Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name
Plywood Treated with FlamePRO
Chemical Family
Treated wood
Product Use Recommended Use
Fire retardant treated plywood for various interior, above ground applications.
Restrictions on Use
None known.
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Customers of Timber Specialties Limited

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with WHMIS 2023 requirements.
Combustible Dust
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3
GHS Label Elements
Symbol(s)

Signal Word
Danger
Hazard Statement(s)
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Precautionary Statement(s)
Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use (see Section 16).
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Use Personal Protective equipment as required.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards

None known.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	83-96
Proprietary	Proprietary Ingredient #1	3-10
Proprietary	Proprietary Ingredient #2	1-4
10043-35-3	Boric acid	0.5-2.5

Further information

Depending on the additives applied to the treating solution, this wood may also contain <0.1% of mold inhibitors, adhesive, and/or <0.1% of a colorant. The chemical identity and/or percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.

Skin

Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.

Eyes

DO NOT rub eyes. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Then get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If swallowed, get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Acute

Causes respiratory tract irritation, allergic reactions. WOOD DUST: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Delayed

May cause cancer by inhalation. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. May aggravate respiratory ailments such as asthma and bronchitis.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.

Special Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Combustible dust. May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust in a contained area may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams (40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen.

Fire Fighting Measures

Wet down with water to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion. Move material from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. The presence of the fire-retardant chemical in treated wood may reduce the flammability hazard to some extent.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear full protective firefighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for protection against possible exposure.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8. Avoid dust generation and accumulation. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Collect material in appropriate container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect using a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter or wet and scoop up dry spills. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid sweeping spilled dry material. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary, use a dust suppressant agent. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Dry wood

dust material is defined as having a water content less than 25% by weight. Sweep or vacuum but avoid generating dust. Avoid working with freshly treated wood. Do not burn treated wood. Gently moisten dust before it is collected. Clothing should be removed and replaced if it becomes wet due to contact with freshly treated wood.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).

Incompatible Materials

strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component Exposure Limits

Wood/Wood dust	**N/A**
Alberta	5 mg/m3 TWA (total) (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
Quebec	5 mg/m3 TWAEV (except red cedar, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica) total dust (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
Yukon	5 mg/m3 TWA (non-allergenic); 2.5 mg/m3 TWA (allergenic, including cedar, mahogany, teak) (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
	10 mg/m3 STEL (non-allergenic); 5 mg/m3 STEL (allergenic, including cedar, mahogany, teak) (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
ACGIH:	1 mg/m3 TWA Inhalable fraction
Boric acid	**10043-35-3**
British Colombia	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable
Manitoba	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable particulate matter
Northwest Territories	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable fraction
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable fraction
Nova Scotia	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable particulate matter
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable particulate matter
Nunavut	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable fraction
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable fraction
Ontario	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable

Prince Edward Island	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable particulate matter
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable particulate matter
Saskatchewan	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable fraction
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable fraction
ACGIH	2 mg/m3 TWA inhalable particulate matter
	6 mg/m3 STEL inhalable particulate matter

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

There are no biological limit values for any of this product's components.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation system. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical safety goggles.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate work clothing. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Refer to NFPA 2112, Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire and NFPA 2113, Standard on the Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-duration Thermal Exposures from Fire (2015).

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a negligible level, an approved respirator must be worn. A NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister may be appropriate under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

Glove Recommendations

Wear general purpose work gloves: flame-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solid, various colors	**Physical State**	Solid
Odor	Wood odor	**Color**	Varies
Odor Threshold	Not available	**pH**	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable	**Boiling Point**	Not applicable
Boiling Point Range	Not available	**Freezing point**	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable	**Flammability (solid, gas)**	Combustible dust

Autoignition Temperature	Not available	**Flash Point**	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit	Not available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	Not available
Water Solubility	(Insoluble)	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable	**Kinematic viscosity**	Not available
Solubility (Other)	Not available	**Density**	Not available
Physical Form	Solid	**Molecular Weight**	Not available

Other Information

No additional information is available.

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No reactivity hazard is expected.

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Will not polymerize.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid accumulation of airborne dusts. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials

strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products

oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation, allergic reactions, nasal cancer. WOOD DUST: Dust may be irritating to the nose and throat. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.

Skin Contact

May cause irritation, allergic reactions. Skin contact with wood dusts may cause erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis).

Eye Contact

May cause eye irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing.

Ingestion

Ingestion of harmful amounts is unlikely. Ingestion of dusts generated during working operations may cause nausea and vomiting. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects in humans.

