1. Identification

Product identifier

GYEON Q² Trim EVO

Further trade names

GYEON Q² Trim

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Vehicle protective product - coating designed for leather upholstery.
Enthusiasts and professional use (End consumer)

Uses advised against

All uses other than the identified

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	CARZILLA
Street:	Unit 146 - 239 Mayland Place NE,
Place:	CDN-AB T2E7Z8 Calgary
Telephone:	+1 (877) 805-9198
Contact person:	Chris Lee
Internet:	info@carzilla.ca

Emergency telephone number: +1 (877) 805-9198

2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

WHMIS 2015

Flammable liquids: Flam. Liq. 2
Aspiration hazard: Asp. Tox. 1
Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eye Irrit. 2A
Reproductive toxicity: Repr. 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: STOT RE 1

Label elements

WHMIS 2015

Signal word: Danger

Pictograms:

Hazard statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Do NOT induce vomiting.
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents/container to local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties: Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane.
In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Relevant ingredients

CAS No	Chemical name	Quantity
69430-37-1	Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane	10 - < 30% (*)
8052-41-3	stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	5 - < 10% (*)
64741-66-8	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha	3 - < 7% (*)
546-68-9	Titanium tetraisopropanolate	1 - < 5% (*)
1330-20-7	xylene	0.5 - < 1.5% (*)
108-88-3	toluene	0.5 - < 1.5% (*)
556-67-2	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	0.1 - < 1% (*)

(*) The actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information

In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
First aider: Pay attention to self-protection!

After inhalation

Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. In case of respiratory tract irritation, consult a physician.

After contact with skin

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

After contact with eyes

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

After ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Let water be drunken in little sips (dilution effect). Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or a person with cramps. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, whether acute or delayed

Inhalation can cause damage to the respiratory tract or lungs.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
following inhalation: Headache. spasms. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Caution if victim vomits: Risk of aspiration!
Causes skin irritation.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Causes serious eye irritation.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
Subsequent observance for pneumonia and lung oedema.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry extinguishing powder. Alcohol resistant foam.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Atomized water.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High power water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

Can be released in case of fire: Gas/vapours, irritant. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Additional information

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water. Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Safe handling: see section 7
Personal protection equipment: see section 8

For non-emergency personnel

Remove persons to safety. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate affected area.
Wear personal protection equipment. (See section 8.)

For emergency responders

No special measures are necessary.

Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Danger of explosion! Cover drains. Prevent spread over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Ventilate affected area.
Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal.

For cleaning up

Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Reference to other sections

Safe handling: see section 7
Personal protection equipment: see section 8
Disposal: see section 13

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaustion at critical locations.
Do not breathe gas/vapour/aerosol.Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes.
Wear suitable protective clothing. (See section 8.)

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition. - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

The usual precautions for handling chemicals should be considered.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
Always close containers tightly after the removal of product. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Protect skin by using skin protective cream. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Further information on handling

General protection and hygiene measures: refer to chapter 8

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect against direct sunlight.
Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area.
Make sure spills can be contained (e.g. sump pallets or kerbed areas).

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Gas. Explosives. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids and solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Oxidizing liquids. Oxidizing solids. ammonium nitrate. Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Non-combustible toxic substances. Radioactive substances. Infectious substances.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep the packing dry and well sealed to prevent contamination and absorbtion of humidity.
Protect against: UV-radiation/sunlight. heat. Humidity frost.
storage temperature: 15-25°C

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure limits (ACGIH)

CAS No	Chemical name	ppm	mg/m³	F/ml	Category	Origin
98-82-8	Cumene	5	-		TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	20			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
67-56-1	Methanol	200			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
		250			STEL (15 min)	ACGIH-2023
111-84-2	Nonane	200			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	100			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
108-88-3	Toluene	20	-		TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
25551-13-7	Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers)	10			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023
1330-20-7	Xylene: mixed isomers	20			TWA (8 h)	ACGIH-2023

Biological limit values

CAS No	Chemical name	Parameter	Value	Test material	Sampling time

1330-20-7	XYLENES (technical or commercial grade) (ACGIH 2023)	Methylhippuric acids (creatinine)	1.5 g/g	urine	End of shift
108-88-3	TOLUENE (ACGIH 2023)	Toluene	0.02 mg/L	blood	Prior to last shift of workweek
67-56-1	METHANOL (ACGIH 2023)	Methanol	15 mg/L	urine	End of shift
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE (ACGIH 2023)	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid (creatinine)	0.15 g/g	urine	End of shift

Exposure controls





Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and the application of suitable work processes have priority over personal protection equipment.

Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaustion at critical locations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses; chemical goggles (if splashing is possible). Standards: CSA Z94.3

Hand protection

When selecting skin protection, please refer to CCOHS recommendations on Personal Protective Equipment.
In case of prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact: Wear suitable gloves.
Suitable material: Butyl rubber.
Thickness of the glove material: 0,5 mm
Breakthrough time >= 480 min. Penetration time (maximum wearing period): ~ 120 min. (estimated)
In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well. Before using check leak tightness / impermeability.
For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection

With correct and proper use, and under normal conditions, breathing protection is not required.
Respiratory protection necessary at:
Exceeding exposure limit values
Suitable respiratory protective equipment: Half-mask with filter EN 149 or 29 CFR 1910.134 or regional standards like Z94.4.
The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If the concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	Petroleum

Test method

Melting point/freezing point:	not determined	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	102 °C	
Lower explosive limits:	not determined	
Upper explosive limits:	not determined	
Flash point:	12 °C	ISO 3679
Auto-ignition temperature:	not determined	
Decomposition temperature:	not determined	
pH-Value:	not determined	
Viscosity / kinematic:	not determined	
Water solubility:	insoluble	

Solubility in other solvents

not determined

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: SECTION 12: Ecological information

Vapour pressure:	not determined	
Density:	not determined	
Relative vapour density:	not determined	

Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties

none

Sustaining combustion:	Not sustaining combustion	

Self-ignition temperature

Gas:	not determined	

Oxidizing properties

none

Other safety characteristics

Evaporation rate:	not determined	
Solvent separation test:	not determined	
Solvent content:	50-100	
Solid content:	not determined	
Sublimation point:	not determined	
Softening point:	not determined	
Pour point:	not determined	
Viscosity / dynamic:	not determined	
Flow time:	not determined	

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No information available.

Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under recommended conditions of storage, use and temperature.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Refer to chapter 10.5.

Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat. Danger of explosion!
In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents, strong. Reducing agents, strong. Strong acid. strong alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products

Can be released in case of fire: Gas/vapours, irritant. Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2).

11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

ATEmix calculated

ATE (oral) > 5000 mg/kg; ATE (dermal) > 5000 mg/kg; ATE (inhalation vapour) > 50 mg/l; ATE (inhalation dust/mist) > 12,5 mg/l

CAS No	Chemical name					
	Route of exposure	Dose		Species	Source	Method
69430-37-1	Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane					
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rat.	read across	
1330-20-7	xylene					
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	(3523)	Rat	Study report (1986)	EU Method B.1
	dermal	LD50 mg/kg	(12126)	Rabbit	Publication (1962)	Single dermal dose under occlusion follo
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 mg/l	(6700)	Rat	Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 33:543-558. (1975	EU Method B.2
	inhalation dust/mist	ATE	1,5 mg/l			
108-88-3	toluene					
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rat	ECHA Dossier	
	dermal	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rabbit	ECHA Dossier	
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 mg/l	(28,1)	Rat	ECHA Dossier	

Irritation and corrosivity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitizing effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. (toluene; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane)
Germ cell mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
toluene:
In-vitro mutagenicity: Method: OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test); Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Carcinogenicity: Method: [inhalative, OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies)]; species: Rat ; Exposure duration: 2 years ; Result: NOAEC = 4522 mg/m3; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study); species: Rat ; Result: NOAEC = 1875 mg/m3; Literature information: REACH Dossier ; Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Method: [inhalative, EPA OTS 798.4350 (Inhalation Developmental Toxicity Screen)]; species: Rabbit; Exposure duration: 20d ; Result: NOEC = 2812 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier
Xylene:

In-vitro mutagenicity: Method: EU Method B.10 (Mutagenicity - In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test); Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity : NOAEL >= 500ppm (OECD Guideline 414); Literature information: REACH Dossier; Carcinogenicity: Method: EU Method B.32 (Carcinogenicity Test); species: Rat.; Exposure duration: 24 months. Result: NOAEL = 500 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: (inhalation.): EPA OPPTS 870.3800 (Reproduction and Fertility Effects); species: Rat ; Exposure duration: 14d.Results: NOAEC = 500 ppm. Literature information: REACH Dossier

