MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING:

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: ***AirCare Quartz Germicidal Lamps***

Manufactured fluorescent lamps are exempted from the requirements of OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1910.1200. Defined as manufactured "articles," an individual would not be subject to the materials contained inside during normal intended use. Light Sources, Incorporated provides this safety data sheet as a courtesy to its customers to provide relevant information in the event the article it covers encounters unintended or abnormal circumstances.

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against: Professional uses [SU 22]. lamp

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

The supplier of the safety data sheet:

DDC Dolphin Ltd.
The Fulcrum, Vantage Way, Poole BH12 4NU, United Kingdom
Phone: 01202 731 555

Manufacturer:

DDC Dolphin Ltd.
The Fulcrum, Vantage Way, Poole BH12 4NU, United Kingdom
Phone: 01202 731 555

E-mail of responsible person: *support@ddcdolphin.com*

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

England - Dial 111 to reach NHS 111 (24-hour service)
Scotland - Dial 112 to reach NHS 24 (24-hour service)
Wales - Dial 111 or 0845 4647 to reach NHS Direct (24-hour service)
See section 4 "First aid measures".

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. *Classification of the substance or mixture:*

Classification by 1272/2008/EC [CLP]: Not classified!

2.2. Label elements:

Hazard Pictograms: -. Signal word: -
Hazard statements: -. Precautionary statements: -. Supplemental hazard information: -
Substances contributing of hazard identification: -

2.3 Other hazards:

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
EYES: Conjunctivitis from overexposure to the light source; eye irritation from inhalation of ozone.
SKIN: Erythema (sunburn) which may be exaggerated with the use of sensitizing pharmaceutical and herbal products.
INHALATION: None from lamp; inhalation of ozone may irritate the nose and lungs or cause nausea and headache.
ORAL: None from lamp; inhalation of ozone may irritate the throat. ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:
Elemental mercury, liquid and vapor, is toxic due to its liquid solubility, lack of charge, and membrane permeability. Inhaled vapours (80%) diffuse rapidly through alveolar membranes into the blood and are systemically transported to body tissues, including the brain. Exposure to high concentrations of vapours (>1.2 mg/m3) for even brief periods can cause pneumonitis, chest pains, dyspnea, coughing; later stomatitis, gingivitis, and salivation occurs. Mercury can be absorbed slowly through the skin. Chronic symptoms involved the CNS with tremors and various neuropsychiatric disturbances. The TLV would be exceeded if the contents of a small Hg clinical thermometer were dispersed in a closed 100' x 15' room. GI uptake of HG is low (5%).
CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:
No data available.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
CARCINOGENICITY
OSHA: None ACGIH: None OTHER: None SECTION 3 NOTES
This item is a glass light lamp. The mercury is inside the lamp; chemical characteristic of the lamp is not applicable.
This lamp can crack if dropped or hit by a heavy object.
See PBT and vPvB assessment results in section 12.5. Endocrine disrupting properties: see sections 11.2. and 12.6.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATIONS OF INGREDIENTS

3.1. *Substances: -.*

3.2. Mixtures:

There are no known health hazards from exposure to intact, un-energized lamps. If a lamp is broken the following materials may be released:

Ingredients	CAS-number	EU-number	Index-number	REACH-number	Quantity (%)	1272/2088/EC [CLP] classification	H-senten-ce	Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors
Quartz (Fused Silica) *	60676-86-0	262-373-8	-	-	75-94	-	-	-
Mercury **	7439-97-6	231-106-7	080-001-00-0	-	<0.1	Repr 1B Acut tox. 2 STOT RE 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H360D H330 H372 H400 H410	-
Tin	7440-31-5	231-141-8	-	-	0-<1	-	-	-
Lead**	7439-92-1	231-100-4	082-013-00-1	-	0-<1	Lact. Repr. 1A	H362 H360FD	Repr. 1A; H360D: C ≥ 0,03 %
Argon	7440-37-1	231-147-0	-	-	0-<1	-	-	-
Neon	7440-01-9	231-110-9	-	-	0-<1	-	-	-
Xenon	7440-63-3	231-172-7	-	-	0-<1	-	-	-

*When quartz tubing is heated to working temperatures, the silica vapours given off condense as amorphous silica. Amorphous silica has a TLV of 10mg/cu.m. and a PEL of 6mg/cu.m.

** The mercury and lead in this product are substances known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity if ingested. [California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).]
The ultraviolet radiation 8-hour TWA is 0.1 μw/cm2. UV lamps are sealed articles and no material contained in a lamp is released during normal use and operation. However, breakage may result in exposure, including mercury. Lamps are exempt from the RoHS requirement and from the HazCom requirement of OSHA. Lamps are not designed or intended for illumination.

