Safety Data Sheet

SDS prepared by Steve Davis of Aardvark Clay & Supplies GHS – United States

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

Product Names: Bee-Mix, Bee Mix+Sand, Big Porcelain, Coleman Porcelain, Coronado White, Hopkins White, Hopkins White 60, Kenji Porcelain, KGBS, LBM, Nara Porcelain, Navajo White, Porcelain, Rod's Bod, Soldate 30, Soldate 60, Sonora White, Sonora White Sculpture, Tuff Buff, Vegas Buff, Vegas Buff Smooth, White #27

Synonym Pottery Clays – Water Based, Moist, Cone 10 Light Clays

Supplier/Manufacturer Aardvark Clay & Supplies
1400 East Pomona St.
Santa Ana, Ca. 92705 USA
714-541-4157 phone
714-541-2021 fax
contact@aardvarkclay.com

Emergency Phone Number 911

Product Use Pottery Manufacturing
Restrictions on Use Not applicable

Section 2: Hazards Identification

GHS/Hazcom 2012 Labels	GHS/Hazcom 2012 Classifications:	
	**Health:**	
	CARCINOGENICITY (Inhalation) - Category 1A (quartz) (See Section 11 for carcinogen listings)	
	CARCINOGENICITY (Inhalation) - Category 2B (titanium dioxide)	
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated Exposure) (respiratory tract) (inhalation) - Category 1 (quartz)	
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated Exposure) (respiratory tract) (inhalation) - Category 2 (iron oxide)	
	**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure) (respiratory tract) (inhalation)** - Category 3 (quartz)	
	EYE IRRITANT - Category 2A (quartz)	
	SKIN IRRITANT - Category 2 (quartz)	
	SKIN SENSITIZER - Category 1 (quartz)	
Signal Word:	**Environmental:**	Not Hazardous
Danger	**Physical:**	Not Hazardous

Hazard Statements:			
Health:			
H320	Causes eye irritation	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
		H350	May cause cancer.
Environmental:	Not hazardous	**Physical:**	Not hazardous

Precaution Statements:			
Prevention			
P261	Avoid breathing dust/spray.	P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P262	Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing.	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.	P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Response			
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.	P391	Collect Spillage.
P302+ P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	P304+ P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+ P351+ P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.	P301+ P330+ P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
P333+ P337+ P313	If skin or eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.		
Storage		**Disposal**	
P402	Store in a dry place.	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified:	Slippery when wet.	**% of ingredients with unknown acute toxicity:**	None known.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this group of substantially similar mixtures.

Chemical	CAS Numbers	Ingredient % of Product Mixture (Clay)		Chemical % of Ingredient	
Quartz, SiO2 (Crystalline Silica)	CAS # 14808-60-7	Kaolin Clays Ball Clays Fire Clays Silica Sands Feldspars Bentonites	0 – 42 0 - 55 0 - 61 0 – 27 0 – 24 0 – 30 0 – 4	Kaolin Clays Ball Clays Fire Clays Silica Sands Feldspars Bentonites	.1 - 4 5 - 30 0 - 25 99.9 13 - 24 3 – 10 <1 - 2
Amorphous Silica SiO2 (Glass & Diatomaceous Earth)	CAS # 7631-86-9	Calcined Grogs Fireclays Sands	0 – 15 0 - 61 0 - 24	Calcined Grogs Fireclays Sands	10-20 20-30 76-87
Crystobalite SiO2	CAS # 14464-46-1	Calcined Grogs Fireclays	0 – 15 0 - 61	Calcined Grogs Fireclays	15-25 0-25
Kaolinite Al2O3.2SiO2.2H2O	CAS # 1332-58-7	Kaolin Clays Ball Clays Fireclays	0 – 42 0 - 55 0 - 61	Kaolin Clays Ball Clays Fireclays	95 - 98 65 - 95 60 - 100
Alpha – Alumina Al2O3 (Alumina Oxide)	CAS # 1344-28-1	Silica Fireclays	0 – 27 0 - 61	Silica Fireclays	<1 0-70
Mica (Na,K)2O.2Al2O3.6SiO2.2H2O	CAS # 12001-26-2	Kaolin Clays	0 - 42	Kaolin Clays	1-3
Mullite Al2O3.2SiO2	CAS # 1302-93-8	Calcined Grogs	0 - 15	Calcined Grogs	65
Iron Oxide Dust and Fume (as Fe)	CAS # 1309-37-1	Kaolins Ball Clays Fireclays Silica	0 - 42 0 - 55 0 - 61 0 – 27	Kaolins Ball Clays Fireclays Silica	.3 - .6 .8 – 1.5 1.4 – 2.4 <0.1
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	CAS # 13463-67-7	Silica Fireclays Ball Clays	0 – 27 0 - 61 0 - 55	Silica Fireclays Ball Clays	<0.1 0-3.5 <2.6

