphamidic acid	0.101	-	low

### Mobility in soil





**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. 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.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Phosphoric acid, Sulfamic acid)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Phosphoric acid, Sulfamic acid)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Phosphoric acid, Sulfamic acid)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	8 	8  	8 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

**IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

**IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

## Section 14. Transport information

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### U.S. Federal regulations

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
citric acid	≤8.1	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.	≤7.9	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
Phosphoric acid, solid	≤7.1	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	≤5	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
sulphamidic acid	≤4	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	111-90-0	≤5

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

### Inventory list

**CANADA INVENTORY (DSL)** : All components are listed or exempted.

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are active or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	/	3
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

**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 and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility 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 trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

## Section 16. Other information

### 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.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	On basis of test data

### History

**Date of printing** : 8/16/2021

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/16/2021

**Date of previous issue** : 8/16/2021

**Version** : 0.02

### Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available

☑ 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.