SAFETY DATA SHEET

in accordance with Safe Work Australia / GHS

Revision date: 20 August 2024 **Date of previous issue:** 24 September 2020 **SDS No.** 447A-5

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

ARC I BX1 (Part A)

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: ARC Polymer Composite. Repair damage caused by impact, abrasion, erosion or corrosion; rebuild worn areas; fill holes and cracks; provide abrasion resistant surfaces.

Uses advised against: No information available

Reason why uses advised against: Not applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
A.W. CHESTERTON COMPANY
860 Salem Street
Groveland, MA 01834-1507, USA
Tel. +1 978-469-6446
(Mon. - Fri. 8:30 - 5:00 PM EST)
SDS requests: www.chesterton.com
E-mail (SDS questions): ProductSDSs@chesterton.com
E-mail: customer.service@chesterton.com

Canada: A.W. Chesterton Company Ltd., 889 Fraser Drive, Unit 105, Burlington, Ontario L7L 4X8 – Tel. 905-335-5055

Supplier:

1.4. Emergency telephone number

24 hours per day, 7 days per week
Call Infotrac: 1-800-535-5053
Outside N. America: +1 352-323-3500 (collect)
NSW Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1. Classification according to Safe Work Australia / GHS

Skin irritation, Category 2, H315
Skin sensitization, Category 1, H317
Eye irritation, Category 2, H315
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3, H412

2.1.2. Additional information

For full text of H-statements: see SECTIONS 2.2 and 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to Safe Work Australia / GHS

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:	P261	Avoid breathing vapours.
	P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
	P302/352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P333/313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P305/351/338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337/313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P362/364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information: None

2.3. Other hazards

This products contains a blocked polyisocyanate which is considered essentially unreactive at room temperature. Generation of free diisocyanate and blocking agent vapors is expected during any heating of this product above its unblocking temperature (120°C [248°F]). The safety and health hazards are detailed separately for Part A and Part B. During the curing process, alkylphenol will be split off. No isocyanate could be traced within the coating during curing. The final cured material is considered nonhazardous. Upon machining, refer to the precautions in the safety data sheets for Part A and Part B. 4-Nonylphenol, branched: substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous Ingredients[1]	% Wt.	CAS No.	GHS Classification
Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight <= 700)	10-20	1675-54-3 and 9003-36-5*	Eye Irrit. 2, H319** Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	0.1-0.9	2425-79-8	Acute Tox. 4, H302/312/332 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
4-Nonylphenol, branched	0.1-0.2	84852-15-3	Repr. 2, H361fd Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M-factor = 10) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M-factor = 10)
Other ingredients:			
Aluminum oxide	45-55	1344-28-1	Not classified***
Silicon carbide	10-20	409-21-2	Not classified***
Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	1-5	Unknown	Not classified
Silica (Quartz)	0.1-0.6	14808-60-7	Not classified***

*Alternative CAS No: 28064-14-4. **Applies to CAS no. 1675-54-3 only.
***Substance with a workplace exposure limit.
For full text of H-statements: see SECTION 16.

[1] Classified according to: Safe Work Australia, GHS

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. Contact physician immediately. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse. Wash skin with soap and water. Consult physician.

Eye contact: Flush eyes for at least 15 minutes with large amounts of water. Contact physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Contact physician immediately.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Avoid contact with the product while providing aid to the victim. See section 8.2.2 for recommendations on personal protective equipment.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May cause skin sensitization as evidenced by rashes or hives. Generation of free diisocyanate and blocking agent vapors is expected during any heating of this product above its unblocking temperature. The inhalation hazards in this section apply to the free diisocyanate and blocking agent vapors thus produced. Vapors or mist can irritate the respiratory tract causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a pre-existing, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to lower concentrations with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure to higher concentrations may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary oedema. Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills), has been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible. Repeated overexposure or a single large dose by inhalation (including breathing offgases generated during heat curing) can cause respiratory sensitization as evidenced by chest tightness, wheezing, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack. These symptoms can be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Once sensitized, symptoms can occur upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptoms.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, or water fog

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: At temperatures greater than 177°C (350°F), carbon dioxide is released which can cause pressure build-up in closed containers which may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are mixed with water. During a fire, isocyanate vapours and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

Other hazards: None noted

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Cool exposed containers with water. Recommend Firefighters wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Australian HAZCHEM Emergency Action Code:

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid skin contact. Utilize exposure controls and personal protection as specified in Section 8.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Keep out of sewers, streams and waterways.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Scoop up and transfer to a suitable container for disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to section 13 for disposal advice.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors. Utilize exposure controls and personal protection as specified in Section 8. Warning properties (irritation of eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be discarded. Avoid creating and breathing dust during removal, drilling, grinding, sawing or sanding.
Health risks with handling these ARC Composites are further reduced as Part A:

- contains a mixture of 100% blocked isocyanate, with a blend of polymers such as epoxy resin.
- is a gritty paste that cannot be inhaled.
- should never see exposures to temperatures of 120ºC (248ºF) under normal storage and use-conditions, thereby minimizing risk of unblocking.
- when mixed with Part B components, cannot generate an exothermic reaction temperature anywhere near the 120° (248°F) blocking limit.

