Safety Data Sheet

Resolution No. 773/2021. In accordance with regulation (EC) 1.907/2006 (REACH) Mixture ECHA

Issue Date: March/2022
Version: 02

WESCOHEX 270®

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 GHS product identifier
PT0301004GRA Wescohex 270

1.2. Other means of identification
antiseptic solution

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Antiseptic solution that combines the rapid action of alcohol and the residual effect of chlorhexidine to effectively prevent surgical site infections and those associated with the use of a venous device.

MODE OF USE
✓ Delimit the area to be treated with the antiseptic.
✓ Apply the solution using proper technique
✓ Guarantee an application time between 2 and 3 minutes depending on the conditions of the skin to be intervened
To take into account:
✓ Consider if pre-surgical lavage is required
✓ For dry surgical sections (eg abdomen or arm): use proper technique for a minimum of 2 minutes.
✓ For surgical interventions in wet areas (eg, groin fold): use proper technique for 3 minutes.
✓ Reduce the hair in the area to be intervened before using the product.
✓ To reduce the risk of burning, wait until the skin is completely dry. A waiting time of 3 minutes is recommended for hairless skin and for hairy areas make sure the area is completely dry.
✓ Until the solution dries completely, the skin should not be covered with the surgical field, nor should an ignition source be used (eg cautery, laser).
✓ The skin should not be blown because the solution may be removed or contamination of the area may be generated.
✓ To avoid the risk of ignition, materials that are moistened with the solution must be removed from the preparation area and replaced if necessary.

1.4 Information about the supplier
ELECTROCHEMICAL WEST S.A.
Carrera 50 # 76 D Sur-52 La Estrella Antioquia (South Highway Km.12) Colombia.
National hotline – 018000 423 693.
info@westquimica.com
www.westquimica.com

1.5 Telephone number for emergencies

National toxicology line (24 hours / 7 days): 018000-916012. Fixed number: +57(1) 2886012.

CISTEMA SURATEP (24 hours / 7 days): 018000511414.
Company number (24 hours / 7 days): 018000423693.

SECTION 2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARD(S)

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6)	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (chapter 3.3)	Category 2A
Hazardous to the aquatic environment (long-term hazard) (chapter 4.1)	Category 1

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2.1 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements



Danger

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Tips

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No Smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed. – if the liquid is volatile and can lead to the formation of an explosive atmosphere.
P242 Do not use spark-producing tools.
P264 Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear eye/face protection.
P273 Do not disperse in the environment - if not for its intended use

2.3 Other hazards not leading to classification

Does not apply

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS N^{O}	Dangers	% in weight
Ethanol	64-17-5	H225, H319	>15%
Chlorhexidine Gluconate	18472-51-0	H320, H410	< 2%

Additional Information

Liquid product to dilute.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID

4.1 Description of the necessary first aid

GENERAL INFORMATION
Pay attention to self-protection. Remove the victims from the dangerous area.
Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

INHALATION
Possibility of exposure by inhalation if aerosols or mists are generated. If inhaled, remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a doctor.

INGESTION
Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water, then immediately give large amounts of water to drink. Consult a physician.

EYE CONTACT
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses when they are present and can be done easily. Continue with the wash. Refer to a doctor if eye discomfort or redness persists for more than 5 minutes after continuous rinsing. Call a physician or poison control center.

SKIN CONTACT
Wash the affected area with plenty of soap and water. In case of skin irritation consult a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Redness, burning or itching, blurred vision or dry eyes may occur. Superficial skin irritations and damage may develop.
Dizziness, headache, disorientation, or lack of coordination may occur if ingested.
Cough is a symptom of respiratory tract irritation after inhalation of aerosols or mists.

