



Safety Data Sheet

Prepared according to 29 CFR 1910.1200.
United States.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Penetrating Oil SL-10™
Other means of identification: SDS No. MP-014
Recommended use and restrictions: Penetrating oil; industrial spray lubricant; rust and corrosion inhibitor.
Manufacturer information: Muscle Products Corp.
752 Kilgore Road
Jackson Center, PA 16133
www.mpclubricants.com
Information telephone: 1-814-786-0166 (Muscle Products Corp – normal business hours)
Emergency telephone (24 hr): **INFOTRAC** 1-352-323-3500 (International)
1-800-535-5053 (North America)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Appearance: Milky amber. **Physical state:** Liquid. **Odor:** Hydrocarbon, petroleum.

Classification:	Sensitization – skin	Category 1B
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Symbol(s):



Signal Word: Warning.
Hazard Statement(s): May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear chemical-resistant gloves.

Response: **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
Specific treatment (see label).
Take off and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage: None.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

General: Read product label before use.
If medical advice is needed, have container label or SDS on hand.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis.

Unknown acute toxicity data:	Acute toxicity, oral	0.0 %
	Acute toxicity, dermal	0.0 %
	Acute toxicity, inhalation	97.5 %

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS number	% by weight
Severely hydrotreated mineral oils consisting of one or more of the		

following: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-52-5 64742-53-6	75 - 90
Petroleum hydrocarbons	Confidential mixture	10 - 20
Antimony diamyldithiocarbamate	15890-25-2	< 2.5
Calcium sulfonate	61789-86-4	< 2.5
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate	Confidential mixture	< 1.5
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	< 1.5

If CAS number is "confidential" and/or % by weight is listed as a range, the specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
- Skin contact:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard leather articles saturated with material.
- Eye Contact:** 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.
- Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. If person is conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to avoid breathing product into lungs. Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Most important symptoms / effects, acute and delayed

- Inhalation:** If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.
- Skin contact:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause irritation and dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin.
- Eye contact:** Eye contact may cause burning, tearing, redness or blurred vision.
- Ingestion:** Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

- Notes to physicians:** Treat symptomatically.

See Section 11 for toxicological information.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Suitable media:** Halon. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemicals. Foam.
- Unsuitable media:** Do not use water as a direct jet or high-pressure stream.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

May decompose if heated above 392°F (200°C) with liberation of hydrogen chloride.

- Hazardous combustion products:** Smoke, irritating fumes and vapors, unidentified organic compounds, hydrogen chloride, aldehydes, oxides of carbon, calcium, phosphorus, sulfur and zinc and other toxic fumes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Protective equipment for fire-fighters:** As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) and full protective gear.
- Precautions for fire-fighters:** Take no action involving personal risk or without suitable training. Do not direct a solid stream of water on spilled material as this may scatter or spread fire. Water or foam may cause frothing. Do not release chemically contaminated water into drains, soil or surface water. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions:** Take no action involving personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate personnel to safe area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources if without risk (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fume, mist, vapors or spray. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Floors may be slippery. Wear protective clothing / equipment recommended in Section 8. Prevent entry into basements or confined areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined spaces.
- Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and groundwater. Do not flush into surface water, sanitary sewer or ground water systems. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and materials for containment and clean-up

- Small spill:** Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spill with inert material (i.e. dry sand or earth). Sweep, scoop up or vacuum the discharged material. Seal spent absorbent material in a suitable labeled container for disposal.
- Large spill:** Stop material flow if without risk. Approach release from upwind. Dike area to prevent spreading. Pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on dry sand, clay, earth, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Seal and label containers for disposal.

