

Date prepared: AUGUST 2017
Date revised: FEBRUARY 2019

SDS No. PRO T.2.2

Section 1 – Product Identification

IDENTITY: *Product Name:* **PRO-TEKT TRAFFICOAT, Component B**

AQUAFIN, INC.
505 BLUE BALL RD. #160
ELKTON, MD 21921

Emergency Phone No. (800) 394-1410
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Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use: Refer to the product technical data sheet.
For industrial and professional users.

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Inhalation

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2B

Respiratory sensitization - Category 1

Skin sensitization - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

GHS Label element:

Hazard Pictograms



GHS06



GHS08



GHS07

Signal Word: DANGER!

Hazard Statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P304+340+311 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P337+313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P342+311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage:

P403+404+405 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal site.

Other hazards: No data available.

Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

This product is a mixture.

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	Weight %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	100.0%
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 55.0 - < 65.0 %

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence not require reporting in this section.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

General Advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

After Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

After Skin Contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as

shoes, belts and watchbands. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area.

After Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

After Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Cholinesterase inhibition has been noted in human exposure but is not of benefit in determining exposure and is not correlated with signs of exposure. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. This reaction may be violent. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. **Do not use direct water stream.**

May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from

venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire-fighting clothing (includes fire-fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire-fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the auto-ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. Avoid moisture. See Section 10 for more specific information. Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control Parameters:

Exposure limits are listed on next page, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	DOW IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	DOW IHG	STEL	0.002 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/ m ³ 0.02 ppm

Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Individual protection measures:

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

Skin protection:

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Physical State

Liquid

Color

Brown

Odor

Musty

Odor Threshold

0.4 ppm *Based on Literature for MDI.* Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.

pH

Not applicable.

Melting point/range

No test data available.

Freezing point

Forms crystals below 10°C (50°F)

Boiling point

> 300 °C (> 572 °F) *EC Method A2*

Flash point	Closed cup > 200 °C (> 392 °F) <i>EC Method A9</i>
Evaporation Rate	No test data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Lower explosion limit	No test data available.
Upper explosion limit	No test data available.
Vapor Pressure	< 0.0009 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>EC Method A4</i>
Relative Vapor Density	8.5 <i>Literature</i>
Relative Density	1.18 - 1.24 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C <i>Measured</i>
Water Solubility	6.8 mg/l at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> (reacts with evolution of CO ₂)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Reacts with water.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 600 °C (> 1,112 °F) <i>EC Method A15</i>
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Dynamic Viscosity	40 - 60 cP at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>ASTM D4889</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available.
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	No test data available.

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity**Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Typical for this family of materials.
LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Typical for this family of materials.
LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l
For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8).
LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l
For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1).
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May stain skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.

Sensitization

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.
Re-exposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.
Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.
Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.
Effects may be delayed.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

Teratogenicity

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity:**Acute toxicity to fish**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC₅₀/EC₅₀/EL₅₀/LL₅₀ >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC₅₀, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC₅₀, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC₅₀, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

EC₅₀, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC₅₀, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp) 28 d

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp) 28 d

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp) 28 d

Mobility in soil

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods: NOTICE: Research sample for use by qualified personnel only. Upon completion of tests, dispose of material and container safely and in accord with federal, state/provincial and local laws and regulations. If further information is needed on disposal or use, consult your supplier.

Section 14 – Transport Information

USDOT (Domestic Surface)	Not regulated for transport
Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):	Not regulated for transport
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk
Classification for AIR transport (IATC/ICAO)	Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting

organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components	CASRN
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

Section 16 – Other Information

Other information

For research use only.

Revision

Identification Number: 103002629 / A001 / Issue Date: 07/31/2017 / Version: 0.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling limit
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

SDS prepared by: Aquafin product safety department.

DISCLAIMER:

We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage, or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of their use. Aquafin shall not be responsible for the use of this product in a manner to infringe on any patent or any other intellectual property rights held by others.

User is responsible for determining appropriate safety measures and for applying the legislation covering his own activities. We recommend that user makes tests to determine the suitability of a product for its particular purpose prior to use.

END OF SDS

(February 22, 2019)