JMN SPECIALTIES, INC.

Safety Data Sheet
CARBON OFF 20

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	CARBON OFF 20
Product number	CARBON OFF
Brand	JMN

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

This product is a strongly alkaline cleaner/decarbonizer designed for heavy-duty removal of carbonaceous soils. Product will also remove grease, oils, dirt, and other contamination common in industrial cleaning operations. Do not use for products that come into contact with foodstuffs.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	JMN Specialties, Inc.
Address	1100 Victory Drive Westwego LA 70094 USA
Telephone	504-341-3749
Fax	504-341-5868
email	sales@jmnspecialties.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

CALL CHEMTEL: Toll Free US & Canada: (800) 255-3924, Outside USA +01-813-248-0585.

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands and clean any skin contact thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER, doctor, or emergency room if you feel unwell,
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
P321	Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Sodium hydroxide	CAS no.: 1310-73-2 EC no.: 215-185-5 Index no.: 011-002-00-6	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 5 %
Butoxyethanol	CAS no.: 111-76-2 EC no.: 203-905-0 Index no.: 603-014-00-0	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H227 - Combustible liquid; H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H312 - Harmful in contact with skin; H315 -

Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
			Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H332 - Harmful if inhaled. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Oral: ATE = 1200 mg/kg
Sodium xylene sulfonate	CAS no.: 1300-72-7 EC no.: 215-090-9	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3. HAZARDS: H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	CAS no.: 25155-30-0 EC no.: 246-680-4	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 2. HAZARDS: No data available.
Sodium laureth sulfate	CAS no.: 9004-82-4 EC no.: 618-398-5	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
Lauric acid diethanolamine condensate (1/1)	CAS no.: 120-40-1	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))
Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation. When not listed, mixtures may contain water [CAS No. 7732-18-5] to 100%.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Immediate and proper first aid for exposure to caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) solutions is crucial to minimize the severity of the injury. Here's what you should do:
General Procedures:

- Immediately call for emergency medical assistance.
- Remove yourself and any affected individuals from the exposure area to fresh air.
- Do not induce vomiting if ingested unless specifically instructed by a healthcare professional.

If inhaled

Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial resuscitation. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Seek medical attention immediately. Qualified medical personnel should consider administering oxygen.

In case of skin contact

Wash immediately with lots of water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

In case of eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention/advice. Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear gloves and eye/face protection.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Burning sensation, severe irritation, coughing, dizziness, eye damage.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Determined by surrounding material. In case of fire, use water fog, dry chemical, CO2, or "alcohol" foam. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Spilled product on ground may be slippery. Containers may explode from internal pressure if confined to fire. Cool with water spray.

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: Carbon oxides, Sulphur oxides, Sodium oxides

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Further information
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment before approaching spill site. For small spills, dilute with water to sewer if allowed by local and state regulations. If unable to wash product with water, absorb with inert material (sand or other approved material) and dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Contain spill. Absorb with inert material. Neutralize with weak acid. Collect for disposal.

Reference to other sections
See protective measures in Sections 7 and 8. Disposal considerations in Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale vapors and fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. For industrial use only.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area below 44°C (110°F). Protect against physical damage. Isolate from incompatible substances. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Drum must not be washed out or used for other purposes.

Specific end use(s)
Industrial heavy duty alkaline cleaner.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3; USA (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m3; USA (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. Butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2 EC: 203-905-0)
PEL (Inhalation): 50 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls
Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection
Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Chemical resistant, impermeable gloves. Gloves should be tested to determine suitability for prolonged contact. Use of impervious apron or chemical suit and chemical resistant boots are recommended.

