

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:

Sodium Hydroxide

Product Codes:

Sodium Hydroxide: 600000 / 600003 / 600006

Company Data:

Petroquímica Río Tercero SA
Ruta Panamericana - Ramal a Pilar - Km. 49,5
Edificio Bureau Pilar - Piso 3º
(B1629GVP) Pilar – Buenos Aires – Argentina
Tel.: (54) (11) 4006-7000
Fax: (54) (11) 4006-7026
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Emergency phone numbers (24 h):

From Argentina:

0-800-777-4773
(03571) 438444

From abroad:

(54)(9)(3571) 531787
(54)(9)(11) 50527694

National Intoxication Center:

0-800-333-0160

National Hospital - Hospital Nacional A. Posadas:

(011) 4669-9200 / 9300

Recommendations and Restrictions of Use:

Usage Recommendations: Manufacture of textile and chemical products, soaps and detergents, paper and cellulose, petroleum refining, metal treatment, oil and mineral oils purification, waters treatment, pH regulation, regeneration of resins.

Use restrictions: no use restrictions have been identified provided that all the indications stated in this Safety Data Sheet are complied with.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Nature	Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Subcategory
Physical	Explosives	Not classifiable	
	Flammable Gases	Not classifiable	
	Chemical unstable gases	Not classifiable	
	Flammable sprays	Not classifiable	
	Non-flammable sprays	Not classifiable	
	Oxidizing gases	Not classifiable	
	Pressurized gases	Not classifiable	
	Flammable Liquids	Not classifiable	
	Flammable Solids	Not classifiable	
	Spontaneously reacting substances and mixes	Not classifiable	
	Pyrophoric Liquids	Not classifiable	
	Pyrophoric Solids	Not classifiable	

Hazard Nature	Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Subcategory
Physical	Substances and mixes which undergo spontaneous heating	Not classifiable	
	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, release flammable gases	Not classifiable	
	Oxidizing liquids	Not classifiable	
	Oxidizing solids	Not classifiable	
	Organic Peroxides	Not classifiable	
	Corrosive Substances and mixes for metals	1	
Health	Acute oral toxicity	Not classifiable	
	Acute dermal toxicity	4	
	Acute inhalation toxicity	Not classifiable	
	Skin corrosion / irritation	1	A
	Serious eye injuries / eye irritation	1	
	Respiratory sensitization	Not classifiable	
	Skin sensitization	Not classifiable	
	Mutagenicity in germ cells	Not classifiable	
	Carcinogenicity	Not classifiable	
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classifiable	
	Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure)	3	
	Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure).	Not classifiable	
	Inhalation Danger	Not classifiable	
Environmental	Aquatic environment hazards -- Acute hazards	Not classifiable	
	Hazardous substances and mixes to the aquatic environment -- Chronic or long-term hazards	Not classifiable	
	Hazardous substances and mixes to the ozone layer	Not classifiable	

Other hazards:

Exothermic reaction with strong acids. When diluted with water, it generates enough heat to ignite combustion products. It reacts to certain metals (aluminium, tin and zinc) by releasing hydrogen (explosive/flammable gas).

Hazard Indications

- H290 - May be corrosive to metals.
- H312 – Harmful in contact with skin.
- H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye injuries.
- H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
- H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.

Caution Advice

Prevention

- P234 – Keep only in original container.
- P260 – Do not breathe dust / fumes / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
- P264 – Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 – Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye and face protection.

Intervention

P310 – Call a Poison Control Center or Medical Center immediately.

P321 – Specific treatment (see Section 4 – First Aid).

P363 – Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390 – Absorb spill to prevent material damage.

P301 + P330 + P331: If swallowed, rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.

P302 + P352: If on skin, wash with plenty of water

P303 + P361 + P353: If on skin (or hair), take off all contaminated clothing immediately and rinse skin with water/shower.

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.

P361 + P364 – Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P405: Store locked up.

P406: Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.

P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local / regional / national or international regulation.

Pictograms



GHS05

GHS07

Signal word: DANGER.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND COMPONENTS INFORMATION (1)

Name	CAS Number	Composition
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	48%
Water	7732-18-5	52%


(1) It corresponds to a product obtained from membrane electrolysis technology.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

If swallowed: do not induce vomiting because its expulsion from the stomach may cause injuries to the upper gastrointestinal tract mucosa and injuries to the respiratory tract when aspirated. In case of spontaneous vomiting, lean the victim forwards with the head down to avoid vomit aspiration. Lie back and keep the person warm when unconscious or convulsing. Never administer or give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Call a doctor/physician immediately.

