

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Potassium permanganate

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended.

United Kingdom +44 (0) 3302000333 info@molekula.com

1.1. Product identifier	
Product name	Potassium permanganate
CAS number	7722-64-7
EU index number	025-002-00-9
EC number	231-760-3
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	Research and development.
Uses advised against	Not suitable for human consumption or veterinary purposes.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Supplier	Molekula Ltd.
	Lingfield Way,
	Darlington,
	DL1 4XX,

1.4. Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 7769276927

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture	
Classification (SI 2019 No. 720)	
Physical hazards	Ox. Sol. 2 - H272
Health hazards	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Repr. 2 - H361d STOT RE 2 - H373
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410
2.2. Label elements	
EC number	231-760-3
Hazard pictograms	

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements	H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P220 Keep away from combustible materials. P260 Do not breathe dust. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. P391 Collect spillage. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients	
3.1. Substances	
Product name	Potassium permanganate
EU index number	025-002-00-9
CAS number	7722-64-7
EC number	231-760-3
Chemical formula	KMnO4
SECTION 4: First aid measures	

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Rinse nose and mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Keep affected person under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist.

Skin contact	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.	
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not rub eye. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.	
Protection of first aiders	It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.	
4.2. Most important symptoms	s and effects, both acute and delayed	
General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.	
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Severe irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.	
Ingestion	May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.	
Skin contact	Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.	
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.	
4.3. Indication of any immedia	te medical attention and special treatment needed	
Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.	
SECTION 5: Firefighting meas	sures	
5.1. Extinguishing media		
Suitable extinguishing media	Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire- extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.	
5.2. Special hazards arising fr	om the substance or mixture	
Specific hazards	May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. This product is toxic. Severe corrosive hazard. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive.	
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Very toxic or corrosive gases or vapours. Manganese. Oxides of the following substances: Manganese. Potassium.	
5.3. Advice for firefighters		
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Cool containers	

exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
 Special protective equipment for firefighters
 Regular protection may not be safe. Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid inhalation of dust. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
6.2. Environmental precautior	<u>15</u>	
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment.	
6.3. Methods and material for	containment and cleaning up	
Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Do not use sawdust or other combustible material. This product is corrosive. Provide adequate ventilation. Collect spillage with a shovel and broom, or similar and reuse, if possible. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. For waste disposal, see Section 13.	
6.4. Reference to other section	ns	
Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.	

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. This product is corrosive. Immediate first aid is imperative. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.	
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities		
Storage precautions	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from flammable and combustible materials. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage.	
Storage class	Oxidiser storage.	
7.3. Specific end use(s)		
Specific end use(s)	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.	
SECTION 8: Exposure control	s/Personal protection	

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.15 mg/m³ 15 minutes Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 0.6 mg/m³ 15 minutes Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 0.2 mg/m³ 8 hours Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 0.05 mg/m³ 8 hours WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Good general ventilation should be adequate to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.
Eye/face protection	Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full- face respirator may be required instead.
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, wear gloves that are proven to be impervious to the chemical and resist degradation. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.
Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.
Hygiene measures	Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Respiratory protection	Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'UKCA'- marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Powder.
Colour	Dark brown.
Odour	Not known.
Odour threshold	No information available.
рН	No information available.
Melting point	No information available.

Initial boiling point and range	No information available.	
Flash point	No information available.	
Evaporation rate	No information available.	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available.	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No information available.	
Vapour pressure	No information available.	
Vapour density	No information available.	
Relative density	2.7	
Solubility(ies)	64 g/l water @ 20°C/68°F	
Partition coefficient	No information available.	
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available.	
Decomposition Temperature	240°C/464°F	
9.2. Other information		
Molecular weight	158.03	
SECTION 10: Stability and rea	activity	
10.1. Reactivity		
Reactivity	See the other subsections of this section for further details.	
10.2. Chemical stability		
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous	reactions	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See the other subsections of this section for further details.	
10.4. Conditions to avoid		
Conditions to avoid	There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.	
10.5. Incompatible materials		

