SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier Asset Titanium

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant uses: Fertiliser. For professional use only.
Uses advised against: All uses not specified in this section or in section 7.3

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: Indigrow Ltd, The Old Bakery, Hyde End Lane, Brimpton, Berkshire, RG7 4RH. UK.
Phone: +44 (0) 1189 710 995
Email: growth@indigrow.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number +44 (0) 7725 962 366

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Directive 67/548/EC and Directive 1999/45/EC:
This product was classified in accordance with Directive 67/548/EC and Directive 1999/45/EC, adapting the requirements to Regulation (EC) nº1907/2006 (REACH regulation).

Xi; R36	Irritant; Irritating to eyes.
N; R50/53	Dangerous for the environment. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

CLP Regulation (EC) nº 1272/2008:
Classification of this product has been carried out in accordance with CLP Regulation (EC) nº 1272/2008.

Eye Dam. 1;	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Aquatic Acute 1;	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Aquatic Chronic 2;	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Primary Hazard: Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements

CLP Regulation (EC) nº 1272/2008:
Danger

Hazard indications:
H318: Causes serious eye damage
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Cautionary advice:
P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON Center or doctor/physician.
P391: Collect spillage.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Non-applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical description: Miscellaneous products
Components: In accordance with Annex II of Regulation (EC) nº1907/2006 (point 3), the product contains:

Identification	Chemical Name/Classification		Concentration
CAS: 7446-19-7 EC: 231-793-3 Index: 030-006-00-9 REACH: 01-2119474684-27	Zinc Sulphate		5 - 10%
	Directive 67/548/EC	R22, R41, R50/53	
	Regulation 1272/2008	Acute Tox. 4 - H302; Eye Dam. 1 – H318; Aquatic acute 1 - H400; Aquatic chronic 2 -H411	
CAS: 10034-96-5 EC: 232-089-9 Index: 025-003-00-4 REACH: 01-2119456624-35	Manganese Sulphate		5 - 10%
	Directive 67/548/EC	R48/20/22; R51/53	
	Regulation 1272/2008	Eye Dam. 1 H318; STOT RE 2 H373; Aquatic Chronic 2 H411	
CAS: 7758-98-7 EC: 231-847-6 Index: 029-004-00-0 REACH: 01-2119520566-40	Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate		< 3%
	Directive 67/548/EC	R22, R36/38, R50/53	
	Regulation 1272/2008	Aquatic chronic 1 -H410; Aquatic acute 1 - H400; Acute Tox. 4 - H302; Skin irrit. 2 - H315	
CAS: 77-92-9 EC: 201-069-1 Index: Not Applicable REACH: 01-2119457026-42-XXXX	Citric acid		< 3%
	Directive 67/548/EC	R36	
	Regulation 1272/2008	Eye irrit. 2 - H319	
CAS: 107-21-1 EC: 203-473-3 Index: 603-027-00-1 REACH: Not Applicable	Mono-ethylene glycol		< 3%
	Directive 67/548/EC	R22	
	Regulation 1272/2008	Acute Tox. 4 – H302	

To obtain more information on the risk of the substances consult sections 8, 11, 12 and 16.

SECTION 4: First-Aid Measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures
The symptoms resulting from intoxication can appear after exposure, therefore, in case of doubt, seek medical attention for direct exposure to the chemical product or persistent discomfort, showing the MSDS of this product.

By inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention if symptoms arise or persist.
By skin contact: After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
By eye contact: In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY.
By consumption: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms/injuries: Conjunctival redness. Burns.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
In case of doubt or persistent symptoms, always consult a physician.

SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media
Use water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard:	Hazardous decomposition products may be released during prolonged heating like smokes, carbon monoxide and dioxide, nitrogen oxides (NOx).
Reactivity:	The product is stable at normal handling- and storage conditions.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Precautionary measures fire:	Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings.
Protection during firefighting:	In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures:	See protective measures under point 7 and 8. Prevent unauthorised access.	
For non-emergency personnel	Protective equipment:	Use personal protective equipment as required.
	Emergency procedures:	Evacuate area.
For emergency responders:	Protective equipment:	Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapours/dusts/aerosols.
	Emergency procedures:	Remove persons to safety.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment:	Collect spillage. Absorb using sand or other inert material. Store in appropriately labelled containers for disposal by specialist waste contractors.

6.4. Reference to other sections
Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal. See protective measures under point 7 and 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash Hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool dry atmosphere, in original labelled containers. Refer to manufacturer for maximum safe stacking height. Keep away from heat sources, combustible materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
No additional information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1. Control parameters
Workplace exposure Limits as defined by UK HSE in document EH40/2005 where available:

Substance	CAS Number	Workplace Exposure Limit				Comments
		Long-term exposure limit (8-hr TWA reference period)		Short-term exposure limit (15 minute reference period)		The Carc, Sen and Sk notations are not exhaustive. Notations have been applied to the substances identified in IOELV Directives*
		ppm	mg.m^{-3}	ppm	mg.m^{-3}	
Manganese and its inorganic compounds (as Mn)	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Ethane-1,2-diol particulate (vapour)	1 07-21-1	- (20)	10 (52)	- (40)	- (104)	Sk

*IOELV – Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOLEV).
Sk Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

Zinc sulphate:

DNEL	Inhalation. Long Term 1 mg/m3. The units given are 'mg' of: Zinc.
PNEC	Freshwater 0.0206 mg/l; Marinewater 0.0061 mg/l; Sediment(freshwater)235.6* mg/kg; Sediment(marine) 113* mg/kg; Soil 106.8** mg/kg; STP 0.0052*** mg/l

The units given are 'mg' of: Zinc. These PNECs are added value PNECs- they are to be added to the natural background levels of Zinc. in the appropriate compartments (e.g. soils, sediments). (*) A generic bioavailability factor of 0.5 is applied by default, according to the EU risk assessment (ECB 2008) (**) by default this value was multiplied by '3' to take into account "lab-to-field" differences in toxicity. (***) The PNEC for STP was derived by applying an assessment factor to the lowest relevant toxicity value (5.2mg Zn/L). (Dutka et al., 1983).

Copper sulphate:

DNEL				
Oral	Long term	Systemic Effects	0.041	mg/Kg/day
Oral	Short term	Systemic Effects	0.082	mg/Kg/day
Inhalation	Long term	Local Effects	(*) = 1	mg/m3
Inhalation	Long term	Local Effects	(**) = 0.01	mg/m3
Dermal	Long term	Local Effects	(***) = 136.67	mg/Kg/day
Dermal	Long term	Local Effects	(****) = 13.67	mg/Kg/day

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:	Technical measures and the application of suitable work processes have priority over personal protection equipment.
Personal protective equipment:	Gloves. Safety glasses. Protective clothing.
Hand protection:	Wear suitable gloves.
Eye protection:	Chemical goggles or face shield.
Skin and body protection:	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. When handling with chemical substances, protective clothing with CE-labels including the four control digits must be worn.
Respiratory protection:	If technical exhaust or ventilation measures are not possible or insufficient, respiratory protection must be worn.
Environmental exposure controls:	Do not allow uncontrolled discharge of product into the environment. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Odour:	No Information available
pH:	2.5
Flash point:	Mixture not classed as Flammable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Mixture not classed as flammable
Explosive Properties:	Mixture not classed as explosive
Oxidising Properties:	Mixture not classed as oxidising
Specific Gravity:	1.23

9.2. Other information
No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
The product is stable at normal handling- and storage conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions of use

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Do not dry up the product.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Metals

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects
The mixture has not been assessed for toxicological effects, the mixture classification is given in section 2 based on individual component contents. Individual component hazards are given in section 3.