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified)
toluene:
Subchronic oral toxicity: Method: EU Method B.26 (Sub-Chronic Oral Toxicity Test: Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents);Species: Mouse. ; Exposure duration: 90d;Result: NOEL = 625 mg/kg ; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Subchronic inhalation toxicity: Method: -; Species: Rat. Exposure duration: 1 year ;Result: NOAEC = 1131 mg/m3; Literature information: REACH Dossier
Xylene: Subchronic oral toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents); Species: Rat ; Exposure duration: 90d. Result: NOAEL = 750 mg/kg (male.) = 150 mg/kg (female.); Literature information: REACH Dossier
n-hexane:
Subchronic oral toxicity: Method:- ; Species: Rat; Exposure duration: 90 d. Result: NOAEL = 1135mg/kg ; Literature information: REACH Dossier ; Subchronic inhalation toxicity: Method OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day); Species: Mouse. Exposure duration: 90 d; Result: LOAEC = 500 ppm. Literature information: REACH Dossier
methanol:
Chronic inhalative toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies). Length of test: 12 m . Exposure time: 20 h/d. Species: Rat.
Result: Result: NOAEC = 1,3 mg/l. Literature information: REACH Dossier

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Skin contact: Can cause irritation. Eye contact: Can cause irritation.

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data available.

Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Endocrine disrupting properties: Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane.
The substance is included in one of the lists of endocrine disruptors (list II (human.)).

Name of toxicologically synergistic products

No data available

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

No data available.

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

No indication of bioaccumulation potential.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the criteria.
The aforementioned statement applies to substances contained in the product with a minimum content of 0.1%.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Further information

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

Observe in addition any national regulations! Consult the local waste disposal expert about waste disposal.
Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

Contaminated packaging

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

14. Transport information

Canadian TDG

UN number:	UN 1993
Proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane, stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified)
Hazard classes:	3
Packing group:	II
Hazard label:	3
Limited quantity:	1 L

Marine transport (IMDG)

UN number or ID number:	UN 1993
United Nations proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane, stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified)
Transport hazard class(es):	3
Packing group:	II
Hazard label:	3

Marine pollutant:	NO
Special Provisions:	274
Limited quantity:	1 L
Excepted quantity:	E2
EmS:	F-E, S-E

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

UN number or ID number:	UN 1993
United Nations proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane, stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified)

Transport hazard class(es):	3
Packing group:	II
Hazard label:	3

Special Provisions:	A3	
Limited quantity Passenger:	1 L	
Passenger LQ:	Y341	
Excepted quantity:	E2	
IATA-packing instructions - Passenger:		353
IATA-max. quantity - Passenger:		5 L
IATA-packing instructions - Cargo:		364
IATA-max. quantity - Cargo:		60 L

Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: No

15. Regulatory information

Canadian regulations

DSL/NDSL inventory status

Aminoalkoxydimethylpolysiloxane (CAS: 69430-37-1)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (CAS: 556-67-2)
stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (CAS: 8052-41-3)
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha (CAS: 64741-66-8)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (CAS: 556-67-2)
toluene (CAS: 108-88-3)
xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7)

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (CAS: 8052-41-3):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 1A (Reporting threshold: 10 tonnes MPO, VOC)
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 1A (Reporting threshold: 10 tonnes MPO, VOC)
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

WHMIS classification

No data available

Provincial regulations

No data available

Additional information

This mixture is classified as hazardous in accordance with WHMIS 2015.

16. Other information

Changes

Rev. 1,0; 06.06.2015, Initial release
Rev. 1.1; 01.09.2016, Changes in section: 1,16.
Rev. 2.0; 08.03.2019, Changes in section: 1 - 16.

Rev. 3.0; 11.05.2020, Revision Changes in section: 1 - 16
Rev. 3.1; 05.02.2021, Revision
Rev. 4.0; 20.05.2021, Revision Changes in section: 1 - 16
Rev. 4.1; 01.09.2021, Revision 2,3,15,16
Rev. 5.0; 02.01.2023, Revision Changes in section: 1 - 16
Rev. 6,0; 17.10.2023, Revision

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH:American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.
ATE: acute toxicity estimate
BCF: Bio concentration factor
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
d: days
DSL: Domestic Substance List; LIS: La liste intérieure des substances
EC50: Half maximal effective concentration
EN: European Norm
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
h: hours
IARC: INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
LOAEL: Lowest observed adverse effect level
LOAEC: Lowest observed adverse effect concentration
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
MARPOL: marine pollution
NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
NOAEC: No observed adverse effect concentration
NTP: National Toxicology Program
N/A: not applicable
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substance List
UN: United Nations
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative toxic
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SIMDUT: Système d'information sur les matières dangereuses utilisées au travail
STEL: short-term exposure limits
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TWA: time weighted average
TWAEV: TIME-WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE VALUE
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further Information

Classification according WHMIS 2015 (GHS): - Classification procedure:
Health hazards: Calculation method.
Environmental hazards: Calculation method.

Physical hazards: On basis of test data and / or calculated. and / or estimated.

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

(The data for the relevant ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)