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# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12  
Version: 4.0

Page: 1/13  
(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

### 1. Substance/preparation and company identification

#### Company

BASF CORPORATION  
100 Park Avenue  
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

#### 24 Hour Emergency Response Information

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300  
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

### 2. Hazards Identification

According to Regulation 1994 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard;  
29 CFR Part 1910.1200

#### Emergency overview

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HARMFUL IF INHALED

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE

MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION

CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTION

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC OR ASTHMATIC SYMPTOMS OR BREATHING DIFFICULTIES  
IF INHALED.

CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.

MAY CAUSE PULMONARY EDEMA

INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 1994 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard;  
29 CFR Part 1910.1200

CAS Number	Weight %	Chemical name
123-86-4	10.0 - 15.0 %	n-butylacetate
7727-43-7	7.0 - 10.0 %	barium sulphate
13463-67-7	7.0 - 10.0 %	titanium dioxide
1332-58-7	7.0 - 10.0 %	kaolin
1330-20-7	3.0 - 5.0 %	xylene
763-69-9	3.0 - 5.0 %	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate
14807-96-6	3.0 - 5.0 %	talc
7779-90-0	3.0 - 5.0 %	zinc phosphate
108-65-6	1.0 - 3.0 %	1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate
67-64-1	1.0 - 3.0 %	acetone
98-56-6	1.0 - 3.0 %	parachlorobenzotrifluoride
110-12-3	1.0 - 3.0 %	methyl isoamyl ketone

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 2/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

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14808-60-7	1.0 -	3.0 %	crystalline silica, quartz
64742-95-6	1.0 -	3.0 %	solvent naphtha, light aromatic
546-93-0	1.0 -	3.0 %	Magnesium carbonate
100-41-4	0.3 -	1.0 %	ethylbenzene

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#### 4. First-Aid Measures

##### Description of first aid measures

###### General advice:

First aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety.

If the patient is likely to become unconscious, place and transport in stable sideways position (recovery position).

Remove contaminated clothing.

###### If inhaled:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.

If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

###### If on skin:

Wash affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes.

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

###### If in eyes:

Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.

If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Seek medical attention.

###### If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard.

Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

###### Symptoms:

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician

###### Treatment:

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

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#### 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 3/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide

Foam

Water spray

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:

water jet

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting:

Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritants and/or toxic.

If product is heated above decomposition temperatures, acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:

Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition. Flash fire may occur.

Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.

Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire.

Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.

Run-off water from fire may cause pollution.

Notify proper authorities.

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### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind.

Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid prolonged inhalation.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Dike spillage.

Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 4/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

### 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.

Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.

Handle and open container with care.

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.

Do not apply to hot surfaces.

Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:

Use antistatic tools.

Exhaust fans should be explosion proof.

Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition sources.

Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Segregate from incompatible substances.

Segregate from oxidizing agents.

Segregate from strong bases.

Segregate from strong acids.

Further information on storage conditions:

Keep container tightly closed.

Protect from direct sunlight.

Protect from temperatures above 49C/ 120F.

Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.

Storage stability:

### 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with occupational exposure limits

acetone

ACGIH STEL 750 ppm; TWA 500 ppm

OSHA PEL 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m3

ethylbenzene

ACGIH STEL 125 ppm; TWA 100 ppm

OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3

methyl isoamyl ketone

ACGIH TWA 50 ppm

OSHA PEL 100 ppm 475 mg/m3

n-butylacetate

ACGIH STEL 200 ppm; TWA 150 ppm

OSHA PEL 150 ppm 710 mg/m3

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 5/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Magnesium carbonate  
OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T  
xylene  
ACGIH STEL 150 ppm; TWA 100 ppm  
OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3  
kaolin  
ACGIH TWA 2 mg/m3  
OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T  
barium sulphate  
ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3  
OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T  
titanium dioxide  
ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3  
OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 T  
talc  
ACGIH TWA 2 mg/m3  
crystalline silica, quartz  
ACGIH TWA 0.025 mg/m3

R Respirable fraction

T Total dust

### Advice on system design:

Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.  
General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.  
Wear NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor respirator.  
Particulate filters should be added during spray operations.  
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.  
Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

#### Hand protection:

Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

#### Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).  
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

#### Body protection:

Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

#### General safety and hygiene measures:

Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.  
Contact lenses should not be worn.  
Remove contaminated clothing.  
Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.  
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 6/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	liquid
Odour:	solvent-like
Odour threshold:	No applicable information available.
Colour:	grey
pH value:	No applicable information available.
Melting temperature:	No applicable information available.
Boiling range:	133 - 378 °F / 56.1 - 192.2 °C
Sublimation temperature:	No applicable information available.
Flash point:	57 °F (13.9 °C) +/- 3 °F Setaflash Closed Cup (measured)
Flammability:	No applicable information available.
Lower explosion limit:	0.9 %(V)
Upper explosion limit:	12.8 %(V)
Autoignition:	No applicable information available.
Vapour pressure:	n.d.a.
Density:	11.11 Lb/USg CALC
Relative density:	1.33
Vapour density:	heavier than air
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):	No applicable information available.
Thermal decomposition:	No applicable information available.
Viscosity, dynamic:	No applicable information available.
Solids content:	approx. 66 % / 49.2101 %(V)
Viscosity, kinematic:	No applicable information available.
Solubility in water:	No applicable information available.
% volatiles:	approx. 34.3 % / 50.8 %(V)
Solubility (quantitative):	No applicable information available.
Solubility (qualitative):	No applicable information available.
Evaporation rate:	No applicable information available.

