

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended by (ED) No. 1272/2008

Section 1: Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 **Product Code:** 51-0032-01
Product Name: Ink, Alcohol Resistant Black

1.2 **Relevant Identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:**

1.3 **Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet**

Company Name	BestCode		
Address	3034 SE Loop 820 Fort Worth, Texas, 76149		
Website	www.bestcode.co	Email	info@bestcode.co
Phone	817-349-8555	Fax	817-349-8480

1.4 **Emergency Telephone Number**
Emergency Contact Chemtel **Toll Free:** 1-800-255-3924
International: 01-813-248-0585

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 **Classification of the Substance or Mixture:**

2.1.1 **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:**

Flammable Liquids, Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3

2.2 **Label Elements:**

2.2.1 **Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:**



GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases:

H201 - Explosive; mass explosion hazard.
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P230 - Keep wetted with
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P250 - Do not subject to grinding/shock/.../friction.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

GHS Response Phrases:

P373 - DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.

P370+380 - In case of fire, evacuate area.

P372 - Explosion risk in case of fire.

P370+378 - In case of fire, use ... to extinguish.

P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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.

P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:

P401 - Store

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to

P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

P403+233 - Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place - if product is as volatile as to generate hazardous atmosphere.

P405 - Store locked up.

2.3 Adverse Human Health Effects and Symptoms:

Chronic: Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. Animal studies have reported that fetal effects/abnormalities may occur when maternal toxicity is seen.

Chronic overexposure to vapors may cause lung damage. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause permanent eye damage. May cause liver and kidney damage. Sophisticated modeling has clearly proven that 2-butoxyethanol does not build up in the body under any kinds of normal use.

2.3.1 Inhalation:

Causes respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause central nervous system effects such as nausea and headache. Neurobehavioural effects of exposure to MEK (200 ppm for 4 hrs) were studied with 137 volunteers. There were no statistically significant effects observed in biochemical, psychomotor, sensorimotor and psychological tests. May cause irritation of the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and pulmonary edema. May cause adverse central nervous system effects including headache, convulsions, and possible death. Olfactory fatigue may occur. Can produce delayed pulmonary edema. May be harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Harmful if inhaled. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. May cause lung damage. May cause anemia.

2.3.2 Skin Contact:

May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin. Only one human case of skin sensitization was located. Negative results were obtained in an animal test; MEK did not produce skin sensitization in the mouse ear thickness test. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. May cause skin irritation and possible burns. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Substance is rapidly absorbed through the skin. Causes symptoms similar to those of inhalation. Skin sensitization testing with human volunteers produced negative results. A skin notation is not recommended by ACGIH, based on estimates from physiologically based pharmacokinetic models which indicate that, even in worst-case dermal-exposure scenarios, 2-butoxyethanol is not absorbed in amounts sufficient to cause red blood cell hemolysis in humans.

2.3.3 Eye Contact:

Causes eye irritation. Vapors may cause eye irritation. Animal evidence suggests that MEK is a moderate to severe eye irritant. Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation, and possible eye burns. May cause lacrimation (tearing), blurred vision, and photophobia. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage. May cause eye irritation. Causes redness and pain.

2.3.4 Ingestion:

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Possible aspiration hazard. May cause central nervous system depression. Animal evidence suggests that MEK can be aspirated (inhaled) into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting. May cause central nervous system depression, kidney damage, and liver damage. Symptoms may include: headache, excitement, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, stupor, and coma. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and increased salivation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be

harmful if swallowed. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazard components (Chemical Name)/ Reach Registration No.	Concentration	EC No./ EC Index No.	GHS Classification
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	60.0-90.0%	201-159-0 606-002-00-3	Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Eye Damage 2A: H319 STOT (SE) 3: H335 H336
9004-70-0	Nitrocellulose	1.0 -5.0 %	NA NA	Explosive 1.1: H201 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
108-83-8	Diisobutyl ketone	0.0 -1.0 %	203-620-1 606-005-00-X	Flam. Liq. 3: H226 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336

Section 4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures:

In Case of Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

In Case of Skin Contact:

In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician. Get medical aid. Get medical aid immediately.

