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

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

1.1	**Product Code:**	JP-Y311 FT
	Product Name:	JP-Y311-FT Printing Ink

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: Hitachi America, Ltd.
50 Prospect Avenue
Tarrytown, NY 10591

Information: Garan Myers (866)-583-0048

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Emergency Contact: Chemtrec (800)424-9300

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 2A
Target Organ Systemic 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:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child .
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

GHS Precaution Phrases:

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
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.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

GHS Response Phrases:

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.
P309+311 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell.
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ....
P405 - Store locked up.
P403+233 - Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place - if product is as volatile as to generate hazardous atmosphere.

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. Animals exposed to 4300 ppm (mice) and 2000 ppm (guinea pig), 6 hours/day for 7 days developed minor blood changes & loss of appetite. There was no indication of liver or kidney injury. Rabbits exposed to 16000 mg/m3 (4440 ppm), 1 hour/day for 40 days developed secondary anemia (decreased number of red blood cells), decreased hemoglobin levels, increased numbers of macrophages, congestion and fatty degeneration of various organs, and enlargement of the spleen. A reviewer suggested that the organ damage may have been due to impurities present in the ethyl.

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 respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause narcotic effects. May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation.

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. May cause skin irritation. The majority of human studies have demonstrated that ethyl acetate does not cause an allergic response on human skin. However, there is one case report of a woman developing a skin allergy to ethyl acetate. May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. May be absorbed through intact skin. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant. The cases of deep coma associated with skin contact are thought to be a consequence of gross isopropanol vapor inhalation in rooms with inadequate ventilation, rather than being attributable to percutaneous absorption of isopropanol per se. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

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. Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause transient corneal injury. In the eyes of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of 70% isopropyl alcohol caused conjunctivitis, isopropyl alcohol caused conjun ctivitis, iritis, and corneal opacity. May cause eye irritation.

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. Ingestion of large amounts may cause central nervous system depression. May cause headache, nausea, fatigue, and dizziness. These effects may be caused in part by ethanol which is released when ethyl acetate is broken down in the body. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. The probable oral lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has, but in gestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning. May be harmful if swallowed.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous 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 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	0.1 -1.0 %	205-500-4 607-022-00-5	Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Eye Damage 2A: H319 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	0.1 -1.0 %	200-661-7 603-117-00-0	Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Eye Damage 2A: H319 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
108-65-6	Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	5.0 -20.0 %	203-603-9 607-195-00-7	Flam. Liq. 3: H226

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. If breathed in, move person into fresh air. Consult a physician.

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. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In Case of Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a t least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

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. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical aid. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Important Symptoms and Effects, Both To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

	Acute and Delayed:	
	Note for the Doctor:	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe intoxication. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1	**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**	In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam. Water may be ineffective because it will not cool material below its flash point. Water may be ineffective. Use water spray, alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical. Do NOT use straight streams of water. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray. For small fires, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand, or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam.
5.2	**Flammable Properties and Hazards:**	CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY: Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface. No smoking.
	Flash Pt:	> -7.00 C Method Used: Estimate
	Explosive Limits:	LEL: UEL:
	Autoignition Pt:	> 315.00 C
5.3	**Fire Fighting Instructions:**	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. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form explosive peroxides. Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

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. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment. Use water spray to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Personal precautions. 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. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1	**Precautions To Be Taken in 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. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.
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. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not store in direct sunlight. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Store protected from moisture. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light and be protected from ignition sources. 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.

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/m3 (200 ppm) STEL: 899 mg/m3 (300 ppm)	TWA: 600 mg/m3 (200 ppm) STEL: 900 mg/m3 (300 ppm)	TWA: 600 mg/m3 STEL: 900 mg/m3
141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	TWA: (200 ppm) STEL: (400 ppm)	TWA: 1400 mg/m3 (400 ppm)	
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	TWA: 999 mg/m3 (400 ppm) STEL: 1250 mg/m3 (500 ppm)	STEL: 980 mg/m3 (400 ppm)	
108-65-6	Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	TWA: 274 mg/m3 (50 ppm) STEL: 548 mg/m3 (100 ppm)	TWA: 275 mg/m3 (50 ppm) STEL: 550 mg/m3 (100 ppm)	TWA: 275 mg/m3 STEL: 550 mg/m3

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 300 ppm	
141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 400 ppm	
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 400 ppm	
108-65-6	Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate			

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 explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment:

Eye Protection:	Wear chemical splash goggles. Face shield and safety glasses.
Protective Gloves:	Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin exposure. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.
Other Protective Clothing:	Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. Impervious clothing. Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.
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. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. 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).
Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:	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:	[ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid	
Appearance and Odor:	yellow. solvent odor.	
Melting Point:	-88.00 C - -83.00 C	
Boiling Point:	77.00 C - 146.00 C	
Flash Pt:	> -7.00 C Method Used: Estimate	
Evaporation Rate:	4.6 (BuAC=1)	
Explosive Limits:	LEL:	UEL:
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	82 MM_HG at 20.0 C	
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> Air	
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	.9	
Density:	~ 7.51 LB/GA	
Solubility in Water:	Miscible	
Autoignition Pt:	> 315.00 C	

9.2 Other Information

Percent Volatile:	> 76.0 % by volume.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:	
10.2 Stability:	Unstable [ ] Stable [X]
10.3 Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:	No data available.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]
10.4 Conditions To Avoid - Instability:	ignition sources, Excess heat, Moisture, attacks some plastics, rubber, and coatings. Light, Heat, flames and sparks.
10.5 Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:	Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acids, 2-propanol, Strong bases, Amines, Ammonia, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, chlorine, phosgene, Attacks some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings. aluminum at high temperatures. Strong oxidizing agents.
10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts:	Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, ethyl alcohol, formed under fire conditions. Carbon oxides.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:	
Irritation or Corrosion:	Skin - rabbit - No skin irritation.
Carcinogenicity/Other Information:	CAS# 78-93-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 141-78-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Carcinogenicity. IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. 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.
Carcinogenicity:	NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:

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: Expected to have high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethyl acetate from moist soil surfaces is expected to be important. Aquatic: Not expected to adsorb into suspended solids or sediments. Atmospheric: Expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase ethyl acetate is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 10 days.

Physical: Substance biodegrades at a high rate with little bioconcentration.

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: 1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Daphnia: 1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Fish: Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50 IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to

affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge.
No information available.
Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g.
Other: No information available. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 0.36 mg/l.
Chemical Oxygen 1.74 mg/g
Demand (COD)
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability: Biodegradability:
Biotic/Aerobic.
Result: 100 % - Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in Soil: No data available.

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). CAS# 141-78-6: waste number U112 (Ignitable 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. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

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 2A - 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

DOT Hazard Class: 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID
UN/NA Number: UN1210 **Packing Group:** II

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):

TDG Shipping Name: Printing ink

UN Number: 1210 **Packing Group:** II

Hazard Class:	3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID	**TDG Classification:**	

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

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

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Printing ink

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.)

Section 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 03/19/2014

Additional Information About This Product:

Company Policy or Disclaimer: The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Hitachi's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, HITACHI 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, date and information furnished by Hitachi hereunder are given gratis and Hitachi 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.