In case of skin contact: Immediately wash the contaminated parts of the body with abundant water for at least 20 minutes. Repeat washing if irritation persists. Take off and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Avoid spreading this product on no affected skin to minimize its contact. Call a doctor/physician immediately. Wash the contaminated clothes apart from other items before reusing. Dispose of items that cannot be decontaminated.

If inhaled: the affected person should be moved into fresh air and kept warm in a rest position to facilitate proper breathing. In case breathing has stopped or interrupted, use artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth respiration. Provide

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artificial respiration wearing first-responder protection (pocket mask, etc.) with one-way valve or any other medical device for respiration. If the person breathes with difficulty, a qualified person should apply oxygen. If the victim is not breathing or has no pulse, begin CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). Call a doctor/physician immediately.

In case of eye contact: flush immediately with plenty of flowing water during 20 minutes holding eyelids apart so that the whole eye surface is totally flushed and the product removed. If wearing contact lenses, first flush for 5 minutes and then remove contact lenses very carefully, unless these are adhered to eyeballs, and follow washing for at least 15 minutes more. Repeat the washing if irritation persists. Call a physician immediately. Note: the flushing during the first seconds is essential to minimize the corrosive effects of the product.

Symptoms and acute/delayed effects

Swallowing. Irritation. Inflammation. Serious burns in the gastrointestinal tract with possible intestine perforation. Possible permanent scarring.

Skin contact. Redness. Itching. Painful irritation. Swelling. Penetrating burns and deep ulcers. Skin liquefaction and damage to the underlying tissues. Risk of dermatitis from continuous exposure.

Inhaling. Irritation of the upper and lower respiratory tract. Cough. Respiratory distress. Laryngospasm. Bronchoconstriction. Pulmonary edema. Serious and permanent scars.

Eye contact. Strong irritation. Conjunctivitis. Eyelid and cornea burns. Corneal perforation and edema. Cornea and conjunctiva ulceration. Damage to eye contents. Eye injuries and permanent visual impairment. Blindness.

Notes to physician. After first-aids, immediately call a toxicologist for information about medical handling of the affected person according to the symptoms and product characteristics. The treatment of exposure shall be guided towards control of symptoms and clinical condition of the patient. There is no antidote. The effects of substance exposure by inhaling, swallowing or skin contact may be delayed.

In case of symptomatic swallowing, do not administer fluids orally, consider scanning by endoscopy, radiography or computed tomography (CAT), and evacuate the product by aspiration. Esophageal perforation, affected airways, hypotension and shock are likely to occur. In case of prolonged and significant exposure, consider late injuries in exposed tissues. Follow normal parameters for airways, breathing and circulation. Surgical intervention may be required.

Medical conditions may be aggravated by pre-existing diseases such as eye disorders that decrease tear production, or reduce the integrity of the eye; skin disorders that compromise the integrity of the skin; respiratory disorders and diseases such as asthma.

First responder precautionary measures: First responders should be aware of their own protection by wearing the recommended PPE (See Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection).

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific extinguishing agents: Mist or pulverized/atomized water. Dry chemical powder or alcohol resistant foam fire extinguishers.

Specific Hazards: Sodium hydroxide is not flammable but it may decompose with heat resulting in corrosive/toxic vapors. It reacts exothermically in contact with water and the generated heat (heat of dilution) may be enough to start the ignition of other flammable materials. In contact with certain metals (such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc.) may release flammable/explosive gaseous hydrogen. The vapors may accumulate in confined areas.

Protection Measures: Evacuate and isolate the dangerous areas. Shut off the heat sources. Keep unauthorized people away and avoid unnecessary access. Stay on the upwind side. Keep away from low areas where gases and toxic fumes could accumulate and persist. Fight fire from a safe and under protection place or distance. Assess the possibility of using remote control hoses or monitors. Remove the container from the fire area only if this action does not pose any danger. Use pulverized water to cool the containers exposed to fire, dilute the product and combat any vapor, gases and fumes until fire has been totally extinguished. Do not introduce any water into the containers. Consider the possibility of explosion of the containers due to high temperature. Do not allow the spill of the product or any contaminated extinguishing water by building a dike since this may affect ground-water or surface water and cause environmental damage. See Section 6 – Accidental spill measures and Section 12 – Ecotoxicological Information.

