

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## FR-126 Tire & Wheel Cleaner

### Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : FR-126 Tire & Wheel Cleaner  
**Other means of identification** : FR-126.  
**Product type** : Liquid.

**Identified uses**

Cleaner degreaser.

**Supplier's details** : Renu Chem Inc.  
 572 Malloy Ct  
 Corona Ca 92880  
 Tel: 951 736 8072  
 Toll Free: 800 721 5572  
 Fax: 951 344 0466  
 Email: jim@renucleaners.com  
 Web site: www.renucleaners.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC, U.S. : 1-800-424-9300 International: +1-703-527-3887 (24/7)

### 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/IRRITATION - Category 1  
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.



## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. 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 physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Causes severe digestive tract burns.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- Product code** : FR-126

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Sodium hydroxide	5 - 10	1310-73-2
2-Butoxyethanol	1 - 5	111-76-2
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	1 - 5	9016-45-9
Sodium xylenesulphonate	1 - 5	1300-72-7
Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid	1 - 5	27176-87-0

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 20 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. 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.





## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. 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.

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

#### 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.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : Severely corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes severe burns. 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 known significant effects or critical hazards.
- 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** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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

: 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 thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
Sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: No special measures are required.

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

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### Spill

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



## 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. Avoid release to the environment. 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 acids. 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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

**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 (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Separate from acids. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Sodium hydroxide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> C: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013).</b> CEIL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
2-Butoxyethanol	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 5 ppm 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**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.

### 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.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid (Thin Bodied).
- Color** : Red/Purple.
- Odor** : Cleaner.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 11.5-14
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >93.33°C (>200°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 93.333°C (200°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : >0.13 kPa (>1 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapor density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.986 to 1.15
- Solubility** : Completely miscible in water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Medium Bodied.

## 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** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and 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

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-Butoxyethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	450 ppm 220 mg/kg	4 hours -
Sodium xylenesulphonate	LD50 Oral	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid	LD50 Oral	Rat	7200 mg/kg 650 mg/kg	- -

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Sodium hydroxide	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1%	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 µg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 µg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1%	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 1 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 2 %	-
2-Butoxyethanol	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Guinea pig	-	20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Mouse	-	20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 15 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	Intermittent 500 mg	-
		Rabbit	-	0.5 mL	-

#### Sensitization

There is no data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	EPA	NIOSH
2-Butoxyethanol	-	3	-	A3	-	-

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

There is no data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

## Section 11. Toxicological information

There is no data available.

### Aspiration hazard

There is no data available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

### 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.  
**Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.  
**Ingestion** : Severely corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes severe burns. 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 known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Potential chronic health effects

**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





## Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	4548.6 mg/kg
Dermal	4400 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	220 mg/L

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Sodium hydroxide	Acute EC50 40.38 mg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	Acute LC50 125 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1000 mg/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Chaetogammarus marinus - Young	48 hours
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Acute LC50 1250000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 1.23 mg/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.148 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 8 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
Chronic NOEC 35 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oryzias latipes - Fry	100 days	

### Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2-Butoxyethanol	0.81	-	low
Sodium xylenesulphonate	-3.12	-	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : There is no data 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 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 empty 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
UN number	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760
UN proper shipping name	COMPOUNDS, CLEANING LIQUID	COMPOUNDS, CLEANING LIQUID	COMPOUNDS, CLEANING LIQUID
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 14285.7 lbs / 6485.7 kg [1604.3 gal / 6072.8 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-A, S-B	-

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**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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** : Not available.

**Section 15. Regulatory information**

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** Nonylphenol, ethoxylated  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** Sodium hydroxide; Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed



## Section 15. Regulatory information

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Reactive  
Immediate (acute) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Sodium hydroxide	5 - 10	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
2-Butoxyethanol	1 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	1 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Sodium xylenesulphonate	1 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid	1 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 5
<b>Supplier notification</b>	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 - 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** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; 2-Butoxyethanol; Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid
- New York** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; 2-Butoxyethanol; Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; 2-Butoxyethanol; Dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid

### California Prop. 65

No products were found.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

- Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy** : 03/15/2014
- Version** : 1
- Revised Section(s)** : Not applicable.
- Prepared by** : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.

## Section 16. Other information

### 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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

### 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.