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first-aid Measures:	
First-aid measures general	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after inhalation	Move victim to well ventilated area. If mechanical discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
First-aid measures after eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.
First-aid measures after ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion. If discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:	
Symptoms/injuries	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	May cause cancer by inhalation. Dust from this product may cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	If a large quantity has been ingested: intestinal blockage. Gastrointestinal irritation.
Chronic symptoms	Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Suitable extinguishing media	This product is not combustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No restrictions on extinguishing media for this mixture.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	This mixture is not flammable and does not support fire. The plastic bags and cardboard boxes containing the mixture are flammable.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	This mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Product can become slippery when wet.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Use of personal precautions Avoid inhalation of dry clay dust. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry clay dust.**

Emergency procedures There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture.

Methods and Materials for containment Product comes in plastic bags and weigh 25 lbs.
There are no spill measures that apply for moist clay.

Clean up procedures For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage.
If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Place dry clay dust in a sealed container.

Section 7: Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.
Boxes of moist clay weigh 52 lbs. Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	CAS Numbers	Occupational Exposure Limits
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica) SiO2	CAS#14808-60-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 0.025 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 30 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .1 mg/ m^3 (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .3 mg/ m^3 (total)
Amorphous Silica SiO2 (Glass & Diatomaceous Earth)	CAS#7631-86-9	ACGIH TLV: TWA 10 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA for amorphous silica (diatomaceous earth) is either 80 mg/m^3 divided by the value "%SiO_2," or 20 mppcf. CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 3 mg/ m^3 (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 6 mg/ m^3 (total)
Crystobalite SiO2	CAS#14464-46-1	ACGIH TLV: TWA .05 mg/m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .05 mg/ m^3 (respirable)
Kaolinite Al2O3.2SiO2.2H2O	CAS#1332-58-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 2 mg/ m^3 (respirable) / particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 2 mg/ m^3 (respirable)
Alpha – Alumina Al2O3 (Alumina Oxide)	CAS#1344-28-1	ACGIH TLV: TWA 10 mg/m^3 for particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/ m^3 (total)
Mica (Na,K)2O.2Al2O3.6SiO2.2H2O	CAS#12001-26-2	ACGIH TLV: TWA 3 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 3 mg/m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 20 mppcf See Appendix C (Mineral Dusts) See Section 16) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 3 mg/ m^3 (respirable)
Mullite Al2O3.2SiO2	CAS#1302-93-8	ACGIH TLV: TWA 2.0 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable) as kaolin OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) as kaolin
Iron Oxide Dust and Fume (as Fe)	CAS#1309-37-1	ACGIH TLV: TWA 5 mg/m^3 (fume & dust) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	CAS#13463-67-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 10 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/ m^3 (total)

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Appropriate engineering controls

Clay in moist form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk.
Once clay has dried, there may be dust generated by cleaning and working processes.
In the event that dust is generated, use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV).

Recommendations for personal protective measures

Local Exhaust: When dry sanding or grinding clay products, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

Respiratory Protection: Dust is generated when working with dry clay. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay products should be conducted with sufficient ventilation. Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet sanding, wet suppression, ventilation, and process enclosure. When such controls are not feasible, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators must be worn in accordance with a respiratory protection program which meets OSHA requirements as set forth at 29 CFR1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection". **In most cases, a disposable N-95 Particulate Respirator is sufficient.**

Eye Protection: Use NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay products. Wear tight fitting dust goggles when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. NIOSH recommends that contact lenses not be worn when working with crystalline silica dust.

Skin Protection: Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid creating and breathing dust. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask when working in dust conditions. (N-95) Food, beverages, and smoking materials should NOT be in the work area.
Persons using ceramic materials should wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.

Protective Clothing Pictograms  **N-95 face mask**

Section 9: Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State	Moist Plastic Clay
Appearance	Mud Brick
Odor	Earthy.
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable
pH	6 – 8
Solubility in Water	None
Melting Point	> 1365 °C (>2500°F)
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	2.35 g/cc
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Flash Point	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Explosive Limits	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Applicable
Initial Boiling Point & Boiling Range	Not Applicable

Section 10: Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical stability

Stable at standard temperature and pressure.
No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability.
Safety issues – Mold may form in bag after several months of shelf life.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

None known

Incompatible materials

None known

Hazardous decomposition products

None known

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Exposure	Inhalation of dry clay dust (Aspiration), Ingestion
Descriptions of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure	
Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry clay dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause chronic effects.
Eye Contact	Not a primary eye irritant. May cause mechanical irritation.
Skin Contact/Irritation	Not a skin irritant. Not absorbed through skin.
Sensitization	Not a sensitizer
Ingestion	Not an ingestion hazard.
Chronic Effects	
OSHA Carcinogen	Lung cancer – Crystalline silica has been classified by OSHA as a human lung carcinogen.
Mutagenic Effects	None Known
Teratogenic Effects	None Known
Developmental Toxicity	None Known
Effects of Silicosis	**Symptoms of Silicosis**
Bronchitis/Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder. Tuberculosis – Silicosis makes an individual more susceptible to TB. Scleroderma – a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles. Possible renal disease.	Shortness of breath; possible fever. Fatigue; loss of appetite. Chest pain; dry, nonproductive cough. Respiratory failure, which may eventually lead to death.
Remarks	
Carcinogenicity	Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal. Short term exposure is of little concern.
Numerical Measures of toxicity	None Known