Required firefighters appropriate protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and fire protective clothing (helmet, heat and fire-proof suit, trousers, boots and gloves). Avoid contact with the product while firefighting operations. The firefighter's structural protective suit provides limited protection only in fire situations, and it is not effective in case of possible contact with the substance. In the event of suspecting contact with the product, wear the appropriate firefighter protective equipment against chemical products and the self-contained breathing apparatus because it may provide little or no thermic protection. In case of not having firefighter equipment, wear protective clothing resistant to chemical products and self-contained breathing apparatus and try to fight fire from a remote place.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL SPILL MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure: Evacuate the leak or spill area. Keep the personnel out of low areas, upwind. Shut off any ignition sources. Confine spilled material and stop leak if this can be done without risk. Do not touch the damaged containers or the spilled material unless you are wearing suitable protective clothing. Avoid breathing any vapors, gases, fumes mist or sprays. Wear the appropriate safety equipment. (See Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection).

Environmental precautions: Do not allow spilled material and runoff into soil, waterways, drains, sewers, ground-water or surface waters. Spills and runoff into the natural course of water may increase the pH when these have a low buffering capacity.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: For small quantities, cover the spilled material with soil, dry sand, vermiculite or other inert absorbent material. The residue should be collected by mechanical means and placed in the appropriate disposal container to be transferred to controlled landfill or safe storage until it can be diluted with water and neutralized with diluted acid. Rinse the area with water. Clean and decontaminate the tools used. See Section 13 - Final disposition considerations.

For large quantities, build a dike with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer the spilled product by pumping to containers for later disposal. Collect mechanically all the contaminated soil and absorbent material in containers for transfer to controlled landfill, or dilution with water and neutralization with diluted acid. Rinse the spill area with water if appropriate. Verify that all tools and equipment used are adequately decontaminated after the intervention.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling. Before handling the product, make sure that the material of the container to be used is the appropriate one and that it is clean and dry. Dilutions should be prepared by slowly adding small amounts of product to the water (never the other way around) with constant stirring (ideally cooling) to reduce the heat of dilution and prevent splashing. Avoid generating dew and inhaling vapors or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use personal protection (see Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection). Avoid the use of contact lenses in case of possible exposure to vapors. After handling, wash thoroughly. Do not smoke or drink at the handling site. Know the location of emergency care equipment (emergency showers and eyewash) and have it available. Maintain order and cleanliness.

Storage. Store in a cool, dry and ventilated place, with waterproof and non-slip floor. Keep away from children. Avoid contact with acids, metals (aluminum, zinc, tin), organic, flammable or oxidizing products, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitroparaffins, etc. Avoid heat, flames, sparks or other sources of ignition. The containers will be properly labeled and made of carbon steel coated with epoxy, stainless steel or nickel paints. For temperatures above 50 °C, stainless steels or nickel should be used. Anticipate the availability of heating by the possibility of solidification at temperatures below 15 °C. Do not store in containers or use transfer lines or accessories of aluminum, tin, zinc and their alloys (bronze, brass), copper and lead since flammable / explosive hydrogen gas can be generated. Storage tanks must be provided with spill collection and spill channel system, sealed and anticorrosive electrical installations. Keep containers tightly closed and protect them from humidity and avoid airing.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters (allowable concentrations):

Maximum permissible concentration - Top value (C): 2 mg/m³.

Appropriate engineering controls. Have appropriate ventilation systems as close to the point of generation as possible in work areas where there is an incidence of emissions or dispersion of the substance. Avoid personal contact with the product through automated control processes installed in confined places. Provide showers and eyewash stations.

Respiratory protection. When the concentration of vapors or mists exceeds or is likely to exceed exposure limits, wear an N95 particles filter mask. If there is eye irritation use a full face mask. For emergency situations or when the concentration in air is unknown, use approved homologated positive pressure equipment or SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus) with incoming fresh air.

Hands protection. Chemical resistant protective gloves. Proper materials: natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile and polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Eyes / face protection. Safety goggles with airtight seal (goggles) resistant to chemical products. Use face shield if there is any risk of projection or spraying.

Skin and body protection. In order to avoid contact with the skin, wear impermeable chemical resistant clothing including boots, lab coat, apron, trousers or overall. Suitable materials: natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Tyvek (MR), Tychem (MR). Eyewash stations and safety showers must be easily accessible.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: liquid.

Color: colorless to slightly colored.

Odor: odorless.

pH: 14 (dissolution 100 g/L H₂O).

Melting point / freezing point: 12 °C.

Boiling point: 143 °C.

Initial boiling point: not available.

Boiling range: 102 – 144 °C.

Flash point: N/A (inorganic substance).

Upper flammability limit: N/A (inorganic substance).