For the full text of H-statements mentioned in this Section: see Section 16.
The product conatins SVHC materials:
Substance name: Lead CAS: 7439-92-1 EU: 231-100-4
Reason for inclusion:Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1.0 Description of first aid measures:

GENERAL INFORMATION:
In case of accident or feeling sick immediately consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet or the product label to the doctor in attendance!

FOLLOWING INGESTION:
No first aid should be needed due to ultraviolet exposure.

FOLLOWING INHALATION:
No first aid should be needed due to ultraviolet exposure.
FOLLOWING SKIN CONTACT
Conjunctivitis. Normal first aid procedure for glass cuts if such occur through lamp breakage

FOLLOWING EYE CONTACT:
Welders flash treatment.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Effects of overexposure to skin and eyes usually disappear in 48 hours. Some individuals may have an abnormally increased sensitivity to the effects of UV light. This may be the result of a sensitizing chemical or prescribed drug. Sensitization will result in an exaggerated sunburn response. Further occupational exposure to UV should be limited and the individual should be referred to a physician.

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS:
Normal first aid procedure for glass cuts if such occur through lamp breakage. Effects of overexposure to skin and eyes usually disappear in 48 hours. Some individuals may have an abnormally increased sensitivity to the effects of UV light. This may be the result of a sensitizing chemical or prescribed drug. Sensitization will result in an exaggerated sunburn response. Further occupational exposure to UV should be limited and the individual should be referred to a physician.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Non combustible

5.1. Extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing media for surrounding fire: CO_2, extinguishing powder foam or water spray.
For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: none known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:
In case of fire toxic vapours, fumes may be released.

5.3. Advises for fire-fighters:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear to prevent inhalation of dust and/or fumes that may be generated from broken lamps during firefighting activities. Contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with official regulations.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Not applicable to an intact lamp. Breakage of the lamp may result in some exposure to the lead and to elemental mercury. No adverse effects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps, but as a matter of good practice, prolonged exposure should be avoided through the use of adequate ventilation during the disposal of large quantities of lamps.

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel
Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from handling the broken lamps.

6.1.2. For emergency personnel
Use personal protective clothing. Use adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below the PEL or TLV limits. If such ventilation is unavailable, use respirators as specified below. After handling broken lamps, wash thoroughly before eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Normal precautions should be taken for the collection of glass particles in the event a lamp is broken.

See sections 7 and 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Dispose of spillage and waste (product/packaging) in accordance with all applicable environmental laws. Do not allow to enter sewers/soil/surface or ground water. Notify the respective authorities in accordance with local law in the case of environmental pollution immediately.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:
If lamps are broken, ventilate area where breakage occurred. Clean up with mercury vacuum cleaner or other suitable means that avoid dust and mercury vapor generation. Take usual precautions for collection of broken glass. Clean up requires special care due to mercury droplet proliferation. Place materials in closed containers to avoid generating dust. The product and the packaging should be treated as dangerous waste.

6.4. Reference to other sections:
See sections 7., 8. and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling: Safety precautions:
Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray of broken lamps. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat or drink. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
Precautions for preventing fire: -.
Further information about handling: -.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Requirements for storage areas and containers:
Requirements for safety storage: Keep container tightly closed and labelled. Keep container in a cool, well- ventilated area. Keep away from direct sunlight and heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

Special requirements for packaging: no special requirement.
Incompatibility (materials to void): none for intact lamps.
Advice on storage compatibility: No special restrictions on storage with other products. None for intact lamps.

7.3. Specific end use(s):
No data available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Exposure controls:
Exposure limits according to Hungarian regulations (5/2020 ITM regulation):

Component	CAS-number	ÁK-value (mg/m3)	CK-value (mg/m3)	Remarks	ÁK correction groups	Regulation
Mercury and inorganic mercury compounds (calculated on Hg)	-	0,02	-	sz, b	T	
Lead and inorganic lead compounds (calculated on Pb)	-	0,1 0,05 resp	-	i	T	

Quartz:
Crystalline silicium dioxide (quartz)

ÁK-value, respirable concentration, mg/m3: 0,1

b: absorbed through the skin.
sz: materials causing sensitization
i: irritating substance: irritates skin, eyes and/or mucous membranes
ÁK: permissible average concentration
CK: permissible peak concentration (limit for short time duration)

	ÁK correction groups	Method of correction factor calculation
T	Substances which LONG-TERM exposure may cause damage to health.	Correceted ÁK = ÁK x 40/weekly hours.