Toxicological information on hazardous ingredients:

Zinc sulphate:
Toxic Dose 1 - LD 50 862 - 4429 mg/kg (oral rat)
Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50) > 2000 mg/kg Rat
Health Warnings:

INHALATION:	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
SKIN CONTACT:	Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation.
EYE CONTACT:	May cause severe irritation to eyes.
INGESTION:	The product causes irritation of mucous membranes and may cause abdominal discomfort if swallowed.
Target Organs:	Skin Eyes Respiratory system, lungs

Manganese sulphate:

INHALATION:	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
SKIN CONTACT:	Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation.
EYE CONTACT:	May cause severe irritation to eyes.
INGESTION:	The product causes irritation of mucous membranes and may cause abdominal discomfort if swallowed.
TARGET ORGANS:	Skin Eyes Respiratory system, lungs.

Copper sulphate pentahydrate

Toxicological information

Copper is an essential element and therefore, its concentration in the body is strictly and efficiently regulated by homeostatic mechanisms.

Inhalation:	The "respirable" fraction is assumed to be 100% absorbed. Absorption of the "inhalable" fraction depends on particle size. The Multiple Path Model of Particle Deposition (MPPD) can quantify the particle dependent absorption.
Oral:	An oral absorption of 25% has been adopted, based on studies in the rat.
Dermal:	A dermal absorption of 0.3% has been adopted for soluble and insoluble copper substances in solution or suspension, based on in- vitro percutaneous tests with human skin. For dry exposure, a dermal absorption value of 0.03% applies.

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50) ~ 480 mg/kg Rat. Test method(s): OECD 401. Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50) > 2000 mg/kg Rat. Not classified. Test method(s): OECD 402. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50). Not determined. Inhalation is not considered to be a likely route of exposure based on the physical properties of the substance. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:	Dose: 0.5 g 4 hr Rabbit. Erythema\eschar score average < (1). Oedema score: No oedema (0). Test method(s): OECD 404. This OECD study concluded that there should be no classification - this result is less severe than the harmonized classification as a Category II skin irritant set out in Annex VI of Regulation 1272/2008. Not irritating.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	A test carried out in 3 male rabbits resulted in severe ocular irritation that was not reversible within the duration of the test. Test guideline OECD 405. Copper sulphate pentahydrate meets the criteria for causing serious eye damage. This is more severe than the harmonized classification as an eye irritant set out in Annex VI of Regulation EC 1272/2008.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Skin sensitisation. Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT): Test method(s): OECD 406. Not Sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Genotoxicity - In Vitro. Gene Mutation: Test method(s): OECD 471. Negative. Genotoxicity - In Vivo. DNA damage and/or repair: Test method(s): OECD 486. A mouse micronucleus test (EC method B.12) also gave negative results. Negative.
Carcinogenicity:	Carcinogenicity - Based on a weight of evidence approach, it was concluded that copper compounds do not have carcinogenic potential. Test method(s): Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 43(12): 722-737, Br. J. Cancer Sep; 23(3): 591-596, Fd Cosmet. Toxicol. 11: 827-840. Not Classified
Reproductive Toxicity:	Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility Two-generation study: LOAEL 23.5 mg/kg Oral Rat F2a. The units are expressed in 'mg/µg' of: Copper. Not classified. Test method(s): OECD 416. Reproductive Toxicity - Development
Teratogenicity:	LOAEL 9 mg/kg Oral Rabbit. Not classified. Test method(s): OECD 414.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:	STOT - Single exposure. Scientifically unjustified. Already classified for Acute Oral Toxicity.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:	STOT - Repeated exposure – A 90-day oral repeat dose study conducted with copper sulphate pentahydrate in rats and mice (test method equivalent to EU B.26) gave the following results:
For stomach lesions:	NOAEL in the rat: 16.7 mg Cu/kg bw/day; NOAEL in male mice 97 mg Cu/kg bw/day; NOAEL in female mice: 126 mg Cu/kg bw/day
Liver and kidney damage:	NOAEL in the rat: 16.7 mg Cu/kg bw/day. This study was used to calculate of an oral and systemic DNEL of 0.041 mg Cu/kg bw/day (including a Safety factor of 100 and an oral absorption of 25%). This product does not meet the criteria for classification.