4.3 Indication of the need to receive immediate medical attention and, where appropriate, special treatment
In case of known or suspected ingestion or inhalation, call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. See an ophthalmologist as soon as possible in case of contact with eyes. If you need to see a doctor, bring the label or a photo of it. Supportive and symptomatic treatment is recommended according to the person's condition.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2 Specific hazards of the product
The mixture contains a substance that is highly flammable.
In case of fire can be released: Hydrogen chloride, Carbon oxides (Cox), organic decomposition products, Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

5.3 Special measures to be taken by firefighting teams
Keep unauthorized personnel away.
In case of fire, remove the endangered containers and take them to a safe place, if this can be done safely. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Attack the fire with the wind at your back. The flame may be invisible in daylight. The use of infrared and/or heat detection devices is recommended.
The water used to extinguish the fire must not enter drainage systems, soil or bodies of water and must be treated in a suitable disposal plant in accordance with waste management laws.
Fire residues must be disposed of according to regulations.
Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Full protective suit

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors that accumulate to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can collect in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent new leaks or spills if it is safe to do so. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Spills of significant quantities in water or soil must be reported to the competent authorities.
Dispose of used material and product residues in suitable containers and in such a way that they do not represent a danger to people or the environment. (Decree 4741 of 2005)

6.3 Methods and materials for the containment and cleaning of spills
Contain spill and then collect using safe pumps or vacuum equipment designed to suck up flammable materials (for example, those equipped with inert gases and controlled ignition sources) and place in a container for disposal and disposal in accordance with the decree 4741 of 2005.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions to be taken to ensure safe handling
Use the recommended personal protection equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not eat, drink and smoke when handling this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap.
Ensure good ventilation of the work area to prevent the formation of vapours.
Take measures to avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charge.
Handle the containers with care avoiding hitting or puncturing them. Always keep container lids on securely.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Do not store in confined spaces. Store away from strong oxidizers.
Recommended container and/or packaging material and inappropriate material: Due to a possible generation of static electricity, do not use plastic drums or containers, lead, aluminum, zinc, polyethylene, PVC.
Suitable material: Steel, stainless steel, iron, glass.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash your hands before breaks and at the end of the workday.
In the event that inhalable forms are created under particular conditions, the risk of exposure is minimized by implementing appropriate measures such as closed systems, exhaust ventilation or the use of respirators to control exposure.

8.2 Appropriate technical controls
Have an eyewash fountain and showers in the work area. A general and/or local exhaust ventilation system is recommended. In any case, the work area must be well ventilated.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)
Eye protection:
Face shield and safety glasses. Wear eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved to applicable government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Hand protection:
Wear safety gloves which must meet the specifications of EU Directive 2016/425 and the EN 374 standard derived from it. Material: butyl rubber. Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm Break time: 480 min.

Body Protection:
waterproof clothing, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective clothing should be chosen according to the concentration and amount of hazardous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection:
In case of dust or aerosol formation, use a respirator with an approved filter. Half mask with particle filter P2 (EN 143).
In the event of vapor formation, use a respirator with an approved filter: Vapor filter respirator (EN141); or ABEK filter respirator

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Translucent orange
Smell: Alcohol
Melting point / freezing point: Not applicable
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: Not available
Flammability: N.D
Lower and upper flammability/explosive limits: Not applicable
Flash point: 23oC
Auto ignition temperature: Not applicable
Decomposition temperature: Not applicable
pH: 6 - 8
Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable
Solubility: Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-Octanol/water: Not applicable
Vapor pressure: N.D.
Density and/or relative density: 0.88 – 0.9 g/ml
Relative vapor density: Not applicable
Particle characteristics: Not applicable
Acid/alkaline reserve: Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No reactivity hazard data is available for this mixture.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal recommended storage conditions. Highly flammable liquid and vapor

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available for this mixture

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks. Extreme temperatures and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Oxidizing agents, Peroxides.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
In the event of fire, the following can be released: Hydrogen chloride, Carbon oxides (COx), organic decomposition products, Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure:
Inhalation: Vapors may be generated, especially in hot weather.
Ingestion / Aspiration: Not expected to occur.
Cutaneous (through the skin): Splashes or contact with the product may occur during the recommended dosing tasks.
Membranes of the eyes or mouth: Splashes towards the face may occur in accidental cases during the opening of the containers and preparation of formulas; droplets could be projected towards the face.

Toxicological Effects: There is no specific information on the product itself. The classifications shown in Section 2 have been inferred from the relationship between the existing information in the safety data sheets of the dangerous components and their individual proportion in the final product and, therefore, they will not necessarily be characteristics of this product.