BEM: Biological exposure indices-urine

Component	Biological exposure indices	Sampling time	mg/g creatinine	mikromol/mmol creatinine (rounded values)	mg/l	µmol/l
Mercury (inorganic)	mercury	Not critical	0,030	0,017	-	-

Biological exposure indices-blood

Component	Biological exposure indices	Sampling time	microgramm /l	mikromol/l (rounded values)	Persons affected
Lead (inorganic)	lead	Not critical	300	1,5	Women above the age of 40; men
Lead (inorganic)	lead	Not critical	200	1,0	Women below the age of 40

Biological effect indices-blood

Component	Biological exposure indices	Sampling time	limit	Persons affected	remark
Lead (inorganic)	Zinc protoporphyrin for pre-screening	Applicable in case of more than 3 months exposure time	100 micromol/ mol haem	Women above the age of 40; men	if the limit value is exceeded, the determination of the blood lead concentration is mandatory
Lead (inorganic)	Zinc protoporphyrin for pre-screening	Applicable in case of more than 3 months exposure time	80micromol /mol haem	Women below the age of 40	if the limit value is exceeded, the determination of the blood lead concentration is mandatory

For national exposure limits see national regulations and https://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de/

8.2 Occupational exposure controls:

In case of a hazardous material with no controlled concentration limit it is the employer's duty to keep concentration levels down to a minimum achievable by existing scientific and technological means, where the hazardous substance poses no harm to workers.

General protective and hygienic measures

After handling broken lamps, wash thoroughly before eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities.

Appropriate engineering controls

No special action required. Use adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below the PEL or TLV limits. If such ventilation is unavailable, use respirators as specified below.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: OSHA or European Standard EN 166 specified safety glasses or, goggles or face shield are recommended if lamps are being broken.

Skin and body protection:

a. Hand protection: wear appropriate protective gloves (European Standard EN374) if lamps are being broken or handling lamps under industrial conditions.

b. other: wear appropriate antistatic protective clothes if lamps are being broken or handling lamps under industrial conditions.

c. Respiratory protection: in case of normal use, not necessary. Use appropriate NIOSH approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the PEL or TLV limits.

d. thermal hazards
No information available.

Environmental exposure controls:

No information available.

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided above, is based upon intended, normal usage. If there is different than normal usage of the material it is advised to consult a safety specialist about the type of personal protective equipment and other actions that should be taken

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Properties		Method of determination	Notation
Appearance	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Colour	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Odor	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Odor threshold	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Melting point/freezing point	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Initial boiling point and boiling range	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Falmmability	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Flash point	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Auto-ignition temperature	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Decomposition temperature	not applicable to intact lamp.		
pH	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Kinematic viscosity	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Solubility	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Vapor pressure	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Density and/or relative density	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Relative vapor density	not applicable to intact lamp.		
Particle characteristics	not applicable to intact lamp.		

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes:
Not classified based on available information.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics:
No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: no data available.
10.2. Chemical stability: stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions: none for intact lamps.
10.4. Conditions to avoid: no data available.
10.5. Incompatible materials: none for intact lamps.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products: none for intact lamps.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Acute toxicity:
THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM LAMPS THAT ARE INTACT AND NOT OPERATED. No
adverse effects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps. As a matter of good practice, avoid prolonged or frequent exposure to broken lamps unless there is adequate ventilation. The major hazard from broken lamps is the possibility of sustaining glass cuts.

Skin corrosion / irritation:
No information available.

Serious eye damage/irritation:
No information available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:
No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:
No information available.

Carcinogenicity:
No information available.

Reproductive toxicity:
No information available.

STOT-single exposure:
No information available.

STOT-repeated exposure:
No information available.

Aspiration hazard:
No information available.

Relevant toxicological data:
No information available.

Information on likely routes of exposure:
No information available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

- Skin contact: No specific information available.
- Eye contact: No specific information available.
- Inhalation: No specific information available.
- Ingestion: No specific information available.
- Other: No information available.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure:

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE TO BROKEN LAMPS BY INHALATION, INGESTION, OR CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYE.

Mercury - Exposure to high concentrations of vapours for brief periods can cause acute symptoms such as pneumonitis, chest pains, shortness of breath, coughing, gingivitis, salivation, and possibly stomatitis. Chronic exposure may cause tremors and neuropsychiatric problems. May cause redness and irritation as a result of contact with skin and/or eyes.

Inert gases - Inert gases such as Argon can cause asphyxia by displacing the ambient oxygen. Some symptoms of asphyxia are headache and dizziness.

Lead - Ingestion or inhalation of dust or fumes must be avoided. Lead is toxic and cumulative, affecting the kidneys, reproductive system, and nervous system. Symptoms of chronic overexposure include anemia, insomnia, weakness, irritability, constipation and stomach pains. Tin is not regarded as toxic, but excessive exposure can cause fever, nausea, stomach cramps or diarrhea. However, the chemical inertness and insolubility of this material is expected to reduce the potential for systemic lead toxicity.

