Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date: 2016-08-17

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

RB Solv A150 B ND

Product Name	RB Solv A150 B ND
Synonyms	Heavy Aromatic Solvent
Product Use	Industrial Applications
Supplier	RB Products, Inc. 740 Bradfield Road Houston, TX 77060 USA Tel: 1 (281) 992-3500
Emergency Health Information	1 (800) 447-8735 Outside the US: +1 (703) 527-3887 (CHEMTREC)
Emergency Spill Information	1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
Other Product Information	sales@rbproductsinc.com www.rbproductsinc.com

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable Liquid, Category 4; H227	Combustible liquid.
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1; H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Eye Irritation, Category 2B; H320	Causes eye irritation
Skin Irritation, Category 2; H 315	Causes skin irritation
Carcinogenicity, Category 2; H 351	Suspected of causing cancer
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Category 3; H335	May cause respiratory irritation

PICTOGRAM:

SIGNAL WORD: Danger!
HAZARD STATEMENTS: Combustible liquid. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes eye and skin irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause respiratory irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response: If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage: Keep cool and protect from sunlight. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified: None.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	% by Weight
Aromatic hydrocarbons	147952-37-2	100
Contains:		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5
p-Xylene	106-42-3	0 – 4
m-Xylene	108-38-3	0 – 1

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

Eye Contact In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

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. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Ingestion If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Suitable extinguishing media: In case of fire, use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Combustible liquid**.** In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous combustion products: Combustion products may include the following: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. They should promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

For non-emergency personnel: Immediately contact 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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling.

For emergency responders: Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapor, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system

of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. 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 CLEAN UP

Small spill Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. 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. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and

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. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. 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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS

Occupational exposure limits

Component	Exposure limits
p-Xylene	**OSHA PEL (United States).** TWA: 435 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 **ACGIH TLV (United States).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 434 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 651 mg/m^3 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996
m-Xylene	**OSHA PEL (United States).** TWA: 435 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993

	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 434 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 651 mg/m^3 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996
Naphthalene	**ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 52 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 **OSHA PEL (United States).** TWA: 50 mg/m^3 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993

While specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organization for standards. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

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 MESURES

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: Chemical splash goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION

Hand protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile gloves**.** Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use. Consult your supervisor or Standard Operating Procedure (S.O.P) for special handling instructions.

Body protection: Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required. Wear suitable protective clothing. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static. When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves. Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis.

Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes. When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required. 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: Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH-certified respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and P95 particulate filter. If operating conditions cause high vapor, mist or dust concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use NIOSH-certified, supplied-air respirator. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Color:	Yellow/Green
Boiling Point:	168 - 323 ˚C (334 - 613 °F)
Flash Point:	Closed cup: 70 °C (158°F) [Cleveland]
pH	Neutral
Relative density	0.974
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Kinematic Viscosity	2.93 mm^2/s (2.93 cSt) at 38°C
Odor	Aromatic
Lower and Upper Explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 1.8% Upper: 11.7 % Estimated. Based on xylene.
Auto-ignition temperature	443°C (829°F) Estimated.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOFICAL EFFECTS

Classification

Component	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
p-Xylene	-	3	-
m-Xylene	-	3	-

OSHA
+ - potential occupational carcinogen

IARC
1 – carcinogenic to human.
2A – probable human carcinogen.
2B – possible carcinogen to human.
3 – not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
4 – probably not a human carcinogen

NTP
Proven – Known to be human carcinogens.
Possible – Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye contact: Causes eye irritation.
Skin contact: Causes skin irritation.
Inhalation: Vapor inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapor.
Ingestion: Irritation to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed – harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

SYMPTOMS RELATES TO THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: headache, respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting.

DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS, 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

General: Xylenes: Xylene has been reported to cause central nervous system effects at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit. Xylene vapor becomes irritating at relatively high levels. In one study, eye irritation was reported at exposures of 460 ppm and in one person at 230 ppm after 15 minutes. In another study, no one reported eyes, nose and throat irritation at mixed xylene exposures up to 230 ppm for 30 minutes. Dermal LD50 is expected to be greater than 10g/kg in rabbits, based on test results from similar materials. Mixed xylenes caused slight hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours/day for six weeks. There is no information available for lower concentrations; However, similar chemicals that have caused these hearing effects at similar concentrations have not caused effects at lower concentrations. Pregnant animals exposed to xylene or its isomers have been reported to cause development toxicity in rodents when exposed by inhalation. The developmental effects observed consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations, but no malformations. Because of the high exposure levels used in these studies, we do not believe that these results imply an increased risk of reproductive toxicity to workers exposed to xylene levels at or below the exposure limits. Xylene and its isomers are not genotoxic. Technical grade xylene has been tested in a National Toxicology Program carcinogenicity study in rats and mice dosed orally for two years. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity.
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
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.