Lower flammability limit in air: N/A (inorganic substance).

Vapor pressure: 2 hPa (293 K).

Vapor density (air = 1): not available.

Density: 1520 Kg/m³ (293 K).

Relative density (water = 1): 1.52

Solubility in water: very soluble (109 g/100 mL 293 K)

Partition coefficient in n-octanol/water (log Kow): N/A (inorganic substance).

Autoignition temperature: N/A (non-flammable substance).

Decomposition temperature: not available.

Odor threshold: not available.

Evaporation rate: not available.

Dynamic viscosity: 78 cPs (293 K)

Kinematic viscosity: not available.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability. It is stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see Section 7 – Handling and storage).

Reactivity. It reacts violently with strong acids, some metals and organic products. When solubilized in water, it releases enough heat to ignite fuels.

Potential hazardous reactions. It reacts with aluminum, tin, zinc and its alloys (bronze, brass), copper and lead, releasing flammable/explosive hydrogen gas. It reacts exothermically with strong acids and organic products. It reacts dangerously with acetic acid, acetic aldehyde, allyl chloride, chlorine trifluoride, chloroform, methyl alcohol, chloronitrotoluene, chlorosulfonic acid, glyoxal, cyanohydrin, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydroquinone, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and oleum, nitropropane, phosphorus, propiolactone, phosphorus pentoxide, tetrachlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, acrolein, acrylonitrile, etc. In contact with nitromethane and nitroparaffins, it produces salts that explode if subjected to a shock. In contact with reducing sugars, food and drink products, it produces carbon monoxide (toxic gas).

Conditions to avoid. Very hygroscopic product. When diluted with water, it generates great heat release (exothermic reaction). Aqueous dilution and neutralization should be done with caution to avoid boiling and splashing.

Incompatible materials. Aluminum, tin, zinc and their alloys (bronze, brass), copper and lead. Acetic acid, allyl chloride, chlorine trifluoride, chloroform, methyl alcohol, chloronitrotoluene, chlorosulfonic acid, glyoxal, cyanohydrin, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydroquinone, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and oleum, nitropropane, phosphorus, propiolactone, phosphorus pentoxide, tetrachlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, nitromethane, nitroparaffins.

Hazardous decomposition products. In contact with metals, it releases hydrogen (flammable/explosive gas). By decomposition, it produces toxic gases of sodium oxide. It reacts with ammonium salts releasing toxic ammonia gas.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

According to the available data, the classification criteria are not complied with.

Symptoms: Irritation. Inflammation. Serious burns in the gastrointestinal tract with possible intestinal perforations. Possible permanent scarring.

Acute skin / dermal toxicity

Acute toxin by skin or dermal contact: category 4 - Harmful in contact with skin.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbits: 1350 mg/kg.

Symptoms: Redness. Itching. Painful irritation. Swelling. Penetrating burns and deep ulcers. Liquefaction of the skin and damage to underlying tissues. Risk of dermatitis from continued exposure.

Acute inhalation toxicity

According to the available data, the classification criteria are not complied with.

Symptoms. Irritation of the upper and lower respiratory tract. Cough. Respiratory distress. Laryngospasm. Bronchoconstriction. Pulmonary edema. Serious and permanent scars.

Skin corrosion / irritation

Skin corrosive: category 1A – It causes serious burns to the skin and eye injuries.

Corrosion / skin irritation (in vitro): corrosive.

Symptoms: Redness. Itching. Painful irritation. Swelling. Penetrating burns and deep ulcers. Liquefaction of the skin and damage to underlying tissues. Risk of dermatitis from continued exposure.


Serious eye injuries / eye irritation

Eye injuries: category 1 – It causes serious eye injuries.

Serious injuries / eye irritation (rabbit): corrosive.

Symptoms. Strong irritation. Conjunctivitis. Eyelid and cornea burns. Corneal perforation and edema. Cornea and conjunctiva ulceration. Damage to eye contents. Eye injuries and permanent visual impairment. Blindness.

Respiratory sensitization

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According to the available data, the classification criteria are not complied with.

Skin sensitization

According to the available data, the classification criteria are not complied with.

Mutagenicity in germ cells

Negative results in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies (EU RAR, 2007). The substance is not likely to be systematically present in the body under normal handling and conditions of use. No additional studies are considered necessary.

Carcinogenicity

The substance does not induce mutagenicity in *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies (EU RAR, 2007). The substance is not likely to be systematically present in the body under normal handling and conditions of use.