The reported data is from the main ones that make it up in the mix. In each case, mention is made of the risks associated with the pure components. However, given the concentration of each substance in the mixture, its dangerous effects are expected to decrease significantly.

ACUTE TOXICITY

CAS 64-17-5: The following data have been reported (1,3).
Oral: LD50 (oral, mice): >2000 mg/kg bw. Sublethal effects observed included: central nervous system depression (drunkenness, gait disturbances, decreased responses to painful stimuli), respiratory depression, and coma. Deaths from cardiorespiratory failure were reported.
Inhalation: In an inhalation toxicity study, mice were exposed to an atmosphere of ethanol vapors at various concentrations (40,000 to 60,000 ppm – 114 mg/L). Sublethal Effects: Watery eyes, secretions, eyelid closure, intermittent breathing, loss of pain reflex, abdominal position, and apathy.
Dermal: No studies have been done and are not considered necessary.

CAS 18472-51-0: The following data has been reported (2)
Oral: LD50 (rats): 2,000 mg/kg bw. Clinical signs included psychomotor depression, ataxia, decreased respiratory rate, and diarrhea, among others. Toxic if ingested Category 5.
Dermal: LD50 (Rabbits): 5,000 mg/kg bw. It did not cause deaths. Moderate to severe skin irritation was observed and recovered in most animals within one week.
Inhalation: No studies.

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION

CAS 64-17-5: There is evidence that skin irritation may eventually occur with repeated dose exposure. However, in the form of hospital alcohol (70-80% ethanol in water), there is a considerable history of dermal application of ethanol as an antiseptic without concern for skin irritation. (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: In studies on rabbits with the substance in solution (4-5%) it was found not to be irritating to the skin (2).

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION

CAS 64-17-5: In studies on rabbits, ethanol has been found to be irritating to the eye due to its strong effects on the cornea and conjunctiva. Category 2 eye irritant substance (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: In studies on rabbits, instillation of 0.1 mL of 5% chlorhexidine gluconate caused irritation of the cornea, iris, and conjunctiva. The irritant effect was reversible. (Category 2B eye irritant) (2)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

CAS 64-17-5: No additional studies required: The widespread use of ethanol in cosmetics and antiseptic formulations suggests that skin sensitization is not a parameter of concern (1).
Although the substance is widely used by humans, no cases of respiratory sensitivity have been reported.
CAS 18472-51-0: In studies on guinea pigs, the substance was found to have no skin sensitivity. (two)
Although the substance is widely used by humans, no cases of respiratory sensitivity have been reported.

MUTAGENICITY IN GERM CELLS

CAS 64-17-5: Inverse mutation assays (IN VITRO and IN VIVO) in bacterial strains, there was no evidence of mutation with and without metabolic activation systems. Therefore, this substance is considered not to be genotoxic (1,3).

CAS 18472-51-0: The potential genotoxic/mutagenic effects of chlorhexidine di-gluconate have been tested in various IN VITRO (e.g. Ames test, chromosomal aberrations, HPRT test) and IN VIVO (Micronucleus test) systems, and negative results were obtained in all reliable and relevant tests (2)

CARCINOGENICITY

CAS 64-17-5: The IARC has classified Ethanol as carcinogenic to humans due to its repeated use and consumption in alcoholic beverages (3,4). However, since WESCOHEX 270® is developed exclusively as an "Antiseptic solution for hospital use for the skin", the use of Ethanol in WESCOHEX 270 is not considered carcinogenic, taking into account the use to which it will be destined (3).

CAS 18472-51-0: Carcinogenicity studies were conducted with oral administration of chlorhexidine to rats and mice. In both studies there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity (2).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

CAS64-17-5:

In studies of ethanol in drinking water at concentrations up to 15% (equivalent to 20.7 g/kg/day) it had no demonstrable effect on the fertility of two generations of mice (1).
In studies with rats on inhalation of Ethanol, (NOAEL (teratogenicity): 20,000 ppm (28 g/Kg bw)) it was found not to be toxic for development (1).