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

#### Reactivity

Reactivity:  
No applicable information available.

#### Chemical stability

Chemical stability:  
The product is chemically stable.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions:  
No applicable information available.

#### Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid:  
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.  
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 7/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Incompatible materials

Substances to avoid:

strong bases

strong oxidizing agents

strong acids

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products:

carbon monoxide

carbon dioxide

Thermal decomposition:

No applicable information available.

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### 11. Toxicological Information

Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

Primary routes of entry:

Solvents are absorbed through the skin.

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity

Assessment of acute toxicity:

Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.

Overexposure may cause nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation causes headache and nausea.

Vapors have a suffocating effect.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

No applicable information available.

Information on: acetone

Acute exposures to relatively large amounts of acetone can result in local effects, such as irritation to eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory tract as well as systemic effects such as central nervous system (CNS) depression, which can range in severity from lightheadedness to loss of consciousness depending on the magnitude and length of the exposure.

Information on: n-butyl acetate

Inhalation of butyl acetate vapors may result in headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the respiratory tract, and CNS depression. Prolonged inhalation exposures have been known to produce upper respiratory tract irritation and acute transient signs of reduced activity at concentrations at 1500 ppm and above in rats, with no cumulative neurotoxic effects. Overexposure may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Page: 8/13

Version: 4.0

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Information on: barium sulfate

Ingestion of soluble barium salts produces muscle stimulation, followed by severe gastric disturbances, increased blood pressure, and central nervous system effects.

Information on: ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate

Rats exposed to ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate by inhalation exhibited minor CNS effects.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Vapors are readily absorbed through the lungs. Inhalation of ethylbenzene vapors causes drowsiness, narcosis, headaches, cramps, and tightness of the chest. Severe overexposure can cause death due to respiratory center paralysis. If aspiration occurs, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema may result. Ingestion may result in kidney or liver damage. Ethyl benzene is absorbed through the skin at a low rate.

Information on: kaolin

Inhalation of high acute concentrations of kaolin dust may produce physical irritation. Chronic inhalation of kaolin dust may produce respiratory symptoms and may also have a fibrogenic potential.

Information on: methyl isoamyl ketone

Methyl isoamyl ketone is a CNS depressant at high airborne concentrations. Overexposure may result in lightheadedness, dizziness, headache, weakness and incoordination.

Information on: parachlorobenzotrifluoride

Inhalation of Parachlorobenzotrifluoride may produce symptoms of CNS depression including headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of balance and drowsiness. Ingestion may cause damage to the lining of the G.I. tract.

Information on: talc

Acute exposures to high concentrations of talc may produce cough, dyspnea, chest pain and weakness.

Information on: xylene

Aspiration of xylene may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and hemorrhage. Ingestion and skin absorption may lead to CNS depression, symptoms may include nausea, dizziness and blurred vision.

Information on: zinc oxide

Inhalation of zinc dusts may result in respiratory irritation. Inhalation of zinc fumes may cause "metal fume fever". Symptoms of metal fume fever include metallic taste, dryness, and irritation of the throat, difficult breathing, weakness, fatigue and fever.

Oral

Acute oral toxicity:

Inhalation

Acute inhalation toxicity:

Dermal

Acute dermal toxicity:

Assessment other acute effects



# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 9/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Assessment of STOT single:  
No applicable information available.

Irritation / corrosion

Assessment of irritating effects:  
Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis.  
Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes.  
Prolonged inhalation of product vapor can result in irritation of the mucous membranes.  
No applicable information available.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Ethylbenzene is extremely irritating to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Eye contact may result in conjunctivitis and corneal injury.

Sensitization

Assessment of sensitization:  
No applicable information available.

Aspiration hazard

No applicable information available.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:  
No applicable information available.

Information on: acetone

High doses of acetone (500 and 2500 mg/kg/day) administered by oral gavage to rats for 90 consecutive days resulted in some clinical chemistry and blood changes as well as increased absolute/relative liver and kidney weights. Histopathological examination of both organs showed acetone did not affect the liver but appeared to accentuate the kidney changes which accompany aging. No effects were observed at 100 mg/kg/day. Chronic occupational exposures to acetone at levels ranging from 300 to 100 ppm have reportedly been associated with irritation and mild CNS effects but have not affected clinical chemistry parameters or worker mortality.

Information on: n-butyl acetate

In a teratogenicity study, pregnant rabbits were exposed to n-butyl acetate vapors at 0 or 1500 ppm from day 1 to day 19 of gestation; pregnant rats were exposed at the same concentrations from day 1 to day 16 of gestation. Body weight changes were observed in the rats but not the rabbits. Reproductive performance was not affected. Rabbit fetus size was not affected by exposure, but fetal size in all exposed groups of rats was reduced, suggesting embryotoxicity.

