SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 1645

Product Name: AlbaChem Water & Stain Repellent

Revision Date: May 21, 2025 **Date Printed:** Jun 16, 2025

Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: ALBATROSS

Address: P.O.BOX 6446 LONG ISLAND, NY. 11106 , US

Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC US : 1-800-424-9300, INTERNATIONAL CALLS : 1-703-527-3887

Information Phone Number: 718-392-6272

Fax:

Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Aerosols - Category 1

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H229 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4 of SDS.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	43% - 66%
0000075-37-6	DIFLUOROETHANE	17% - 26%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 16%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	5% - 12%
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	3% - 6%
0000123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.8%
0000142-90-5	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester	0.0% - 0.6%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute or Delayed

No data available.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment, if necessary

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may results in frothing and increase fire intensity.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact.

Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Protective Equipment

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250
DIFLUOROETHANE		2.5			1			
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1			
N-BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150
N-HEPTANE	500	2000			1			85
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	500	2000			1			

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE	590				250		500	
DIFLUOROETHANE						2.5		
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE					(L)	[(L)]; [5 (I)];		
N-BUTYL ACETATE	710	200	950		50		150	
N-HEPTANE	350				400		500	
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened								

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density VOC Less H2O and Exempts	5.69981 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory(lb/gal)	3.66095 lb/gal
VOC Actual(g/l)	438.69200 g/l
VOC Regulatory(g/l)	438.69200 g/l
Density	6.14778 lb/gal
Density VOC	3.66095 lb/gal
% VOC	59.54920%
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N/A

Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A

Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials.
Dropping containers may cause bursting.

Incompatible Materials

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may dry and/or defat the skin. This product may be harmful if it is absorbed through the skin.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly.

Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes.

Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly.

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can irritate the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Repeated exposure may cause skin rash, dryness and redness.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

May affect the nervous system.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity

If inhaled, may cause dizziness, nausea, upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heart beats.

May be harmful if swallowed

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

Chronic Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): UN1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1, LTD QTY

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols
UN/NA #: UN1950
Hazard Class: 2.1
Required Mark: Limited Quantity

Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information

UN1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1, LTD QTY

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	43% - 66%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000075-37-6	DIFLUOROETHANE	17% - 26%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 16%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), RCRA

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	5% - 12%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	3% - 6%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.8%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000142-90-5	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Product does not contain any chemicals listed under California Proposition 65

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; N.A. - Not Available; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: May 21, 2025

First Edition.

DISCLAIMER

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