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential		CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica)	SiO2	CAS # 14808-60-7	Yes	Yes - Group 1	Yes
Amorphous Silica (Glass & Diatomaceous Earth)	SiO2	CAS # 7631-86-9	No	No - Group 3	No
Crystobalite	SiO2	CAS # 14464-46-1	No	Yes - Group 1	No
Iron Oxide Dust and Fume	(as Fe)	CAS # 1309-37-1	No	No - Group 3	No
Titanium Dioxide	TiO2	CAS # 13463-67-7	No	Yes - Group 2b	No

Substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances in this list have been classified by the IARC as ***Group 1****: The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans. The exposure circumstance entails exposures that are carcinogenic to humans.* This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in humans. Exceptionally, an agent (mixture) may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than sufficient but there is *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent (mixture) acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

The agents in this list have been classified in **Group 2A** (**probable** carcinogens)[1] by the **IARC** (International Agency for Research on Cancer). The term "agent" encompasses both substances and exposure circumstances that pose a risk. This designation is applied when there is *limited evidence* of carcinogenicity in humans as well as *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this group when there is *inadequate evidence* of carcinogenicity in humans along with *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and *strong evidence* that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this group solely on the basis of *limited evidence* of carcinogenicity in humans.

Substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances in this list have been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as ***Group 2B****: The agent (mixture) is* ***possibly carcinogenic to humans****. The exposure circumstance entails exposures that are possibly carcinogenic to humans.* This category is used for agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances for which there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and less than sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent, mixture or exposure circumstance for which there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but limited evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from other relevant data may be placed in this group. Further details can be found in the preamble to the IARC Monograph.

Substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances in this list have been classified by the IARC as ***Group 3****: The agent (mixture or exposure circumstance)* ***is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans****.* This category is used most commonly for agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans and inadequate or limited in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents (mixtures) for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans but sufficient in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents, mixtures and exposure circumstances that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category.
Further details can be found in the IARC Monographs.

Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)	None Known
Chemical oxygen demand(COD)	None Known
Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Toxicity of the products of Biodegradation	None Known
Bioaccumulation Potential	None Known
Potential to move from soil to groundwater	None Known
Other adverse effects	None Known

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Personal Protection	Refer to Section 8: "Recommendations for Personal Protective Measures" when disposing of ceramic waste.
Appropriate disposal containers	Standard waste disposal containers – no specials requirements.
Appropriate disposal methods	Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. In most cases, this is normal waste disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized. Dispose of non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste packaging should be recycled. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers.
Physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal	Dry clay dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Moist clay has no special requirements. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.
Sewage disposal	Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.
Special precautions for landfills or incineration activities	There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product is non-combustibleand is not suitable for incineration.

Section 14: Transportation Information

Regulatory Information	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class	Packing Group Number	Bulk Transport Guidance	Special Precautions
DOT Classification	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
TDG Classification	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IMDG Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-

Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA	Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory
CONFORMS WITH ASTM D4236	Certified Non-Toxic in moist form. ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials
California Prop. 65	**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. (Prop. 65 - Calif. Health & Safety Code Section 2549 Et Seq.)
SARA/Title lll (Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act)	This mixture contains no substances at or above the reporting threshold under Section 313, based on available data.

Section 16. Other Information

Definitions

ASTM means American System of Testing and Materials
OSHA means Occupational Safety & Health Administration
IARC means International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP means National Toxicology Program
HCS means Hazardous Communication Standard
CAS means Chemical Abstract Service
ACGIH means American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAL-OSHA means California OSHA, most CAL-OSHA standards defer to the federal OSHA standards
OSHA means Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSHA PEL means OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
OSHA STEL means spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that cannot be repeated more than 4 times per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods
TWA means Time Weighted Average (average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule)
TLV means Threshold Limit Value - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Three types of TLVs for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:

1. **TLV-TWA** - Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule.
2. **TLV-STEL** - Short-term exposure limit - spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that cannot be repeated more than 4 times per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods.
3. **TLV-C** - Ceiling limit - absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at any time.

This SDS is in compliance with The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) – prepared May 12, 2015. This data sheet is subject to change without notice.

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief but is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any patent or in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine for himself the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and to adopt such safety precautions as may be necessary. We make no warranty as to the results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by us.