SAFETY DATA SHEET
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75-85%

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. EPA Approval Code: HSR001545

SYNONYMS: H3-P-04, "orthophosphoric acid"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION
CAS NUMBER: 7664-38-2
UN NUMBER: 1805
STRONG ACID

PRODUCT USE: Manufacture of superphosphate fertilizers, phosphate salts, detergents. Used as an acid catalyst in making ethylene and purifying hydrogen peroxide. Used in dental cement, process engraving and as an analytical agent. In food and soft drinks for sharp taste, tang as Food Additive 338.

SUPPLIER: Interchem Agencies Limited
7 Gladstone Road
Northcote
AUCKLAND 0627
NEW ZEALAND
Telephone: +64 9 418 0097
Fax: +64 9 418 4008
24 Hr Emergency Telephone: 0800 CHEMCALL (243 622)

TRANSFER NOTICE: 1 April 2004

Substance Name: Phosphoric Acid, > 10% aqueous solution

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HSNO HAZARD LABELLING

DANGER

See Section 14 for DG labeling

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT TELEPHONE 0800 CHEMCALL 0800 243 622
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HSNO Classifications:  6.1D, 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C
Harmful if swallowed
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Causes serious eye damage
Toxic to aquatic life.
Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

CONTROLS APPLYING TO THIS SUBSTANCE ARE:
1. Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8 and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001
   - T1* (R11-27), T2 (R29, 30), T4 (R7), T5 (R8), E1* (R32-45), E6 (R7)
2. Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001
   - P1 (R5,6,7(1),8), P3 (R9), P13 (R19), P14 (R20), PG3 (Schedule 3)
3. Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001
   - D4 (R8), D5 (R9), D6 (R10), D7 (R11, 12), D8 (13,14)
   - EM1 (R6,7,9-11), EM2 (R8a), EM6 (R8e), EM7 (R8f), EM8 (R12-16, 18-20), EM11 (R25-34), EM12* (R35-41), EM13 (R42)
5. Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001
   - I1 (R6,7,32-35,36.1-36.7), I2 (R8), I8 (R14), I9 (R18), I10 (R19), I11 (R20), I16 (R25), I17 (R26), I18 (R27), I19 (R29-31), I20 (R36.8), I21 (R37-39, 47-50), I22 (R40), I23 (R41), I28 (R46), I29 (51,52), I30 (R53)
7. Controls relating to secondary containment

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Prevention
Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. Take care not to generate mist/vapours/spray.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.
Do not breathe dust or mist.

Response
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Wear eye/face protection.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Specific treatment: refer to section 4 of this SDS.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

Storage
Store locked up.
Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inliner.

Disposal
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation
Refer to section 13 of this SDS

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Hazardous</th>
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<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>&gt;75</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>&lt;25</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
For advice, contact a Poison Centre or a doctor at once.
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poison Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
If skin or hair contact occurs:
Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poison Centre.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED
If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling.
Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

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INGESTION:
Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended. DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury. Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has no place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:
Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:
Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required. Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury. Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist). [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: phosphorus oxides (POx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
None known.

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up. Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Chemical Class: acidic compounds, inorganic
For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)
- The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing life-threatening health effects is:
  Phosphoric acid: 500 mg/m³
- Irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:
  Phosphoric acid: 5 mg/m³
- Other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odor is:
  Phosphoric acid: 3 mg/m³
- The threshold concentration below which most people experience no appreciable risk of health effects:
  Phosphoric acid: 1 mg/m³
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure.
SUITS CONTAINER
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check that containers are clearly labelled

SUITS CONTAINER
DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
Glass container.
Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
Plastic pail
Polyliner drum
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Reacts vigorously with alkalis.
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Avoid strong bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES 2010)</td>
<td>phosphoric acid (Phosphoric acid)</td>
<td>1</td>
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EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Revised IDLH Value (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Revised IDLH Value (ppm)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA
The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV. The TLV-TWA is based by analogy from comparable experience and data for sulfuric acid. Exposure at or below this limit is thought to prevent throat irritation amongst unacclimatised workers. Fumes of phosphorus pentoxide at concentrations between 0.8 and 5.4 mg/m³ were reported to be noticeable but not uncomfortable whilst concentrations between 3.6 and 11.3 mg/m³ produced coughing in unacclimatised workers but were tolerable. Concentrations of 100 mg/m³ were unbearable except in inured workers.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

AIRBOURNE EXPOSURE LIMITS:
None established.