See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Advice on safe handling:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapors or spray. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Keep away from ignition sources. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash face, hands and other exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid water contamination, incompatible conditions (see Section 10) and extreme temperatures to prevent product degradation. Empty drums contain product residue which may exhibit hazards of the product. Do NOT cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or grind on or near empty containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

- Storage conditions:** Keep container tightly closed until ready for use. Store in a well ventilated place, protected from sunlight. Store away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep away from food and drink. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Do not reuse containers without proper cleaning or reconditioning. Product residue in empty containers exhibits hazards of the product. Store away from incompatible materials. Maximum storage temperature for product preservation: 40°C (104°F).
- Incompatible materials:** Strong oxidizing agents. Reducing agents. Acids. See Section 10 for more information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure guidelines

Chemical name	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Mineral oils as Oil Mist, if generated	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (mist)	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (mist) STEL: 10 mg/m ³ (mist)
Antimony diamyldithiocarbamate 15890-25-2	TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³	TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³	TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³
Zinc oxide 1314-13-2	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (fume)	TWA: 2 mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ (fume) STEL: 10 mg/m ³ (fume) IDLH: 500 mg/m ³ (fume)

- Appropriate engineering controls:** General ventilation is normally adequate. If use generates mist or vapor, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Eyewash stations. Safety showers.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

- Eye / face** Safety glasses. If potential for splash or mist exists, wear tight-fitting chemical goggles or face

protection:	shield.
Skin / body protection:	Nitrile or neoprene gloves. Wear coveralls, apron and / or boots as necessary if there is a risk of exposure to splashes. Do not wear rings, watches or similar apparel that could entrap the material and cause a skin reaction.
Respiratory protection:	Not usually necessary under conditions of normal use. If product is heated or misted, use respirator with a combination organic vapor and dust/mist cartridge if recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites. Consult with an industrial hygienist to determine the appropriate respiratory protection for your specific use of this material.
Work area and hygiene measures:	Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid skin contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard leather articles saturated with product. Wash face, hands and any other exposed skin immediately after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>Typical Property</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
Appearance, physical state:	Milky amber liquid.	
Odor:	Hydrocarbon, petroleum.	
Odor threshold:	Not determined.	
pH:	Not determined.	
Melting / freezing point:	- 32.8°F (- 36.0°C)	Pour point, D97
Initial boiling point / range:	399.0°F (203.9°C)	D1120
Flash point:	295.0°F (141.6°C)	D93
Evaporation rate:	Not determined.	
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable (liquid).	
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits:	Upper: Not determined. Lower: Not determined.	
Vapor pressure:	Not determined.	
Vapor density:	Not determined.	
Specific gravity:	0.9328 g/cm ³ @ 60°F	D1298
Density:	Not determined.	
Solubility(ies):	Insoluble (water).	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Not determined.	See Section 12 for available component data.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined.	
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.	
Viscosity, kinematic:	23 – 26 cSt	@ 40°C D445

The above properties are typical values and do NOT constitute a product specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Not reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None under normal conditions of use and storage.
Conditions to avoid:	Direct sunlight, high temperatures, excessive heat and sources of ignition. Strong oxidizing conditions. Contact with strong caustic agents. Can react with alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, iron, zinc and aluminum at high temperatures leading to decomposition. Petroleum hydrocarbons tend to soften or swell most natural rubbers.
Incompatible materials:	Strong oxidizing agents. Reducing agents. Acids.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate smoke, irritating vapors, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, low molecular weight hydrocarbons, and other products of incomplete combustion. Hydrogen sulfide and alkyl mercaptans and sulfides may also be released. Under combustion conditions, oxides of phosphorus, sulfur and zinc may form. Prolonged heating at temperatures in excess of 70°C (158°F), OR heating above 200°C (392°F) for short periods of time, may result in product decomposition and possible liberation of hydrogen chloride.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation:	If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion:	May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal lining, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain.
Skin contact:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact:	May cause minor irritation.

