

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Product name : Easy Off Oven Expert Oven & BBQ Heavy Duty Cleaner Aerosol
SDS no. : 30451 - SD AU
Formulation # : FF0046416
Supplier : AUSTRALIA
RB (Hygiene Home) Australia Pty Ltd
680 George St , Sydney, NSW 2000
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000

NEW ZEALAND
RB (Hygiene Home) New Zealand Limited
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna
Auckland , New Zealand 0622
Tel: +64 9 484 1400

Poison Information contact: : Australia - 13 11 26
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON

Uses

Product use : Oven cleaner

2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Response : IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get emergency medical help immediately. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Disposal : Dispose of container in accordance with local regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
n-butane	≤5	106-97-8
sodium hydroxide	≤5	1310-73-2
2-aminoethanol	≤3	141-43-5
benzyl alcohol	<2.5	100-51-6

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
metal oxide/oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

- Hazchem code** : Not applicable

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Australia

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butane	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
sodium hydroxide	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). PEAK: 2 mg/m ³
2-aminoethanol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.
benzyl alcohol	DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 10/2021). Absorbed through skin. PEAK: 44 mg/m ³ , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. PEAK: 10 ppm, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. TWA: 22 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours.

New Zealand

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
butane	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). WES-TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
sodium hydroxide	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). WES-Ceiling: 2 mg/m ³
2-aminoethanol	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). WES-TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]
- Colour** : White. Opaque.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 13.5 to 14.5
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : 240 kPa (1800.1 mm Hg)
- Relative vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 1.055
- Density** : 1.045 to 1.065 g/cm³ [25°C (77°F)]
- Solubility(ies)** :

9. Physical and chemical properties

Media	Result
cold water	Soluble
hot water	Soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Heat of combustion : 2.681 kJ/g

Viscosity : Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
2-aminoethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-
benzyl alcohol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1230 mg/kg	-

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

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
sodium hydroxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1 %	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 %	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
				1 mg	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 2 %	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
2-aminoethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	250 ug	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	505 mg	-
benzyl alcohol	Skin - Mild irritant	Man	-	48 hours 16	-

11. Toxicological information

	Skin - Moderate irritant Skin - Moderate irritant	Pig Rabbit	- -	mg 100 % 24 hours 100 mg	- -
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Conclusion/Summary

Skin

Calculation method Causes Severe Skin Burns (EU).

Eyes

Calculation method Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory

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

Sensitisation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

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

Respiratory

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
sodium hydroxide	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

11. Toxicological information

Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

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

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	41598.31 mg/kg
Dermal	35178.44 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	444.71 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	126.26 mg/l

12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-aminoethanol	Acute LC50 >100000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 170 mg/l Fresh water	- Adult Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
benzyl alcohol	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours

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

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
n-butane	2.89	-	low
2-aminoethanol	-1.31	-	low
benzyl alcohol	0.87	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

: Not available.

Other adverse effects







: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable, containing substances in Class 8, Packing Group III
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 (8) 	2 (8)  	2.1 (8) 	2.1 (8)  
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADG

: **Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381

Hazchem code

: Not applicable

ADR/RID

: **Limited quantity** 1 L
Special provisions 190, 327, 625, 344
Tunnel code (D)

IMDG

: **Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U
Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

14. Transport information

IATA : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y203.
Special provisions A145, A167, A802

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Schedule 6 POISON

Scheduled Substance(s)	Sodium hydroxide
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted.
HSNO Group Standard	Aerosols (Flammable, corrosive)
HSNO Approval Number	HSR002516
Approved Handler Requirement	Not applicable.
Tracking Requirement	Not applicable.

16. Other information

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
 UN = United Nations
 SWA = Safe Work Australia
 HSNO = Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

Date of issue / Date of revision : 09/10/2024

Version : 4
 (Version for updated GHS Revision 7 PSDS Template)

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	Calculation method

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.