

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Videojet®
Ink
V481-C



Page	: 1 / 11
Version	: AU ENGLISH
Version number	: 5.02
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 12/6/2023
Date of previous issue	: 1/20/2023 (5.01)

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : V481-C
CAS number : Not applicable.

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

Material uses : Industrial applications: Ink for use in a continuous ink jet process.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Website: www.videojet.com
Email: FluidsSupport@videojet.com

Videojet Technologies Inc., 1500 Mittel Boulevard, Wood Dale, IL, 60191-1073 U.S.A
Tel: 1-800-843-3610 Fax: 1-800-582-1343

Aldus Pty Ltd, 1 Rhodes St, West Ryde, NSW 2114, Australia
Tel: +61 1300 018 330 Email: sales@tronics.com.au

Aldus - Tronics (NZ) Ltd, Unit 3, 23-25 Highbrook Dr, East Tamaki, Auckland, New Zealand
Tel: +64 9 588 4072 Email: sales@tronics.co.nz

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Medical ☎ 3E (AU): +61 1800 686 951 / +61 02 8036 3166
3E Code: 334466
Transporters ☎ 3E (AU): +61 1800 686 951 / +61 02 8036 3166
3E Code: 334466

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

1)	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
2)	Causes serious eye irritation.
3)	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
4)	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Ingredients of unknown toxicity : Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 0%.

Ingredients of unknown ecotoxicity : Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 27.1%

2.2 Label elements



Danger. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Wear protective gloves. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Hazardous ingredients : butanone (CAS 78-93-3, EC 201-159-0); [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] diethoxymethylsilane (CAS 2897-60-1, EC 220-780-8).

Supplemental label elements : Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII : This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Additional guidance : Avoid breathing vapour. Wear eye or face protection. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture :

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Type
butanone	78-93-3	50 - <60	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	[1] [2]
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	5 - <10	Not classified.	[2]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	2 - <5	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	[1] [2]
[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] diethoxymethylsilane	2897-60-1	1 - <3	SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1B LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	[1]

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

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

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

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact : 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. Get medical attention.

- Inhalation** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Wash with plenty of 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. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or 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.
- 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. 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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Hazards from the substance or mixture** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 carbon dioxide
 carbon monoxide
 nitrogen oxides
 phosphorus oxides
 halogenated compounds
 metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- 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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- 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

6.1 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised 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".

6.2 Environmental precautions

- : Avoid dispersal of spilt 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).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the 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 spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. Information is provided based on typical anticipated uses of the product.

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
butanone	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022). STEL: 890 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 445 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
titanium dioxide	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 274 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.

	STEL: 548 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
--	---

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

8.2 Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Hand protection** : Recommended: EN374 B
May be used (Short term exposure): Latex gloves. Nitrile gloves. Use gloves only once. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.
- 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.
Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type A)
Additional information: In situations where misting or flying may occur, use appropriate certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Yellow.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Estimated.: ≥ 10 ppm (butanone).
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Estimated.: ≤ 0 °C ([3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]diethoxymethylsilane).

Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Estimated.: ≥ 80 °C (butanone).
Flash point	: -9 °C [ASTM D 56]
Evaporation rate	: Estimated.: ≤ 7 [butyl acetate = 1] (butanone).
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable. (Liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: Estimated.: ≥ 2 % [EU A.11] (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Estimated.: ≤ 12 % (butanone).
Vapour pressure	: Estimated.: ≤ 11 kPa (79 mm Hg) at 20°C (butanone).
Vapour density	: Estimated.: ≥ 1 [Air = 1] ([3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]diethoxymethylsilane).
Relative density	: 0.96 [OECD 109]
Solubility(ies)	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Estimated.: ≥ 333 °C [DIN 51794] (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).
Decomposition temperature	: Thermally stable.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable. Not classified.
Oxidising properties	: Not applicable. Not classified.
Particle characteristics	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

Volatility (w/w)	: 62 %.
VOC Volatility (w/w)	: 62 %.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidising materials

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
butanone	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	23.5 mg/l	8 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male	>8000 mg/kg	-
titanium dioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	3460 mg/kg	-
	LCLo Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.09 mg/l	4 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LDLo Oral	Rat	>11000 mg/kg	-
	LCLo Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>4345 ppm	6 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6190 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	68750 mg/kg
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	69.97 mg/l

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Causes mild skin irritation.

Eyes : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
butanone	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
butanone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary : Not classified. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects, Other

Conclusion/Summary : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
butanone	Acute EC50 2029 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 308 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2993 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1240 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata</i>	96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute EC50 415 to 1025 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 155 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oryzias latipes</i>	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 5 to 35 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	72 hours
	Chronic EC10 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC >100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Piaractus mesopotamicus</i>	21 days

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
butanone	-	-	Readily
titanium dioxide	-	-	Not readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	-	Readily

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
butanone	0.3	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Mobility : Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product





Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Packaging

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Special precautions : None.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	UN1210	UN1210	UN1210	UN1210
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Printing Ink	Printing Ink	Printing Ink	Printing Ink
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 
14.4 Packing group	II	II	II	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<u>Special provisions</u> 640 (C) <u>Tunnel code</u> (D/E)	<u>Special provisions</u> 640 (C)	-	-

14.6 Special precautions for user

No special measures required.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not available.


SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Tariff Code - harmonized system : 3215.19 Printing ink: Other.
USA ...90.60
EU ...10

Heavy Metals : Total concentration: Pb, Hg, Cd, Cr(VI) < 100 ppm

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals	Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals	Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals
Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision comments :  Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
RRN = REACH Registration Number
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

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.