CAS 18472-51-0: A perinatal, postnatal, and weaning study in rats with chlorhexidine digluconate showed no evidence of developmental toxicity. In addition, a fertility and developmental toxicity study showed no concern for developmental or teratogenic effects (2).
Since there is little or no dermal absorption of chlorhexidine after administration to the skin, there is considered to be no concern for a developmental or teratogenic effect (2).

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – SINGLE EXPOSURE

CAS 64-17-5: According to the studies that have been done (oral exposure and inhalation), and taking into account the widespread use of the substance in cosmetics and antiseptic formulations for the skin, it suggests that there is no evidence that there is any effect on target organs from single exposure to ethanol (1,3).

CAS 18472-51-0: No adverse target organ effects were found for single exposure. In some cases, the observed effects could be attributed to irritation/corrosion at the application site without affecting other organs (2)

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – REPEATED EXPOSURES

CAS64-17-5:
Oral: No adverse target organ effects were found in mice studies (1)
NOAEL: 9400 mg/L bw/day.
Inhalation: No adverse effects were observed in rats exposed to 6130 ppm ethanol (1).
Dermal: No studies needed (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: In chronic toxicity studies with the substance (or with substances of a similar structure) (Oral: with rats, mice and dogs) no adverse effects on target organs were found (2).

ASPIRATION HAZARD

There are no studies.

OTHER INFORMATION

Information not available

SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1Toxicity

CAS64-17-5:

- Acute toxicity: The following data have been reported based on the studies carried out (1):
Fish: LC50: 96hr: =14200 mg/l. According to the results, ethanol is of very low toxicity to fish.
Crustaceans (Ceriodaphnia): LC50 (48hr) = 5012 mg/l. Non-toxic to invertebrates.
Algae: Algae: (Chlorella vulgaris): EC10 (72hr) = 11.5 mg/l and EC50 (72hr) = 275 mg/l (Ethanol shows slight toxicity to algae).
- Chronic toxicity:
Fish: No studies required: Ethanol has very low short-term toxicity to fish. Furthermore, it is completely miscible with water (it does not Bioaccumulate, so fish will only be subject to very low concentrations in nature) (1).
Crustaceans (daphnia magna, 10 days): EC50 (Adults, mortality) = 454 mg/l. Ethanol Does not affect the survival of invertebrates.
NOEC (reproduction) = 9.6 mg/l. (Ethanol affects reproduction based on the criteria of total offspring, number of offspring, and mean offspring size) (1).
Algae: No studies

CAS 18472-51-0:
The following data have been reported based on studies conducted on substance (2)

- Acute toxicity:

Fish: LC50 (96h): 2.08 mg/L
Crustaceans: EC50 (48h) = 0.087 mg/L
Algae: EC50 (72h) = 0.019 mg/L

- Chronic toxicity:

Fish: There are no studies
Crustaceans: NOEC: 0.02 mg/L
Algae: CE50 (72h): 0.013 mg/L

Based on studies the substance is considered toxic to the aquatic environment with long lasting harmful effects.

Based on studies the substance is considered toxic to the aquatic environment with long lasting harmful effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
CAS 64-17-5: The biodegradation of ethanol was evaluated at various concentrations using a domestic wastewater inoculum in a 20-day study. Rapid degradation was observed.
Based on COD: 5 days: 76%, 10 days: 82%, 20 days: 96% degradation
Based on the results of this study, ethanol meets the criteria to be classified as readily biodegradable. (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: The substance does not hydrolyze. But it degrades in the air due to photo-oxidative effects. The substance is NOT considered to be readily Biodegradable. This could explain toxic effects in the aquatic environment (2).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

CAS 64-17-5: Ethanol is completely miscible in water and has a low partition coefficient (log Kow: -0.35 at 24C) therefore the substance is not expected to Bioaccumulate. (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: The accumulation factor for aquatic and terrestrial substances has been calculated, showing that the substance has no bioaccumulation potential. FBC(Ac): 42 L/kg ww and FBC(terr): 9.5 L/kg ww (2)

12.4 Mobility in ground

CAS 64-17-5: No measurement required. Ethanol is completely miscible in water and has a low partition coefficient (log Kow: -0.35 at 24C), therefore it should not pose a likely environmental risk of soil and groundwater contamination. (1)

CAS 18472-51-0: As the substance is not readily degradable, high adsorption in sludge, soil and sediment is expected. (Koc at 20 °C: 72,200) indicating that the substance is almost immobile in soils (1). This indicates that adsorption in sludge and sediments is the main elimination mechanism in biological wastewater treatment plants (2).

