

# Safety Data Sheet



## Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

**Product Name:** X/C® Aviation Hydraulic Oil  
**SDS Number:** 778520

**Synonyms/Other Means of Identification:** Phillips X/C® Aviation Hydraulic Oil 5606A  
Phillips X/C® Aviation Hydraulic Oil 5606H

**MARPOL Annex I Category:** Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers  
**Intended Use:** Hydraulic Fluid

**Manufacturer:** Phillips 66 Lubricants  
P.O. Box 4428  
Houston, TX 77210

**Emergency Health and Safety Number:** Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

**Customer Service:** U.S.: 1-800-822-6457 or International: +1-83-2486-3363

**Technical Information:** 1-877-445-9198

**SDS Information:** Phone: 800-762-0942  
Email: SDS@P66.com  
URL: www.Phillips66.com

## Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

### DANGER

**Combustible Liquid (H227)\***  
**Causes skin irritation. (H315)\***  
**May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (H304)\***  
**May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (H373)\***



### Precautionary Statement(s):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)\*  
Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)\*  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. (P260)\*  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. (P301+P310)\*  
Do NOT induce vomiting. (P331)\*  
Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)\*

*\*(Applicable GHS hazard code.)*

## Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	<60
Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)	VARIOUS	<30
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	<20

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician. (see Note to Physician)

**Inhalation (Breathing):** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Notes to Physician:** When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### NFPA 704 Hazard Class

**Health:** 1    **Flammability:** 2    **Instability:** 0    (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Combustible. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment). May create vapor/air explosion hazard if heated. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** Combustible. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods for Containment and Clean-Up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Nonsparking tools should be used. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Phillips 66 Guidelines)
Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)	TWA: 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if Generated	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Oil Mist, if generated	---
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin based on Kerosene 8008-20-6	---	---

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits.

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<b>Appearance:</b>	Red
<b>Physical Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Petroleum
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	<0.01 mm Hg
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	>1
<b>Initial Boiling Point/Range:</b>	No data
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	No data
<b>Pour Point:</b>	< -76 °F / < -60 °C
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Negligible
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):</b>	No data
<b>Specific Gravity (water=1):</b>	0.8708 @ 60/60°F (15.6°C)
<b>Viscosity:</b>	4.9 cSt @ 100°C; 13.5 cSt @ 40°C
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	Negligible
<b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	No data
<b>Flash Point:</b>	180 °F / 82 °C
<b>Test Method:</b>	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
<b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	No data
<b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	No data
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	No data

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

**Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials):** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not known to occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Symptoms of Overexposure:** While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting.

**Skin Sensitization:** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on component information

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to cause cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Inadequate information available.

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

#### Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

**Carcinogenicity:** Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

**Target Organs:** Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion.

#### Lubricant Base Oil (Petroleum)

**Carcinogenicity:** The petroleum base oils contained in this product have been highly refined by a variety of processes including severe hydrocracking/hydroprocessing to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. All of the oils meet the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and are not considered carcinogens by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

#### Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

**Carcinogenicity:** Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Hydrodesulfurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (premating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

**Toxicity:** Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.

**Persistence and Degradability:** Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

**Mobility in Soil:** Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None anticipated.

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

This material under most intended uses would become "Used Oil" due to contamination by physical or chemical impurities. Whenever possible, Recycle used oil in accordance with applicable federal and state or local regulations. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

## Section 14: Transport Information

### U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Shipping Description:** *Shipping description is for bulk shipments only [container size > 450 L (119 gal)]. Non-Bulk shipments are not regulated unless classified as Marine Pollutant and shipped by water mode.*

UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., Combustible liquid, III

**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Not Regulated [49 CFR 173.150(f)(2)]

**Non-Bulk Package Labeling:** Not Regulated [49 CFR 173.150(f)(2)]

**Bulk Package/Placard Marking:** Combustible / 1268

**Packaging - References:** None; None; 49 CFR 173.241  
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)

**Hazardous Substance:** See Section 15 for RQ's

**Emergency Response Guide:** 128

**Note:** *The following alternate shipping description order may be used until January 1, 2013:*

**Proper Shipping name, Hazard Class or Division, (Subsidiary Hazard if any), UN or NA number, Packing Group**

*Other shipping description elements may be required for DOT compliance.*

### International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

**Shipping Description:** *Not regulated. Flash point is above 60°C, cc.*



**Note:** U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 25. If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.

**International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)**

**UN/ID #:** Not regulated. Flash point is above 60°C, cc

**Note:** U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 24.

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
<b>Packaging Instruction #:</b>	---	---	---
<b>Max. Net Qty. Per Package:</b>	---	---	---

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)**

**Acute Health:** Yes  
**Chronic Health:** Yes  
**Fire Hazard:** Yes  
**Pressure Hazard:** No  
**Reactive Hazard:** No

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):**

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

**California Proposition 65:**

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Type of Toxicity
Benzene	Cancer Developmental Toxicant Male Reproductive Toxicant
Naphthalene	Cancer

**International Hazard Classification**

**GHS Classification**

H227 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 4  
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1  
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2  
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2  
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

**Canada:**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

**WHMIS Hazard Class:**

B3 - Combustible Liquids  
D2B

**National Chemical Inventories**

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

**Section 16: Other Information**

Date of Issue:	03-Dec-2012
Status:	FINAL
Previous Issue Date:	12-Nov-2009
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:	Manufacturer (Section 1) Identified Hazards (Section 2) NFPA ratings (Sections 2&5) Fire Fighting information (Section 5) Physical Properties (Section 9) Toxicological (Section 11) Environmental hazards (Section 12) Regulatory information (Section 15)
SDS Number:	778520

**Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

**Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:**

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.