Acute toxicity and potential immediate effects

Oral:	Product: ATEmix LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, rat.
Distillates (petroleum):	LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, rat.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	LD50 > 11,700 mg/kg, rat.
Antimony diamylthiocarbamate:	LD50 16400 mg/kg, rat.
Zinc oxide:	LD50 > 8437 mg/kg, rat
Dermal:	Product: ATEmix LD50 > 2000 mg/kg, rabbit.
Distillates (petroleum):	LD50 > 2000-5000 mg/kg, rabbit.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	LD50 > 13,900 mg/kg, rabbit.
Antimony diamylthiocarbamate:	LD50 > 16000 mg/kg, rabbit.
Inhalation:	Product: Does not meet classification criteria.
Antimony diamylthiocarbamate:	ATEmix LC50, 4 h: 11 mg/l.
Skin corrosion / irritation:	Product: Does not meet classification criteria. Not expected to be a primary skin irritant.
Serious eye damage / irritation:	Product: Does not meet classification criteria. Not expected to be a primary eye irritant.
Sensitization, respiratory:	No data available.
Sensitization, skin:	Product: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Distillates (petroleum):	Not a skin sensitizer.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Not a skin sensitizer.
Calcium sulfonate:	Skin sensitizer. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Zinc alkylthiophosphate:	Not a skin sensitizer.
<u>Potential chronic effects</u>	
Carcinogenicity:	No data on product.
Distillates (petroleum):	Meets EU requirement of less than 3% (w/w) DMSO extract for total polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) using IP 346.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Studies in animals have shown that repeated doses do not produce carcinogenic effects: NOAEL (mouse). 2 Year(s): > 5000 mg/kg bw/day. NOAEL (rat) 2 Year(s): > 3750 mg/kg bw/day.
NTP:	No components identified.
IARC Monographs:	No components identified.
OSHA:	No components identified.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	No data on product.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Not mutagenic to bacteria or in in-vivo mouse bone marrow micronucleus assays.
Calcium sulfonate:	The Ames Salmonella test for mutagenicity was negative for this product.
Reproductive toxicity:	No data on product.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Studies in animals have shown that doses produce no teratogenic effects. No effects in conventional development toxicity studies with doses up to 5000 mg/kg/day (rat) and 2000 mg/kg/day (rabbit). NOAEL (rat): 5000 mg/kg bw/day. NOAEL (rabbit): 2000 mg/kg bw/day.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)</u>	
Single exposure (SE):	Product: If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
Repeated exposure (RE):	

Distillates (petroleum):	Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying, cracking or irritation of the skin.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Repeated exposure to high levels may produce adverse effects on the liver and kidneys. NOEL (rat) (13 weeks): > 3,750 mg/kg bw/day. Slight effects on the liver were seen at higher doses.

Aspiration hazard

Product: Does not meet classification criteria.

See Section 4 for information on symptoms and effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

Product: No data available.

Freshwater fish:

Distillates (petroleum):	96 hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): > 5000 mg/L
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	96 hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): > 770 mg/L 60 d LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): > 4 mg/L 96 hr LC50 L. macrochirus (bluegill sunfish): > 300 mg/L 96 hr LC50 Alburnus alburnus (bleak): > 5000 mg/L
Calcium sulfonate:	4 d LC50 Rainbow trout: > 100 mg/l 4 d NOEC Rainbow trout: > 100 mg/l 4 d LC50 Sheepshead minnow: > 10,000 mg/l
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	4 d LC50 Rainbow trout: 4.4 mg/l 4 d NOEC Rainbow trout: 3.2 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:

Distillates (petroleum):	48 hr EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 1000 mg/l 21 d EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10 mg/l 21 d NOEC Water flea (Daphnia magna): 10 mg/l
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	48 hr LC50 Daphnia magna (water flea): > 5.1 mg/l 21 d NOEC: 55 µg/L
Antimony diamyldithiocarbamate:	EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 0.063 mg/kg
Calcium sulfonate:	48 hr EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 1000 mg/l
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	2 d EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 75 mg/l 2 d NOEC Water flea (Daphnia magna): 32 mg/l 21 d EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 0.8 mg/l 21 d NOEC Water flea (Daphnia magna): 0.4 mg/l

Aquatic plants:

Calcium sulfonate:	36 hr EC50 Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum): > 100 mg/l
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	3 d EC50 Green algae (Scenedesmus quadricauda): 410 mg/l 3 d NOEC Green algae (Scenedesmus quadricauda): 220 mg/l

Microorganisms:

Distillates (petroleum):	0.1 d EC50 sludge: > 10,000 mg/l
Calcium sulfonate:	0.1 d EC50 sludge: > 10,000 mg/l
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	0.1 d EC 50 Pseudomonas putida: 380 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Distillates (petroleum):	Not readily biodegradable.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Expected to be partially biodegradable. There is evidence of partial hydrolysis in water. There is evidence of slow degradation in soil and water.
Calcium sulfonate:	OECD TG 301 D, 8 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	OECD TG 301 D, < 5 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Distillates (petroleum):	Bioaccumulation unlikely to be significant due to low water solubility of material.
Petroleum hydrocarbons:	Log K _{OW} : 0.3
Calcium sulfonate:	Log K _{OW} : 26.22
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:	Log K _{OW} : 3.6

Mobility

Not determined.

Other adverse effects

None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Method of disposal:** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations and material characteristics at the time of disposal.
- Contaminated packaging:** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOTE: Transport information may vary depending on mode, size of packagings and destination and is the responsibility of the shipper to follow applicable laws and regulations. Please see current shipping papers for most up to date shipping information.

U.S. DOT

- UN number:** Not regulated.
- Proper shipping name:** Lubricant oil.
- Transport hazard class(es):** Not applicable.
- Packing group:** Not applicable. **Label code(s):** Not applicable.
- Quantity limitations:** **Passenger aircraft / rail:** Not applicable.
Cargo aircraft only: Not applicable.
Limited Quantity: Not applicable.
- Environmental hazards:** None.
- Marine Pollutant:** No.

IMDG Not regulated.

IATA Not regulated.

Transport in bulk (Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and IBC Code) Not determined.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Global Inventories**

Ingredient	U.S.TSCA	AICS	DSL	EINECS	ENCS	IECSC	KECL	NZioC	PICCS	SWISS	TCSI
Distillates (petroleum)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Petroleum hydrocarbons	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Calcium sulfonate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Federal Regulations

- TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D):** None present or not present in regulated quantities.
- CERCLA Hazardous Substance List , RQ (40 CFR 302.4):** Antimony and compounds, < 2.5% by wt concentration, no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class.
Zinc and compounds, < 3.0 % bw concentration, no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class.
- SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance:** None found.
- SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories:** Immediate (acute) health hazards: Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazards: No
Fire hazard: No
Sudden release of pressure hazard: No
Reactive hazard: No
- SARA 313 (TRI reporting):** Antimony diamyldithiocarbamate, 15890-25-2, < 2.5% by wt concentration.
Zinc oxide, 1314-13-2, <1.5% by wt concentration

U.S. State Regulations

- California Proposition 65:** None found.
- Massachusetts Right-to-Know List:** Mineral oil, petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light naphthenic, 64742-53-6. Zinc oxide, 1314-13-2.

New Jersey Right-to-Know Hazardous Substance List: Antimony compounds (no CASRN).
Zinc compounds (no CASRN).

Pennsylvania RTK List: Zinc oxide, 1314-13-2.
Zinc oxide fume, 1314-13-2.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS:	Health	Flammability	Physical Hazards	Personal Protection
	2 *	1	0	Not determined. ‡

* Chronic health hazard.

‡ PPE codes should be determined by the employer, who is familiar with the actual conditions under which the material is used. See Section 8 for more information.

NFPA:	Health	Flammability	Instability	Special Hazards
	2	1	0	-

Revision history

Revision date: September 18, 2015

Supersedes previous issue: April 30, 2015

Version: 1.0

Revision information: New format.

Legend

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances	NZioC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
DSL	Canada Domestic Substances List	OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
EC₅₀	Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances	PICCS	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
ENCS	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan)	RQ	Reportable Quantity
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System	SARA	U.S. EPA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
IATA	International Air Transport Association	SWISS	Switzerland Inventory of Notified New Substances
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
KECL/ECL	Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances	TSCA	U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act
LC₅₀	Lethal concentration to 50% of test organisms	TSCI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
LD₅₀	Lethal dose to 50% of test organisms	TWA	Time-Weighted Average
		VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material(s) or in any process, unless specified in the text.

- END SAFETY DATA SHEET -