12.5 Other Adverse Effects
not known

SECTION 13. INFORMATION REGARDING DISPOSAL OF PRODUCTS

13.1 Disposal methods
Dispose of the content and container in accordance with decree 4741 of December 30, 2005 as hazardous waste. Do not pour product residues into drains, watercourses or the ground. Handle the container and its contents with due precautions (see Section 7). Do not use empty containers for any other purpose. Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Before disposing of the empty container, the 4-rinse technique must be

applied, guaranteeing this process in accordance with resolution 0631 of 2015 regarding the management of wastewater discharges. Hermetically close the containers and deliver them to an authorized hazardous waste manager, in accordance with resolution 1362 of 2007.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN 1993



14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.E.P. FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.E.P (Ethanol, Chlorhexidine Gluconate) / FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (Ethanol, Chlorexhydine gluconate), 3, GE III, (D/E)

14.3 Transport related class(es)

3 flammable liquids

14.4 Packing group/packaging if applicable

III Substances that are not very dangerous

14.5 Environmental risks

Not clasified

14.6 Special precautions for the user

Information not available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Does not apply.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Specific provisions on safety, health and the environment for the product in question

International provisions
Information not available

Provisions applicable to Colombia
- Decree 1496/2018. Ministry of Labor.
- Resolution 773/2021. Ministry of Labor.
- Decree 4741/2005. Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development.
- Resolution 0631/2015. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.
- Resolution 1362/2007. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Resolution 1770/2018. Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Provisions applicable to the product
- Phenols

Technimicro. 194238. 04/28/2016

• Phosphorus Analysis
Technimicro. 222058. 09/21/2016
• Biodegradability
N/A
• Microbicidal activity
N/A
• REGISTRATION AND VALIDITY
Colombia: INVIMA 2012M-0013544

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with the 6th revised edition of the SGA (2015), Resolution No. 2075/2019 of the Andean Community of Nations and Regulation No. 773/2021 of the Colombian Ministry of Labor.

16.1 Abbreviations used
ACGIH®: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
BEI®: Biological Exposure Indices.
C: Concentration.
EC: Effective Concentration.
CL: Lethal Concentration.
DL: Lethal Dose.
PPE: Personal Protective Equipment.
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemical products.

16.2 Bibliography
All the information required for the construction of this SDS has the following bibliographic sources:

- ⇒ Studies carried out by the manufacturer, which are referenced in 15.1
- ⇒ Information provided by the suppliers of the substances or mixtures that participate in this SDS
- ⇒ Information provided by the manufacturer of the product dossier
- ⇒ Exogenous information obtained from public consultation systems such as the pages of Echa, Reach, CLP, EPA, UN. UNIDO, among others

Inquiry Pages

1. Ethanol - Registration Dossier - ECHA. Last Access February 2022 https://echa.europa.eu/en/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/6310

2. D-gluconic acid, compound with N,N''-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,12-diimino-2,4,11,13-tetraazatetra-decanediamidine (2:1). Registration Dossier - ECHA . Last Access February 2022 https://echa.europa.eu/es/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/5618

3. Ethanol: Human health tier II assessment. Last accessed February 2022 https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/Ethanol_Human%20health%20tier%20II%20assessment.pdf

4. IARC page. Last Consultation February 2022 https://monographs.iarc.who.int/list-of-classifications

Changes control

Version	Date	Modifications
01	02/01/2018	First version.
02	08/11/2021	All sections (adaptation to Resolution No. 2075/2019 and Regulation No. 773/2021).

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The information contained in this safety data sheet is given in good faith and believed to be accurate, based on the knowledge available about the product at the time of its publication. It does not imply the acceptance of any commitment or legal responsibility on the part of the company for the consequences of misuse in any particular circumstance. Considering that the use of this information and the products is beyond the control of the manufacturer, the company does not assume any responsibility for this concept. Determining the conditions of safe and regulatory use of the product corresponding to its place of use is the user's obligation.