In Case of Eye Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately. Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

In Case of Ingestion:

Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Call a poison control center.

4.2 Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

Lung irritation, Chest pain, Pulmonary edema. Inhalation studies on toluene have demonstrated the development of inflammatory and ulcerous lesions of the penis, prepuce, and scrotum in animals.

Note for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Move out of dangerous area. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media:

In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam. Water maybe ineffective because it will not cool material below its flash point. For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam. Contact professional fire-fighters immediately. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, sand, earth, water spray or regular foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Use

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		water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or chemical foam.		
5.2	Flammable Properties and Hazards:			
	Flash Point:	--7.00 C	Method Used:	Estimate
	Explosive Limits:	LEL:		UEL:
	Autoignition Point:	> 238.00 C		
5.3	Fire Fighting Instructions:	<p>As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Combustion generates toxic fumes. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. This chemical poses an explosion hazard. Flammable Solid. May burn rapidly with flare burning effect. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. This material is an explosion hazard when exposed to heat, mechanical shock, friction or when agitated. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.</p> <p>Further information.</p> <p>Use water spray to cool unopened containers. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire.</p> <p>Combustible liquid and vapor.</p>		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1	Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:	Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions
6.2	Environmental Precautions:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Sweep up or absorb material, then place into a suitable clean, dry, closed container for disposal. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Do not let this chemical enter the environment.
6.3	Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8. Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Personal precautions.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1	Precautions to be taken when Handling:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Material is heat, shock and/or friction sensitive. Use care in handling and storage. Take
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precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use only in a chemical fume hood.

7.2 Precautions to be Taken in Storing:

Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Keep away from strong acids. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in cool place. Handle and store under inert gas. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry place.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Parameters

CAS#	Partial Chemical Name	Britain EH40	France VL	Europe
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	TWA: 600 mg/m ³ (200ppm) STEL: 899 mg/m ³ (300ppm)	TWA: 600 mg/m ³ (200ppm) STEL: 900 mg/m ³ (300ppm)	TWA: 600mg/m ³ STEL: 900 mg/m ³ (300ppm)
9004-70-0	Nitrocellulose			
108-83-8	Diisobutyl ketone	TWA: 148 mg/m ³ (25 ppm) STEL: ()	TWA: 250 mg/m ³ (25 ppm)	

CAS#	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	PEL: 200 ppm	200PPM STEL: 350ppm	
9004-70-0	Nitrocellulose			
108-83-8	Diisobutyl ketone	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 25 ppm	

8.2 Exposure Controls

8.2.1 Engineering Controls: (Ventilation etc.):

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Ventilation fans and other electrical service must be non-sparking and have an explosion-proof design. Use adequate general or local explosion-proof ventilation to keep airborne levels to acceptable levels. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Use only under a chemical fume hood.

8.2.2 Personal Protection Equipment: Eye Protection:

Wear chemical splash goggles. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. Face shield and safety glasses.

Protective Gloves:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Handle with gloves.

Other Protective Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):

Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Other protective equipment

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid
Appearance and Odor:	Dark. Solvent odor.		
Melting Point:	-93.00 C - 135.00 C		
Boiling Point:	80.00 C - 171.00 C		
Flash Pt:	-7.00 C	Method Used:	Estimate
Evaporation Rate:	4.6 (BuAC=1)		
Explosive Limits:	LEL:	1.9%	UEL: 10.0%
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	85 MM_HG at 20.0 C		
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> Air		
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	.868		
Density:	~ 7.23 LB/GA		
Solubility in Water:	Miscible		
Autoignition Pt:	> 238.00 C		

9.2 Other Information

Percent Volatile: > 81.0 % by volume.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

10.2 Stability Unstable ☐ Stable ☒

10.3 Conditions To Avoid - Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Hazardous Reactions:
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur ☐ Will not occur ☒

10.4 Conditions to Avoid - ignition sources, Excess heat, dust generation, temperatures above 55°C, mechanical shock, Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible materials, Strong oxidants.