VENTILATION SYSTEM:
A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant.

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**PERSONAL RESPIRATORS (NIOSH Approved):**
For conditions of use where exposure to dust or mist is apparent and engineering controls are not feasible, a particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

**WARNING:** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

**SKIN PROTECTION:**
Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

**EYE PROTECTION:**
Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

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**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**APPEARANCE**
Colourless, transparent and syrupy liquid, density is 1.70. It mixes with water in all proportions, producing an amount of heat, it loses water and converts to pyrophosphoric acid and metaphosphoric acid further.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**
Liquid, Mixes with water, Corrosive, Acid, Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

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<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight:</td>
<td>98.00 (100%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C):</td>
<td>21(85%)-17.5 75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L):</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution):</td>
<td>1.5 (0.1 N aqueous solution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol):</td>
<td>15-25 (water)</td>
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<td>Relative Vapor Density(air=1):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C):</td>
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<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C):</td>
<td>154(85%)135(75%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
<td>1.69 @ 25C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa):</td>
<td>0.75 75% @20C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C):</td>
<td>Non Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity:</td>
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**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**
Contact with alkaline material liberates heat. Presence of incompatible materials including alkalis, strong bases and mild steel, galvanized steel and zinc.

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Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Enter into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.
Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY
SPECIES: Rat. ENDPOINT: LD50
VALUE: 1530 mg/kg

SPECIES: Rabbit. ENDPOINT: LD50
VALUE: 2740 mg/kg

SPECIES: Rabbit. RESULT: Corrosive.
REFERENCE SOURCE: Grande Paroisse SA Paris la Defense 5 Skin irritation tests on various concentrations

**IRRITATION**

**SPECIES:** Rabbit  
**RESULT:** Severely irritating.  
**IP:** VI:30 [TOXLINE]  
http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/ccid-details.aspx?SubstanceID=666

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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 138  
**SPECIES:** Rat  
**ENDPOINT:** LD50  
**VALUE:** 1530 mg/kg bw  
**REFERENCE SOURCE:** Grande Paroisse SA Paris la Defense 5  
TRGS 900 (1993) [IUCLID 2000]  
http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/ccid-details.aspx?SubstanceID=666

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**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Recycle wherever possible.  
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.  
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.  
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.  
Otherwise:  
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.  
Contact appropriate Waste Management Company for guidance and disposal options in your area.  
Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.  

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**Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<table>
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<th>Dangerous Goods Class</th>
<th>Subrisk</th>
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<tr>
<td>UN Number: 1805</td>
<td>Packing Group: III</td>
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**Shipping Name:** PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION  
**Air Transport IATA:**

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<th>ICAO/IATA Class</th>
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**ERG Code:** 8L

Shipping Name: Phosphoric acid, solution

*24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT TELEPHONE 0800 CHEMCALL 0800 243 622*
Maritime Transport IMDG:

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<tr>
<td>IMDG Subrisk:</td>
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<td>UN Number:</td>
<td>1805</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>EMS Number:</td>
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**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**REGULATIONS**

ERMA Approval Code: HSR001545

HSNO Classifications: 6.1D, 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C

Phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- New Zealand - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
- New Zealand - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally permitted
- New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for this material when used in New Zealand can be found at [http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-details.aspx?SubstanceID=666&AppID=3280](http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-details.aspx?SubstanceID=666&AppID=3280)

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

NEW ZEALAND POISON CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

**Interpretation and Abbreviations**

Controls applying to a substance:

- * denotes that changes have been made to these controls, further information on these changes is located in the transfer notice for that substance,
- ( R ) abbreviation for the term Regulation of the Hazardous Substances regulations

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