Medical Surveillance: While health risks are reduced when using a blocked isocyanate, it is best practice to implement a proper protective equipment program supported by a medical surveillance program for workers using isocyanates (blocked or unblocked). All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry area (10°C to 32°C (50°F to 90°F), out of direct sunlight).

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No special precautions.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredients	ACGIH TLV[2]		AUSTRALIA ES[3]	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight <= 700)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-Nonylphenol, branched	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aluminum oxide	(resp.)	1	N/A	10 (insp.)
Silicon carbide	(total) (resp.)	10 3	N/A	10
Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Silica (Quartz)	(resp.)	0.025	(resp.)	0.05

[1] United States Occupational Health & Safety Administration permissible exposure limits
[2] American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists threshold limit values
[3] Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering measures

Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Exhaust air (including curing oven offgases) may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. If it is necessary to alter the final cured product such that dust may be generated, use adequate dust extraction or damp down.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures

Respiratory protection: If exposure limits are exceeded, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), supplied air respirator (SAR) or air-purifying respirator (APR) with a suitable filter. If a fire or a process upset results in heating above 120°C (248°F), workers must wear positive pressure, air-supplied respirators since airborne TDI may be generated under these conditions.

Protective gloves: Chemical resistant gloves (e.g., nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, neoprene, PVC)

Eye and face protection: Safety glasses

Other: Impervious clothing as necessary to prevent skin contact.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Refer to sections 6 and 12.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	gritty paste	**pH**	not applicable
Colour	blue	**Kinematic viscosity**	1.4 million cSt @25°C (calculated)
Odour	sweet	**Solubility in water**	insoluble
Odour threshold	not determined	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)**	not applicable
Boiling point or range	not determined	**Vapour pressure @ 20°C**	not determined
Melting point/freezing point	not determined	**Density and/or relative density**	2.93 kg/l
% Volatile (by volume)	0%	**Weight per volume**	24.35 lbs/gal.
Flammability	not determined	**Vapour density (air=1)**	> 1
Lower/upper flammability or explosion limits	not determined	**Rate of evaporation (ether=1)**	< 1
Flash point	192°C (378°F)	**% Aromatics by weight**	0%
Method	PM Closed Cup	**Particle characteristics**	not applicable
Autoignition temperature	not determined	**Explosive properties**	not applicable
Decomposition temperature	not determined	**Oxidising properties**	not applicable

9.2. Other information

Unblocking temperature: 120°C (248°F). VOC (EPA 24): 0.11 lbs/gal.
Dynamic viscosity: 4 million cPs @ 25°C

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Refer to sections 10.3 and 10.5.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under conditions of normal use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Blocking agent and toluene diisocyanate are released at temperatures above 120°C (248°F).

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong mineral acids and bases and strong oxidizers like liquid Chlorine and concentrated Oxygen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, aldehydes, acids, Hydrogen Cyanide and other toxic fumes (by combustion).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Primary route of exposure under normal use: Inhalation, skin and eye contact. Personnel with pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Acute toxicity -

Oral: If ingested, may cause gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	LD50, rat	> 5000 mg/kg
4-Nonylphenol, branched & Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	LD50, rat	> 5000 mg/kg
4-Nonylphenol, branched	LD50, rat	1412 mg/kg
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	LD50, rat	1163 mg/kg
Aluminum oxide	LD50, rat	> 5,000 mg/kg
Silicon carbide	NOAEL, rat	2,000 mg/kg

Dermal:

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	LD50, rabbit	> 3000
4-Nonylphenol, branched	LD50, rabbit	2031 mg/kg
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	LD50, rabbit	> 2150 mg/kg
Silicon carbide	NOAEL, rat	2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation: Generation of free diisocyanate and blocking agent vapors is expected during any heating of this product above its unblocking temperature. The inhalation hazards in this section apply to the free diisocyanate and blocking agent vapors thus produced. Vapors or mist can irritate the respiratory tract causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a pre-existing, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to lower concentrations with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure to higher concentrations may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary oedema. Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills), has been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	LC0, rat, 5-8 h	No mortality at vapor saturation level
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	ATE	1.5 mg/l (mist)

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	Skin irritation, rabbit	Moderate irritation
4-Nonylphenol, branched & Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	Skin irritation, rabbit (OECD 404)	No skin irritation
4-Nonylphenol, branched	Skin irritation, Skin irritation, rabbit (OECD 404)	Corrosive

Serious eye damage/ irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	Eye irritation, rabbit	Moderate irritation
4-Nonylphenol, branched & Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	Eye irritation, rabbit (OECD 405)	Slightly irritating
4-Nonylphenol, branched	Eye irritation, rabbit (OECD 405)	Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: May cause skin sensitization as evidenced by rashes or hives.