OTHER INFORMATION

Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material. Possible cancer hazard, based on skin-painting studies using laboratory animals, involving continuous, long-term contact. Regular periodic self inspection of the skin is recommended, especially those areas subject to contamination. In the event of any localized changes in appearance or texture of the skin being noticed, medical advice should be sought without delay. Naphthalene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in mice after oral exposure to relatively high dose levels, but developmental toxicity was not observed in NTP (National Toxicology Program) sponsored studies in rats and rabbits. Ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene can result in hemolysis and other blood abnormalities, and individuals (and infants) deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase may be especially susceptible to these effects. Inhalation of naphthalene may cause headache and nausea. Airborne exposure can result in eye irritation. Naphthalene exposure has been associated with cataracts in animals and humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.
Persistence and degradability	Not available.
Bio-accumulative potential	Not available.
Soil/water partition coefficient	Not available.
Mobility	This product is not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility of < 0.1%

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

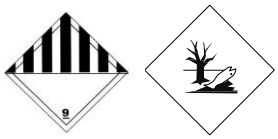
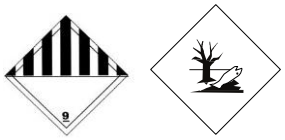
DISPOSAL METHODS

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 sewer.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

Regulatory Information	UN Number	Proper Shipping Name	Environmental Hazards	Packing Group	Label
DOT Classification	UN1993	Combustible liquids, N.O.S (xylene, Naphthalene)	No.	III	Combustible liquid.

TDG Classification	UN1993	Combustible liquids, N.O.S (xylene, Naphthalene)	No.	III	Combustible liquid. 
IMDG Classification	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (xylene, Naphthalene)	Yes.	III	9 
IATA Classification	UN3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (xylene, Naphthalene)	Yes.	III	9 

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DOT Classification

Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity.

Reportable quantity

100lbs/45.4 kg [12.364 gal/46.804 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

Remarks: ERG 128

IMDG Classification

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

Emergency schedules (Ems): F-A, S-F

IATA Classification

The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

United Stated inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients: No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Classification: Fire hazard. Immediate (acute) health hazard. Delayed (chronic) health hazard.

SARA 313

	Product Name	CAS#	Concentration
Form R-Reporting requirements	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-0.5
	p-Xylene	106-42-3	0 – 10
	m-Xylene	108-38-3	0 – 5
Supplier Notification	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-0.5
	p-xylene	106-42-3	0 – 10

	m-xylene	108-38-3	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.

STATE REGULATIONS

Massachusetts None of the components are listed: P-XYLENE; M-XYLENE.

New Jersey The following components are listed: P-XYLENE; BENZENE, 1, 4-DIMETHYL-; M-XYLENE; BENZENE, 1,3-DIMETHYL-; NAPTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES

Pennsylvania The following components are listed: BENZENE; 1,4-DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, 1,3-DIMETHYL-; NAPHTHALENE

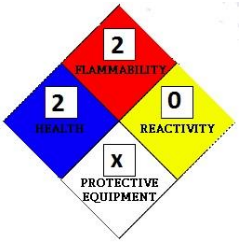
California Prop. 65 **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. naphthalene; ethylbenzene

OTHER REGULATIONS

Australia inventory (AICS) Not determined.
Canada inventory At least one component is not listed.
China inventory (IECSC) Not determined.
Japan inventory (ENCS) At least one component is not listed.
Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS) Not determined.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN) Not determined.
REACH Status For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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



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

Health	2
Fire Hazard	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	H

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 SDSs 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.

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit

SDS = Safety Data Sheet
STEL = Short term exposure limit TWA = Time weighted average UN = United Nations
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

Notice: This Safety Data Sheet is based upon data considered to be accurate at the time of its preparation. Despite our efforts, it may not be up to date or applicable to the circumstances of any particular case. We are not responsible for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to follow appropriate practices or from hazards inherent in the nature of the product. This Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of ANS1 Z400 1.