Information on: ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate

In teratology studies, pregnant rats exposed by inhalation exhibited slight fetotoxicity at the maternally toxic concentration of 1000 ppm.

Information on: ethyl benzene

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 10/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause liver and kidney injury. Increased liver and kidney weight were found in rats exposed to 400 ppm for 186 days. Animal studies indicate that the vapors may be embryotoxic. Prolonged skin contact will cause edema and blistering. In NTP 2-year inhalation studies, clear evidence of carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in male rats was noted based on increased incidences of kidney neoplasms. Incidences of testicular adenoma were also increased. In female rats, male mice and female mice there was some evidence of carcinogenicity, based on kidney adenoma, lung neoplasms and liver neoplasms, respectively. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene in Category 2B, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Information on: methyl isoamyl ketone

Inhalation of 1000 and 2000 ppm methyl isoamyl ketone for 96 days caused liver and kidney injury in rats.

Information on: parachlorobenzotrifluoride

Studies conducted on laboratory animals indicate that exposures to parachlorobenzotrifluoride via inhalation and ingestion may result in liver and kidney damage.

Information on: crystalline silica, quartz

Overexposure to crystalline silica results in silicosis, a lung disease characterized by coughing, difficult breathing, wheezing, scarring of the lungs, and repeated, non-specific chest illnesses. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified crystalline silica in Group 1 (those agents with evidence of carcinogenicity to humans) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) has included it in its Annual Report on Carcinogens.

Information on: talc

Prolonged or repeated exposure to talc can result in a form of pulmonary fibrosis (talc pneumoconiosis), possibly due to asbestos content. In a National Toxicology Program (NTP) inhalation study, talc exhibited some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, clear evidence in female rats and no evidence in mice. It is thought that the effects, which were reported at the high dose, were due to overburdening of the lungs.

Information on: titanium dioxide

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed. Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation. In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.

Information on: xylene

The chronic effects of overexposure to xylene include possible liver and kidney damage. A mixture of o, m, and p-xylenes was teratogenic and embryo toxic to mice by the oral route; however, these effects were accompanied by maternal toxicity. Rats exposed to 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> by inhalation exhibited no teratogenic effects; however, minor skeletal abnormalities

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 11/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

occurred.

Information on: zinc oxide

Thirteen of nineteen workers in zinc powder factory were reported to exhibit inflammation of the upper respiratory tract after 2 to 3 years of employment. Limited studies on the developmental toxicity of zinc oxide in animals indicate that doses as high as 200 mg/kg have caused reduced fetal body weight and fetal death.

Genetic toxicity

Assessment of mutagenicity:

No applicable information available.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment of carcinogenicity:

No applicable information available.

Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity:

No applicable information available.

Development

Assessment of teratogenicity:

No applicable information available.

Symptoms of Exposure

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11.

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### 12. Ecological Information

No applicable information available.

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### 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal of substance

Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste. It is the waste generators responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA licensed facility.

Do not incinerate closed containers.

Container disposal

WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.

Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

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# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 12/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

### 14. Transport Information

Land transport  
USDOT

Hazard class: 3  
Packing group: II  
ID-number: UN 1263  
Proper shipping name: Paint

Sea transport  
IMDG

Hazard class: 3  
Packing group: II  
ID-number: UN 1263  
Proper shipping name: Paint

Air transport  
IATA/ICAO

Hazard class: 3  
Packing group: II  
ID-number: UN 1263  
Proper shipping name: Paint

### 15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status

TSCA, US released / listed

EPCRA 313

CAS number	Weight %	Chemical name
1330-20-7	4.8	xylene
7779-90-0	4.3	zinc phosphate
100-41-4	1.0	ethylbenzene

State regulations

State RTK

CAS Number	Chemical name
TSRN 161090809-6075	Acrylic Resin
123-86-4	n-butylacetate
7727-43-7	barium sulphate
13463-67-7	titanium dioxide
TSRN 161090809-6046	Styrenated acrylic modified polyester
1332-58-7	kaolin
1330-20-7	xylene
763-69-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate
14807-96-6	talc

# Safety data sheet

## DP31 Power Fill 2K Sealer Gray

Revision date : 2014/12/12

Version: 4.0

Page: 13/13

(30308888/CDU\_GEN\_US/EN)

7779-90-0	zinc phosphate
108-65-6	1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate
67-64-1	acetone
98-56-6	parachlorobenzotrifluoride
110-12-3	methyl isoamyl ketone
14808-60-7	crystalline silica, quartz
64742-95-6	solvent naphtha, light aromatic
546-93-0	Magnesium carbonate
100-41-4	ethylbenzene

CA Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

HMIS III rating

Health: 2<sup>□</sup>

Flammability: 3

Physical hazard: 0

### 16. Other information

SDS prepared by: BASF NA Product Regulations

SDS prepared on 2014/12/12

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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