Body protection
The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Thermal hazards
No data available

Control banding approach
Corrosion: Store and handle the solution in appropriate containers and areas resistant to corrosive materials.
Skin and eye contact: Wear chemical-resistant gloves, eye protection, and protective clothing when handling the solution.
Inhalation: Ensure adequate ventilation in the work area, such as local exhaust ventilation or using the solution outdoors. If necessary, use respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls
Use according to criteria of good industrial practice, avoiding product dispersion in the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear
Color	Purple
Odor	Mild Detergent
Odor threshold	Not Determined
Melting point/freezing point	32°F (0°C)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	212°F (100°C)
Flammability	Water based, non-flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Not applicable
Flash point	Water based, Non-flammable material
Explosive properties	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable for this product
Oxidizing properties	None
pH	13.2 - 13.8
Kinematic viscosity	1.0 to 2.0 Centistokes at 78ºF

Solubility	Complete
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable for mixtures
Vapor pressure	Approximately 1.0 at ambient temperature
Evaporation rate	Similar to Water
Density and/or relative density	1.01 - 1.05
Relative vapor density	> 1
Particle characteristics	Not applicable for this product

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
No data available

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
None under normal use conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
When neutralized with acid expect a mild exothermic reaction

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible products. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Caustic soda reacts with all the mineral acids to form the corresponding salts. It also reacts with weak-acid gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide. Caustic soda reacts with amphoteric metals (Al, Zn, Sn) and their oxides to form complex anions such as AlO2(-), ZnO2(-2), SNO2(-2), and H2 (or H2O with oxides). All organic acids also react with sodium hydroxide to form soluble salts. Another common reaction of caustic soda is dehydrochlorination.

Sodium xylene sulfonate: Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Sodium hydroxide : Sodium oxides
Other decomposition products - no data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Oral (rat): >1,900 mg/kg
Dermal (rat/rabbit): >3,000 mg/kg
Inhalation (mist, rat, 4 h): > 5–10 mg/L (estimated)

Skin corrosion/irritation
Most likely acute effects: chemical burns to skin/eyes; severe mouth/throat/esophageal irritation if swallowed; respiratory tract irritation from mists.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Corrosive, causes eye burns. May cause permanent damage including blindness without immediate first aid treatment.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Sensitization: Not expected for components at stated levels.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on available data for the components, the product is not classified as germ cell mutagenic under OSHA/GHS.

Carcinogenicity
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

Reproductive toxicity
Data has shown negative results for mutagenicity both in vitro and in vivo. It is concluded that the available data are sufficient and indicate that this material has no significant genotoxicity.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
Product does not contain substances meeting the criteria for classification as carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B in accordance with the Classification, Labeling, and Packaging (CLP) Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Category 3: Respiratory tract irritation (sore throat, cough).

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Not classified for STOT RE under GHS/OSHA. None of the components are present at levels that trigger STOT RE Cat. 1 or 2.
The effects of long-term, low-level exposures to this product have not been determined. Safe handling of this material on a long-term basis should emphasize the avoidance of all effects from repetitive acute exposure. This product may aggravate existing eye, skin, and respiratory conditions.

Aspiration hazard
Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonia. Contains Glycol Ether EB. Prolonged or repeated exposure at high concentrations may cause effects on blood, liver, and kidneys (based on animal data).

Additional information
Solutions of this product are alkaline. Exposure to alkaline solutions may result in irritation to any contacted tissue, including possible burns, depending on the concentration, duration, and nature of the exposure.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
FISH: Product: Fish: Expected to have low toxicity: >10 - <100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES: Product: Daphnia magna: Expected to have low toxicity: >10 - <100 mg/L (based on similar products / components) (based on similar products / components)
CHRONIC TOXICITY FISH Product: NOEC/NOEL: >10 - <100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES Product: NOEC/NOEL: >10 - <100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
TOXICITY TO AQUATIC PLANTS Product: Algae: Expected to have low toxicity: >10 - <100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)

Persistence and degradability
This product contains organic and non-organic ingredients. Biodegradability for organic ingredients under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28 / THOD greater than 80%).

Bioaccumulative potential
Potential to bioaccumate is low.

Mobility in soil
Expected to partition to water.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not fulfilling PBT (persistent/bio accumulative/toxic) criteria. Not fulfilling vPvB (very persistent, very bio accumulative) criteria.

Endocrine disrupting properties
This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

Other adverse effects
Due to its high alkalinity (NaOH + metasilicate), uncontrolled release can shift surface water pH well outside the biologically acceptable range (pH 6–9). This pH excursion is often more damaging than the intrinsic toxicity of the organic ingredients.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
If discarded in its purchased form, it is a RCRA hazardous waste. It is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40CFR261.20-24).

Packaging disposal
Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste treatment
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Proper disposal methods include using the sanitary sewer system, a Water Reclamation Facilitiy, or using a private treatment company. In using any of these methods you may need to pre-treat your water.