10.5 Incompatibility – Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acids, 2-propanol, Strong oxidizing agents. Strong bases, Aluminum.
Materials to Avoid

10.6 Hazardouts Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, formed under fire conditions.
Decomposition or Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride, irritating and toxic fumes and gases.
Byproducts:

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information of Toxicological Effects: Epidemiology: No information found.
Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity:
Neurotoxicity: No information available.
Other Studies:

Irritation or Corrosion: Skin - rabbit - Skin irritation - -24.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation:
Eyes - rabbit - Severe eye irritation.

Acute Toxicological Effects:
Eye: Eye Contact: Irritant to Eyes
Skin: Skin Contact: Irritant to Skin
Oral LD50 Unknown
Dermal LD50 Unknown
Inhalation LD50 Unknown

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Chronic Toxicological Effects:

Toxicity Studies:

Mutagenicity Data:

Reproductive/Teratology Data:

Carcinogenicity Data:

Not Determined

Not Determined

Not Determined

CAS# 78-93-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 9004-70-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

CAS# 57-13-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Carcinogenicity.

IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans 3.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA. CAS# 68442-33-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 111-76-2: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

California: Not listed.

NTP: Not listed.

IARC: Not listed.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No

IARC Monographs? No

OSHA Regulated? No

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Ecological Information

Environmental: Substance evaporates in water with T1/2= 3D (rivers) to 12D (lakes). Substance is not expected to bioconcentrate in marine life. Physical: Substance photodegrades in air with T1/2 = 2.3 days. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Readily biodegradable meeting the 10 day window criterion. Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

TERRESTRIAL FATE: Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 67, determined from an experimental log Kow and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether is expected to have high mobility in soil. An estimated BCF value of 2.5 was calculated for ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether, using an experimental log Kow of 0.83 and a recommended regression-derived equation. According to a recommended classification scheme, this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Other: An estimated BCF value of 2.5,, from an experimental log Kow, suggests that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether bioconcentration in aquatic organisms will be low, according to a recommended classification scheme.

Bioaccumulation: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 3 d.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Disposal Method:

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 78-93-3: waste number U159 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste). RCRA U-Series:

None listed. Product.

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging.

Dispose of as unused product.

Section 14. Transport Information

GHS Classification Flammable Liquids, Category 2 - Danger! Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2 - Warning! Causes serious eye irritation
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3 - Warning! May cause respiratory irritation, or may cause drowsiness and dizziness

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]

DOT Hazard Class: 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID
UN/NA Number: UN 1210 **Packing Group:** II

14.2 LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):

Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]
UN Number: 1210 **Packing Group:** II
Hazard Class: 3 – FLAMMABLE LIQUID **TDG Classification:**

14.3 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name:
UN Number: 1210 **Packing Group:** II
Hazard Class: 3 – FLAMMABLE LIQUID

14.4 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Canadian WHMIS Classification:

CLASS B, DIVISION 2: Flammable Liquids
CLASS D, DIVISION 2, SUBDIVISION B: Toxic Materials (Mutagenicity, skin sensitization, irritation, etc.)
CLASS F: Dangerously Reactive Materials
CLASS D, DIVISION 1, SUBDIVISION A: Very Toxic Materials (low LD50 values)

Section 16. Other Information

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Additional Information About this Product:

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of BestCode's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, BestCode recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. If buyer repackages this product, it is the user's responsibility to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included with and/or on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited. Except to the extent required by law, re-publication or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale. Further, you expressly understand and agree that the descriptions, designs, data and information furnished by BestCode hereunder are given gratis and BestCode assumes no obligation or liability for the description, designs, data and information given or results obtained. All such being given and accepted at your risk.