Reproductive toxicity

The substance is not likely to be systematically present in the body under normal handling and conditions of use. It can be stated that the substance will not reach the embryo or the female reproductive organs.

Specific toxicity in organs (single exposure)

Category 3 – It may irritate the respiratory tract.

Specific toxicity in organs (repeated exposure)

Corrosive substance. The substance is not likely to be systematically present in the body under normal handling and conditions of use. No systemic effects due to repeated exposure are expected.

Aspiration hazard

There is no evidence of risk of aspiration.

SECTION 12 – ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

The danger of the product in the environment is caused by the hydroxyl ion (pH effect). The effect on organisms depends on the buffer capacity of the aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem. The toxic effects in aquatic organisms are basically due to the variation in pH of the medium (CL50 values between 33 - 189 mg/L).

Acute toxicity in fish: CL50 35 - 189 mg/L (pH variation has not been documented in most studies).

Acute toxicity in aquatic invertebrates: Ceriodaphnia CE50 (48 h): 40.4 mg/L.

Acute toxicity in aquatic plants: no data available.

Chronic toxicity in fish: NOEC. The study is not necessary due to the buffer properties of aquatic environments.

Chronic toxicity in aquatic invertebrates: NOEC. The study is not necessary due to the buffer properties of aquatic environments.

Toxicity in micro and macro-organisms of the soil and other organisms of environmental relevance (bees, birds, etc.): the presence of the substance in soil particles is insignificant. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, the OH (-) is neutralized in the water retained between the pores or the pH increases. Based on available uses, there is no direct exposure to soil. Indirect exposure via air is not expected taking into account that it is rapidly neutralized in the air.

Persistence and degradability

As an inorganic substance, the concept of biodegradability is not applicable. It is not persistent.

Abiotic degradation. Sodium hydroxide is a strongly alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water as Na⁺ and OH⁻. Its high water solubility and low vapor pressure indicate that it is mainly found in the aquatic environment. This implies that it is not absorbed in soil particles or on surfaces. Atmospheric emissions in the form of aerosols are quickly neutralized by carbon dioxide and salts are eliminated by rain.

It does not meet the requirements to be classified as PBT (persistent / bioaccumulative / toxic) or as mPmB (very persistent/ very bioaccumulative).

Bioaccumulative potential

It is not bioaccumulative. Considering its high water solubility, sodium hydroxide is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms. On the other hand, Na is an element present in the environment to which organisms are usually exposed, so they have regulatory mechanisms for its concentration.

FBC: not applicable (inorganic substance).

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Pow): not applicable (inorganic substance).

Mobility in soil

Great solubility and mobility in water. It presents important mobility in soils and sediments. Depending on the characteristics of the soil, it can be neutralized by the soil or by existing organic matter in it.

SECTION 13 – FINAL DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Absorb the residue with sand, earth or clay. Contaminated absorbents must be disposed of in an authorized waste handler. The product can be neutralized with very dilute hydrochloric acid, adding it very slowly and with the intervention of specialized personnel with adequate protection.

Contaminated containers must be washed with plenty of water and the effluents treated as previously indicated. Empty and clean containers can be reused in accordance with the current municipal, provincial and national legislation.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (ADR/RID)

UN N°: 1824.
Official transport designation (UN): Sodium Hydroxide solution.
Class: 8.
Packaging group: II.
Labels: 8.
Risk identification N°: 80.
Environment Hazards: no.

Marine transport (IMDG/IMO).

UN N°: 1824.
Official transport designation (UN): Sodium Hydroxide solution.
Class: 8.
Packaging group: II.
Labels: 8.
Environment Hazards: no.

Air transport (IATA/ICAO).

UN N°: 1824.
Official transport designation (UN): Sodium Hydroxide solution.
Class: 8.
Packaging group: II
Labels: 8.
Environment Hazards: no.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Sodium hydroxide is included in the list of the Mercosur Agreement - General Regulations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods and in List II National Registry of Chemical Precursors of the Secretariat of Programming for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight against Drug Trafficking.

SECTION 16 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NFPA Risk Classification

Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 1
Special: --

This Safety Data Sheet (hereinafter the “Document”) is aimed at communicating data about the safety, environmental and health effects of this product.

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- carry out his/her own determination regarding the suitability of the Product in connection to its applications, previously to the application and use of the said Product with a purpose, and whatever the nature of that purpose; and (iii) request the opinion of a qualified technician who will decide, recommend and issue a statement about the application of the Information included herein in a particular situation.

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It is hereby stated that this document is a true and faithful translation into English of the original document written in Spanish.