Quartz (fused silica) - Exposure to crystalline silica dust may cause scarring of the lungs (Silicosis), resulting in shortness of breath and coughing.

Interactive effects:
No information available.

Absence of specific data:
No information available.

Mixtures:
No information available

Mixtures versus substance information:
No information available.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties:
No information available.

Other information:
No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not release to sewer, surface water or ground water

12.1 Toxicity: Ecotoxicity: no data available.

12.2 Persistence and biodegradation: no data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential: no data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil: no data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties: no data available

12.7 Other adverse effects: no data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods:
All disposal options should be evaluated with respect to federal, state, and local requirements. Before disposing of waste lamps, check with federal, state, and/or local officials for current guidelines and regulations.

Product disposal:
Must be dumped or incinerated in accordance with local regulations. Do not release to sewer, surface water or ground water. Provide adequate ventilation. The product and the packaging should be treated as dangerous waste. For more details, please contact to manufacturer company.
It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure proper classification of waste products. To that end, tests should be conducted on all waste products to determine the ultimate disposition in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
As a waste, these lamps may be regulated in various states and local communities. This safety data sheet does not constitute "knowledge of the waste" in certain jurisdictions.

Packaging disposal: Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.
Physical, chemical properties, which could influence waste management:
not known

Sewage disposal-relevant information:
not known.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATIONS

As a product, these mercury-containing lamps, when shipped in the manufacturer's original packaging, are not dangerous goods -since Hg is less than 1kg/lamp- by truck, or ocean shipment!

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1 UN number or ID number: -

14.2 UN proper shipping name: -

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): -

14.4 Packing group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: -

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

Inland transport (ADN)

14.1 UN number or ID number: -

14.2 UN proper shipping name: -

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): -

14.4 Packing group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: -

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

Air transport(ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

Not subject to these regulations if lamps each containing not more than 1 g of dangerous goods (mercury) and packaged so there is no more than 30 g of dangerous goods per package. Otherwise:

14.1 UN number or ID number: UN 3506

14.2 UN proper shipping name: UN 3506 MERCURY CONTAINED IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): 8

14.4 Packing group: N/A

14.5 Environmental hazards: -

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

As a waste, these lamps may be regulated in various states and local communities. This safety data sheet does not constitute "knowledge of the waste" in certain jurisdictions.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments:
Not applicable

15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

EU Regulations:

- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 348/2013 of 17 April 2013 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)

US Regulations:

- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment:
Of a substance / mixture by the supplier did not carry out a chemical safety assessment.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Identification of changes:
V3.0 Revision and harmonization of the data sheet in accordance with applicable international legislation.

Abbreviations and acronyms:
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative. LD50 lethal dose, LC50 Lethal concentration. EC50 Effective concentration. EWC: European Waste Catalog. IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer. RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. VOC: Volatile Organic Carbon. PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration. AGYH: Lower Inflammatory Limit. FGYH: Upper Flammability Limit. ARH: lower explosion limit. FRH: Upper explosion limit. STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity. LDLo Lethal dose, low. IC50: Inhibitory concentration. SVHC: Substances of very high concern. NOAEL: No-observed-adverse-effect level. LOAEL: Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level
For the compilation of the safety data sheet, we used the data of the registration dossier.

The full text of H-statements occurring in section 2. and 3.:
H330 – Fatal if inhaled.
H360D – May damage the unborn child.
H360FD– May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372 -Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H400 -Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 -Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
-

Further training advices:
No information available.

Recommended restrictions on use:
No information available.

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared on the basis of documentation provided by the manufacturer and complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.
The information, data and recommendations contained herein are provided in good faith, obtained from reliable sources and believed to be true and accurate as of the date issued; however, no representation is made as to the comprehensiveness of the information.
The SDS shall be used only as a guide for handling the product; in the course of handling and using the product other considerations may arise or be required. Since the conditions or the handling, the storage and the disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the distributor or the preparer of this SDS, no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the product described in this SDS shall be created or inferred by any

statement in this SDS. No responsibility is assumed regarding the accuracy, completeness or suitability of all or any of the information contained herein or the results to be obtained from the use thereof at the time of use. In no way shall the manufacturer, the distributor or the preparer of the be liable for any claims, losses or damages of third parties, personal injury, property damage, lost profits or any special, direct, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages resulting from the use of or reliance upon such information.
Users are cautioned to determine the appropriateness and applicability of the above information to their particular circumstances and purposes and assume all risk associated with the use of this product. It is the responsibility of the user to fully comply with local, national and international regulations concerning the use of this product.