



**Material Safety Data Sheet  
WPM 200 Part B**

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

**PRODUCT NAME** WPM 200 Part B

**SUPPLIER** **ARDEX ENDURA (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
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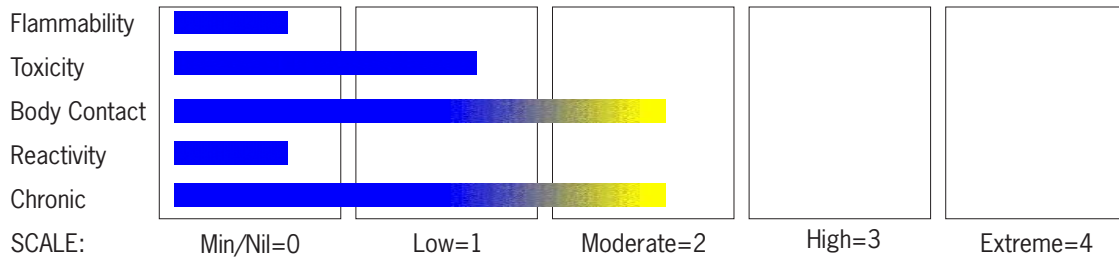
**SYNONYMUS** "water-based epoxy resin emulsion", "Shelter HydrEpoxy 200", "Sealer/Binder - Party B"

**PRODUCT USE** Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. Part B of a two component water-based epoxy system used for sealing porous substances and as an admixture with cement-based mortars.

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**  
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON - DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



**RISK** : Irritating to eyes and skin.  
 May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.  
 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
 Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
 May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.  
 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*  
 Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.  
 \* (limited evidence).

**SAFETY** : Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
 Avoid contact with skin.  
 Avoid contact with eyes.  
 Wear suitable gloves.  
 Wear eye/face protection.  
 Do not empty into drains.  
 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.  
 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.  
 In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

**3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

| NAME                                       | CAS RN     | %     |
|--|------------|-------|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | 25068-38-6 | 10-30 |
| additives                                  |            | <2    |
| Water                                      | 7732-18-5  | >60   |

**4. FIRST-AID MEASURES****SWALLOWED**

- Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
- For advice, contact Poisons Information Centre or a doctor .
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

**EYE**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

If skin contact occurs:

- Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Remove adhering sticky material using a waterless hand cleaner
- Flush skin and hair with soap and running water, repeating as required .
- In event of visible or subsequent irritation seek medical attention.

**INHALED**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

Treat symptomatically.

**WPM 200 Part B****5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and aldehydes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.

## HAZCHEM

None

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

## MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

## MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Plastic drum.
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

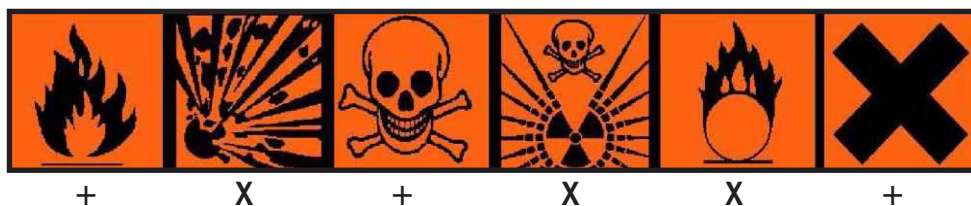
#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store above 5 deg. C. DO NOT store above 50 deg. C.

#### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

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### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid: CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

#### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF      | Description   |
|-------|----------|---|
| A     | 550      | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B     | 26 - 550 | As " A" for 50 - 90% of persons being distracted  |
| C     | 1 - 26   | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted   |
| D     | 0.18 - 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached  |
| E     | <0.18    | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested  |

#### MATERIAL DATA

WPM 200 - PART B:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

#### BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effectlevels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects. Epichlorohydrin has been implicated as a human skin sensitiser, hence individuals who are hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive to certain chemicals may NOT be adequately protected from adverse health effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

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### WATER:



No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves. eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream Wear safety footwear.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

White highly viscous liquid with a mild epoxy odour; emulsifies in water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

|                           |                |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| State                     | Liquid         | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable  |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available  | Viscosity                       | Not Available   |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 100 approx.    | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Partly Miscible |
| Flash Point (°C)          | Not Available  | pH (1% solution)                | Not Available   |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available  | pH (as supplied)                | 8 approx.       |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Available  | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available   |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.04 - 1.06     |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Available   |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available  | Evaporation Rate                | Not Available   |

### 10. CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Stable under normal storage conditions.

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis and skin sensitisation from repeated exposures over long periods or from a single acute exposure.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

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Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

**INHALED**

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may cause in some cases, sensitisation.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of vapour/spray mist.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION****WPM 200 - PART B:**

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:**

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

**TOXICITY****IRRITATION**

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks. There was also a significant positive trend in the incidence of combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas. Nasal papillary adenomas were also observed in 2/50 high-dose female rats with none occurring in control or low-dose animals. In mice exposed chronically via inhalation, one male mouse developed a squamous cell papilloma in the nasal cavity (300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) but other tumours were not observed. Tumours were not observed in mice exposed chronically via dermal exposure. When trichloroethylene containing 0.8% ethyloxirane was administered orally to mice for up to 35 weeks, followed by 0.4% from weeks 40 to 69, squamous-cell carcinomas of the forestomach occurred in 3/49 males ( $p=0.029$ , age-adjusted) and 1/48 females at week 106.

Trichloroethylene administered alone did not induce these tumours and they were not observed in control animals. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as carcinogenic.

**WATER:**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:**

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate



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water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):

log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.

**Aquatic Fate** - Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that, if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilization of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected. Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. Models have predicted a biodegradation half-life in water of 15 days.

**Terrestrial Fate:** When released to soil, ethyloxirane is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilization from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected. Ethyloxirane is not expected to be persistent in soil.

**Atmospheric Fate:** It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapor in ambient atmosphere.

Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes. The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days).

**Ecotoxicity** - The potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low and has low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. Ethyloxirane is acutely toxic to water fleas and toxicity values for bacteria are close to 5000 mg/L. For algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient                                 | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air  | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | HIGH                    | No Data Available | LOW             | HIGH     |

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
- Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.



Caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix.  
Containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE : S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

No data for WPM 200 - Part B (CW: 4709-48)

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### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name                            | CAS                    |
|--|------------------------|
| bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid | 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8 |

TRAINING ADVICE : The details of this data sheet must be passed on to all personnel handling the product.

#### DISCLAIMER

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.