Substance	Test	Result
Epoxy resin	Skin sensitization, guinea pig	Sensitizing
4-Nonyl phenol & Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate	Skin sensitization, mouse (OECD 429)	Not sensitizing
4-Nonyl phenol	Skin sensitization, guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	Skin sensitization, guinea pig	Sensitizing

Germ cell mutagenicity: Epoxy resin, 4-Nonylphenol, branched, Butanedioldiglycidyl ether, Aluminum oxide, Silicon carbide: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate, Ames test: negative.

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP) have classified inhaled silica as a human carcinogen. The silica in this product does not separate from the mixture or in of itself become air-borne, therefore it does not present a hazard in normal use. Epoxy resin: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Butanedioldiglycidyl ether: data lacking.

Reproductive toxicity: Epoxy resin, Aluminum oxide, Silicon carbide: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Butanedioldiglycidyl ether: data lacking. 4-Nonylphenol, branched: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT – single exposure:	Epoxy resin, Butanedioldiglycidyl ether, Aluminum oxide, Silicon carbide: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT – repeated exposure:	Epoxy resin, Butanedioldiglycidyl ether, Aluminum oxide, Silicon carbide: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent. Repeated inhalation of respirable free silica may cause scarring of the lungs with cough and shortness of breath. Silicosis, a delayed lung injury that is a disabling, progressive and sometimes fatal pulmonary fibrosis, may result, The silica in this product does not separate from the mixture or in of itself become air-borne, therefore it does not present a hazard in normal use.
Aspiration hazard:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Other information:	None known

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. The information given below is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar substances.

12.1. Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Epoxy resin: moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/l in the most sensitive species). 4-Nonylphenol, branched & Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate: LC50/EC50/ErC50 > 100 mg/l in the most sensitive species.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Unreacted components (Parts A and B), improperly released to the environment, can cause ground and water pollution. Epoxy resin, Butanedioldiglycidyl ether, Alkyl phenol blocked polyisocyanate, 4-Nonylphenol, branched: not readily biodegradable. Aluminum oxide, Silicon carbide, Silica: inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Epoxy resin: log Kow = 2.64 – 3.78; BCF = 31 (QSAR); low potential for bioaccumulation. 4-Nonylphenol, branched: may bioaccumulate in fish and aquatic organisms (log Kow = 3.28; BCF, Fathead minnow, 20 days = 271).

12.4. Mobility in soil

Paste. Insoluble in water. Epoxy resin: if product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater (log Kow < = 3.65). In determining environmental mobility, consider the product's physical and chemical properties (see Section 9).

12.5. Endocrine disrupting properties

4-Nonylphenol, branched: substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.

12.6. Other adverse effects

None known

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Combine resin and curative. The final cured material is considered nonhazardous. Landfill sealed containers with a properly licensed facility. Unreacted components are a special waste. May be incinerated at an appropriate facility. Check local, state and national/federal regulations and comply with the most stringent requirement.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number or ID number
ADG/RID/IMDG/ICAO: NOT APPLICABLE
14.2. UN proper shipping name
ADG/RID/IMDG/ICAO: NON-HAZARDOUS, NON REGULATED
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
ADG/RID/IMDG/ICAO: NOT APPLICABLE
14.4. Packing group
ADG/RID/IMDG/ICAO: NOT APPLICABLE
14.5. Environmental hazards
NOT APPLICABLE
14.6. Special precautions for user
NOT APPLICABLE
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
NOT APPLICABLE
14.8. Other information
NOT APPLICABLE

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.1.1. National regulations

None

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations and acronyms:
ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods Code
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF: Bioconcentration Factor
cATpE: Converted Acute Toxicity point Estimate
ES: Exposure Standard
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population
LOEL: Lowest Observed Effect Level
N/A: Not Applicable
NA: Not Available
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL: No Observed Effect Level
OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(Q)SAR: Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
RID: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure
STOT SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure
TWA: Time Weighted Average
Other abbreviations and acronyms can be looked up at www.wikipedia.org.

Key literature references and sources for data:
Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST)
Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) - Information on Chemicals
Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
U.S. National Library of Medicine Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET)

Procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to GHS:

Classification	Classification procedure
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method

Relevant H-statements:
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H302/312/332: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard pictogram names: Exclamation mark

Further information: None

Changes to the SDS in this revision: Complete change to represent new formulation.

This information is based solely on data provided by suppliers of the materials used, not on the mixture itself. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the suitability of the product for the user's particular purpose. The user must make their own determination as to suitability.