

Safety Data Sheet

COLOURTHANE C-SERIES C60 VIOLET, PART A

wattyl®

A part of  HEMPEL

Conforms to Model Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Australia

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : COLOURTHANE C-SERIES C60 VIOLET, PART A
Product identity : 162532
Product type : Paint or paint related material

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

Field of application : buildings
Identified uses : Consumer applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details : Hempel (Wattyl) Australia Pty Ltd.
Level 3, 2 Burbank Place
Norwest, , New South Wales 2153
Australia
Tel: +(61) 288673333
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Date of Preparation : 5 December 2024
Date of previous issue : 2 May 2024.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

Poisons Information Centre.
Tel.: 13 11 26 (24 hour)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture

GHS Classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : WARNING
Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements :

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response : IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements : Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%
butyl acetate	CAS: 123-86-4	≥10 - ≤30
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤20
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS: 64742-95-6	≥10 - <20
ethylbenzene	CAS: 100-41-4	≤4.1
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	CAS: 108-65-6	≤3

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

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.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General :	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing is irregular, drowsiness, loss of consciousness or cramps: Call 112 and give immediate treatment (first aid).
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. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.
Inhalation :	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give nothing by mouth. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact :	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Ingestion :	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.
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 :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation :	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact :	Causes skin irritation. 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

Notes to physician :	If gasses have been inhaled, from the decomposition of the product, symptoms may be delayed. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media : Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used : waterjet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture : 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. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous combustion products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Hazchem code : ●3Y

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid all direct contact with the spilled material. Exclude sources of ignition and be aware of explosion hazard. Ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
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

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. To dissipate static electricity during transfer, ground drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Appropriate personal protective equipment: see Section 8. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
butyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)] STEL 15 minutes: 655 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 80 ppm.
ethylbenzene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 274 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 548 mg/m ³ .

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

Arrange sufficient ventilation by local exhaust ventilation and good general ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or dust lowest possible and below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Individual protection measures

General :

Gloves must be worn for all work that may result in soiling. Apron/coveralls/protective clothing must be worn when soiling is so great that regular work clothes do not adequately protect skin against contact with the product. Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure.



Hygiene measures :

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

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.

Hand protection :

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. The quality of the chemical-resistant protective gloves must be chosen as a function of the specific workplace concentrations and quantity of hazardous substances.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of gloves should be contacted in order to find the appropriate type. Below listed glove(s) should be regarded as generic advice:

Recommended: Silver Shield / Barrier / 4H gloves, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®

May be used: nitrile rubber (>0.3 mm), butyl rubber (>0.5 mm)

Short term exposure: neoprene rubber (>0.1 mm), natural rubber (latex) (>0.4 mm), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), nitrile rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.3 mm)

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.

Respiratory protection : 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. If working areas have insufficient ventilation: When the product is applied by means that will not generate an aerosol such as, brush or roller wear half or totally covering mask equipped with gas filter of type A, when grinding use particle filter of type P. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

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

Physical state : Liquid.
Odour : Solvent-like
pH : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Melting point/freezing point : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Boiling point/boiling range : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flash point : Closed cup: 24°C (75.2°F)
Evaporation rate : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flammability : Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidising materials.

Vapour pressure :

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
n-butyl acetate	11.25096	1.5	DIN EN 13016-2			

Vapour density : Not available.
Specific gravity : 0.99 g/cm³
Partition coefficient (LogKow) : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Auto-ignition temperature :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	280 - 470	536 - 878	

Decomposition temperature : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Viscosity : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Explosive properties : Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Oxidising properties : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

9.2 Other information

Solvent(s) % by weight : Weighted average: 55 %
Water % by weight : Weighted average: 0 %
VOC content : 545.5 g/l
TOC Content : Weighted average: 427 g/l
Solvent Gas : Weighted average: 0.116 m³/l

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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

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose / Exposure	Effects
butyl acetate	Rat - Oral - LD50	10768 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes
xylene	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>14112 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	>21 mg/l [4 hours]	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>4200 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	3523 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	6350 ppm [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	5000 ppm [4 hours]	
ethylbenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50	3492 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3160 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	6193 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rat - Oral - LD50	3500 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5 g/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	8532 mg/kg	

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	6999.26 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	26030 ppm
Inhalation (vapours)	349.94 mg/l

Irritation/Corrosion

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
butyl acetate	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg
xylene	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 5 milligrams
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 100 microliters
ethylbenzene	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 15 milligrams
	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		

Sensitiser

No known data available in our database.

Mutagenic effects

No known data available in our database.

Carcinogenicity

No known data available in our database.

Reproductive toxicity

No known data available in our database.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
butyl acetate	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 3		Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3		Narcotic effects
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2		hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information :

No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
butyl acetate Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute - EC50 Acute - EC50 Acute - LC50	Daphnia Algae Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)</i>	44 mg/l [48 hours] 648 mg/l [72 hours] 9.22 mg/l [96 hours]
ethylbenzene	Acute - EC50 Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)</i> Daphnia	2.6 mg/l [96 hours] 3.2 mg/l [48 hours]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute - LC50	Algae - Green algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> Fish	<1000 µg/l [96 hours] 100 - 180 mg/l [96 hours]

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
butyl acetate xylene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	90% [28 days] - Readily 80% [5 days] - Readily >60% [28 days] - Readily 90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily >70% [28 days] - Readily
ethylbenzene	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	>60% [28 days] - Readily 78% [28 days] - Readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	>70% [28 days] - Readily 83% [28 days] - Readily 90% [28 days] - Readily

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
butyl acetate xylene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate			Readily Readily Readily Readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
butyl acetate xylene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	2.3 3.12 -	3.1 8.1 - 25.9 10 - 2500	Low Low High
ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	3.6 1.2	- -	Low Low

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product/ingredient name	logK _{oc}	K _{oc}
butyl acetate xylene ethylbenzene 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.52 1.59 2.23 0.36	33.2139 39 170.406 2.31363

Mobility : No known data available in our database.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods




The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Spillage, remains, discarded clothes and similar should be discarded in a fireproof container.

Packaging

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport may take place according to national regulation ADG for transport by road and train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for transport by air.

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env.*	Additional information
ADG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	-
IMDG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E
IATA Class	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	-

PG* : Packing group

Env.* : Environmental hazards

14.6 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.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture


Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

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Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
No listed substance	

SECTION 16: Other information

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	On basis of test data 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.