Other disposal recommendations
Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used. Do not empty into drains.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: 1760
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, n.o.s., Contains (Sodium Hydroxide)
Reportable quantity (RQ): 11,627 pounds (5274 Kg) based on Sodium Hydroxide CAS# 1310-73-2 in mixture
Marine pollutant: No
Poison inhalation hazard: No

IMDG
UN Number: 1760
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A, S-B
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, n.o.s., Contains (Sodium Hydroxide)

IATA
UN Number: 1760
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, n.o.s., Contains (Sodium Hydroxide)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Component	CAS no.	RTK (US) for state:	TSCA (US)[1]	CA Prop. 65[2]	pfas[3]
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	MA, NJ, PA	-	c, r	-
Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	MA, NJ, PA	-	-	-
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0	NJ, PA, MA	P	-	-
Sodium laureth sulfate	9004-82-4	-	P	-	-
LAURIC ACID DIETHANOLAMINE CONDENSATE (1/1)	120-40-1	-	P	-	-
Sodium xylene sulfonate	1300-72-7	-	P	-	-

[1] "P"—Public list, "C"—Confidential list. [2] "c"—cancer, "r"—reproductive harm. [3] "pfas"—Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Regulation	Applicability
SARA 302 Components	No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.
SARA 313 Components	This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.
SARA 311/312 Hazards	Acute Health Hazard
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide (Na(OH)) CAS: 1310-73-2
SARA 311/312 Hazards	Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
SARA 313 Components	The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether CAS: 111-76-2
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy- CAS: 111-76-2
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act (TURA) list	Chemical name: Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate CAS number: 25155-30-0 TRI listing: unlisted; CERCLA listing: X-reportable; TURA-only listing: no; de minimis concentration threshold: 1 percent. Changes: CERCLA chemical added RY1993

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., sodium salts CAS number: 68411-30-3
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, sodium salt CAS number: 25155-30-0
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals	Chemical name: Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, sodium salt (1:1) CAS number: 25155-30-0, CR number: 15112
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt CAS number: 3088-31-1
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-sulfo-ω-(dodecyloxy)-, sodium salt CAS number: 9004-82-4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals	Chemical name: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-sulfo-.omega.-(dodecyloxy)-, sodium salt (1:1) CAS number: 9004-82-4, CR number: 11966
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Dodecanamide, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)- CAS number: 120-40-1
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals	Chemical name: Dodecanamide, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)- CAS number: 120-40-1, CR number: 3353
SARA 302 Components	No chemicals in this material [Sodium xylenesulfonate] are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302
SARA 313 Components	This material [Sodium xylenesulfonate] does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt CAS number: 1300-72-7
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals	Chemical name: Benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt CAS number: 1300-72-7, CR number: 6263

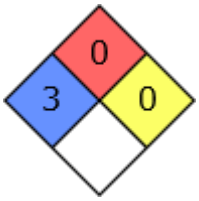
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Ingestion: Causes severe burns to mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. May be fatal if swallowed. Immediate pain, vomiting, and possible perforation of the gastrointestinal tract may occur.
Eye Contact: Causes severe eye damage. Symptoms include intense pain, stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and permanent injury including blindness.
Skin Contact: Causes severe skin burns. Contact may result in redness, blistering, and deep tissue damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis.
Inhalation / Respiratory: Mists or vapors may cause severe irritation and burns to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High exposure may lead to coughing, difficulty breathing, pulmonary edema. Individuals with asthma or respiratory conditions may be more sensitive.

HMIS Rating

CARBON OFF 20	
HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

NFPA Rating



SECTION 16: Other information

Changes have been made throughout this Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Please read the entire document.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "Information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, the Company makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will make their own determination as to its suitability for their intended purposes prior to use. Since the product is within the exclusive control of the user, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of this product. Such conditions should comply with all Federal and State Regulations concerning the Product. It must be recognized that the physical and chemical properties of any product may not be fully understood and that new, possibly hazardous products may arise from reactions between chemicals. The information given in this data sheet is based on our present knowledge and shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH INFORMATION REFERS.

16.2 Preparation information

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) by the Company Health and Risk Assessment Unit.