Materials to avoid	Reducing agents. Flammable/combustible materials. Hydrocarbons. Organic cyanides
	(nitriles). Esters. Some metals. Risk of explosion with:
	powdered aluminium
	Ammonia.
	ammonium compounds
	Arsenic
	Dimethylformamide
	Acetic Acid
	Acetic anhydride
	Formaldehyde
	Organic nitro compounds.
	Phosphorus.
	Strong reducing agents.
	Hydrochloric acid
	Sulphur.
	Titanium
	Sugars
	sulfuric acid
	Combustible liquid.
	Mineral acids.
	anhydrides
	Alcohols.
	Risk of ignition or formation of inflammable gases or vapours with:
	Alcohols.
	Antimony.
	Aldehydes.
	Dimethyl Sulphoxide
	ethylene glycol
	ethanol
	Hydrogen fluoride (HF).
	Organic solvents.
	Glycerol
	sulfuric acid
	Hydrogen sulphide (H2S).
	hydrogen peroxide
	Esters.
	Exothermic reaction with:
	Reducing agents.
	Nitric acid (HNO3).
	Carbides
	Generates dangerous gases or fumes in contact with:
	Hydrogen chloride (HCI).
10.6. Hazardous decompositi	on products
Hazardous decomposition	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or
products	combustion products may include the following substances: Corrosive gases or vapours.
-	Manganese.
	Oxides of the following substances: Manganese. Potassium.
SECTION 11: Toxicological in	iformation

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral	
Summary	Harmful if swallowed.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute toxicity - inhalation Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation Summary	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation Summary	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory sensitisation Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
Reproductive toxicity	
Summary	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity -	
Specific target organ toxicity - Summary	single exposure Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Summary Specific target organ toxicity -	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary General information	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary General information Inhalation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary General information Inhalation Ingestion	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur. Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following:
Summary Specific target organ toxicity - Summary Aspiration hazard Summary General information Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Not relevant. Solid. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe irritation of nose and throat. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur. Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity	
Summary	Very toxic to aquatic life.
LE(C)₅₀	$0.01 < L(E)C50 \le 0.1$
M factor (Acute)	10
Acute toxicity - fish	LC₅₀, 96 hours: 0.47 mg/l, Poecilia reticulata (Guppy)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC₅₀, 48 hours: 0.06 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	ErC50, 72 hours: 0.8 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus NOEC, 72 hours: 0.32 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC₅₀, 180 minutes: 164 mg/l, Activated sludge
Chronic aquatic toxicity	
Summary	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
M factor (Chronic)	10
12.2. Persistence and degrada	ability
Persistence and degradability	The degradability of the product is not known.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia	<u>al</u>
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available on bioaccumulation.
Partition coefficient	No information available.
12.4. Mobility in soil	
Mobility	No data available.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvI	3 assessment
12.6. Other adverse effects	
Other adverse effects	None known.
SECTION 13: Disposal consid	erations
13.1. Waste treatment method	
General information	The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.
Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
SECTION 14: Transport inform	nation
General	For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section

14.1. UN number

documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1490
UN No. (IMDG)	1490
UN No. (ICAO)	1490
UN No. (ADN)	1490
14.2. UN proper shipping name	9
Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
Proper shipping name (ADN)	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR/RID class	5.1
ADR/RID classification code	O2
ADR/RID label	5.1
IMDG class	5.1
ICAO class/division	5.1
ADN class	5.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	Ш
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II
ADN packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

IMDG Code segregation	14. Permanganates
group	
EmS	F-H, S-Q
ADR transport category	2

Emergency Action Code	1Y
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	50
Tunnel restriction code	(E)
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
	The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment
	Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].
	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways. RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration. PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Ox. Sol. = Oxidising solid Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage Repr. = Reproductive toxicity Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)
Classification procedures according to SI 2019 No. 720	Acute Tox. 4 - H302: Eye Dam. 1 - H318: Skin Corr. 1C - H314: STOT RE 2 - H373: Repr. 2 - H361d: : Expert judgement. Aquatic Acute 1 - H400: Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410: : Expert judgement. Ox. Sol. 2 - H272: : Expert judgement.

Training advice	Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision date	06/09/2022
Revision	1
SDS number	1451
Hazard statements in full	 H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Brain) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.