Acute and Chronic Toxicity

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:

Proprietary Ingredient #1 (Proprietary)
Oral LD50 Rat >2000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >5000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat >5 mg/L 4h

Proprietary Ingredient #2 (Proprietary)
Oral LD50 Rat >2000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat >5 mg/L 4h

Boric acid (10043-35-3)
Oral LD50 Rat 2660 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat >0.16 mg/L 4 h (no deaths occurred)

Product Toxicity Data

Acute Toxicity Estimate

Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg
Oral	> 2000 mg/kg

Immediate Effects

Causes respiratory tract irritation, allergic reactions. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Delayed Effects

May cause cancer by inhalation. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause allergic reactions, nasal cancer. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause recurrent bronchitis. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis.

Irritation/Corrosivity Data

May cause skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization

Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in hypersensitivity.

Dermal Sensitization

Repeated exposure may result in contact or sensitization dermatitis.

Component Carcinogenicity

Wood/Wood dust	**N/A**
IARC:	Monograph 100C [2012]; Monograph 62 [1995] (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
DFG:	Category 3B (could be carcinogenic for man; except beech and oak wood dust) (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
OSHA:	Present (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
Boric acid	**10043-35-3**
ACGIH:	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

May cause cancer by inhalation. Untreated wood dust or saw dust: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies untreated wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with occupational exposures of untreated wood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. IARC has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumber mill or sawmill.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Tumorigenic Data

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Respiratory system

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No target organs identified.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Respiratory disorders, skin disorders and allergies

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

Proprietary Ingredient #1	**Proprietary**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 26.5 mg/L; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 24.8 - 29.4 mg/L [flow-through]; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 3.3 mg/L; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 33 mg/L [static]
Proprietary Ingredient #2	**Proprietary**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss >85.9 mg/L [static]
Boric acid	**10043-35-3**
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h Daphnia magna 115 - 153 mg/L EPA

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility

Insoluble in water.

Other Toxicity

No data available.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG Information: Not regulated.

US DOT Information: Not regulated.

IATA Information: Not regulated.

IMDG Information: Not regulated.

International Bulk Chemical Code

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by the IBC Code to be identified as dangerous chemicals in bulk.

Proprietary Ingredient #1	**Proprietary**
IBC Code	Category Z (solution)

Further information
Component Marine Pollutants: This material does not contain any chemicals listed on the Hazardous Materials Table required by US DOT to be identified as a marine pollutant.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada Regulations
CEPA - Priority Substances List
None of this product's components are on the list.
Ozone Depleting Substances
None of this product's components are on the list.
Council of Ministers of the Environment - Soil Quality Guidelines
None of this product's components are on the list.
Council of Ministers of the Environment - Water Quality Guidelines
None of this product's components are on the list.
U.S. Federal Regulations
None of this product's components are listed under SARA Sections 302/304 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), or require an OSHA process safety plan.
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) reporting categories
Carcinogenicity; Reproductive Toxicity; Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
Component Analysis - Inventory
Wood/Wood dust (N/A)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Proprietary Ingredient #1 (Proprietary)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Proprietary Ingredient #2 (Proprietary)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Boric acid (10043-35-3)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

U.S. Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Ratings

Health: 2 Fire: 2 Instability: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Issue date: 11/26/2019

Revision date: 08/25/2026

Revision number: 2

Revision summary:

REV 2: All sections to meet the latest revisions of the Hazardous Products Act and the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR).

Special instructions

If you expect to generate wood dust, read Sections 4, 7, 8, and 11.

Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CA/MA/MN/NJ/PA - California/Massachusetts/Minnesota/New Jersey/Pennsylvania*; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations (US); CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC – European Commission; EEC - European Economic Community; EIN - European Inventory of (Existing Commercial Chemical Substances); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substance Inventory; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; F - Background (for Venezuela Biological Exposure Indices); IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; ISHL - Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law; IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR KECI Annex 1 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL); KR KECI Annex 2 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) , KR - Korea; LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/ Lethal Concentration; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level

Limit Value; LOLI - List Of LIsts™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; MX – Mexico; Ne- Non-specific; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; Nq - Non-quantitative; NSL – Non-Domestic Substance List (Canada); NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; Sc - Semi-quantitative; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCCA – Korea Toxic Chemicals Control Act; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TW – Taiwan; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; UN/NA - United Nations /North American; US - United States; VLE - Exposure Limit Value (Mexico); VN (Draft) - Vietnam (Draft); WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

Other Information

Disclaimer:

Supplier cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.