Aspiration hazard:	Viscosity, no data available.
Inhalation:	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion:	May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Skin contact:	Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation.
Eye contact:	Causes serious eye damage.
Health Warnings:	The product causes irritation of mucous membranes and may cause abdominal discomfort if swallowed.
Target Organs:	Skin Eyes Respiratory system, lungs.

Monoethylene glycol
LD50 >5000 mg/Kg (oral rat)

INHALATION:	Vapour may irritate respiratory system or lungs.
INGESTION:	Harmful if swallowed.
SKIN CONTACT:	Irritating to skin.
EYE CONTACT:	Irritating to eyes.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity
Classified as very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects to the environment in accordance with the CHIP regulations 2009 and 1999/45/EC.

Toxicity of ingredients where available:

Zinc Sulphate
The reference values for acute aquatic toxicity, based on the lowest observed EC50 values of the corresponding databases at different pH and expressed as Zn++ ion concentration are:
for pH <7: 0.413 mg Zn++/l (48 hr - Ceriodaphnia dubia test according to US EPA 821-R-02-012 standard test protocol; reference: Hyne et al 2005)
for pH >7-8.5: 0.136 mg Zn++/l (72 hr - Selenastrum capricornutum (=Pseudokircherniella subcapitata) test according to OECD 201 standard protocol; reference: Van Ginneken, 1994)

After applying the molecular weight correction (transformation/dissolution testing is not relevant since this zinc compound is readily soluble), the specific reference values for acute aquatic toxicity of the different zinc sulphates are:

For zinc monohydrate (a ZnSO4.H20/Zn molecular weight ratio of 2.74):
for pH <7: 1.13 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)
for pH >7-8.5: 3.73 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)
For zinc hexahydrate (a ZnSO4.6H20/Zn molecular weight ratio of 4.12):
for pH <7: 1.70 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)
for pH >7-8.5: 0.56 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)
For zinc heptahydrate (a ZnSO4.7H20/Zn molecular weight ratio of 4.4):
for pH <7: 1.82 mg Zn/l (based on 48 hr Ceriodaphnia dubia test cfr above)
for pH >7-8.5: 0.60 mg Zn/l (based on 72 hr Selenastrum capricornutum test cfr above)
M-factor: 1

CHRONIC AQUATIC TOXICITY:
The chronic freshwater aquatic toxicity database on zinc contains high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 23 species (8 taxonomic groups) obtained under a variety of conditions. The chronic marine-water aquatic toxicity database on zinc contains high quality chronic NOEC/EC10 values on 39 species (9 taxonomic groups) obtained under a variety of conditions. These data, outlined in the CSR, were compiled in a species sensitivity distribution, from which the PNECs for freshwater and marine-water were derived (expressed as Zn+2ion concentration).

Copper Sulphate

ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY - test results and environmental classification:
Acute toxicity of copper ions was assessed using 451 L(E)C50 values from studies on soluble copper compounds. The lowest species-specific geometric mean reference value of 25.0 µg Cu/L was an L(E)C50 obtained for Daphnia magna at pH 5.5 - 6.5.

CHRONIC FRESHWATER TOXICITY- test results and PNEC derivation:
Chronic toxicity of copper ions from soluble copper compounds was assessed using 139 NOEC/EC10 values from 27 species representing different trophic levels (fish, invertebrates and algae). Species-specific NOECs were normalised using Biotic Ligand Models and used to derive Species Sensitivity Distributions (SSD) and a lowest HC5 (the median fifth percentile of the SSD) of 7.8 µg dissolved Cu/L. This value is considered to be protective of 90% of EU surface waters and represents a reasonable worst case. Applying an assessment factor of 1, a default chronic freshwater PNEC of 7.8 µg dissolved Cu/L is assigned to assess local risks.

CHRONIC MARINE WATERS TOXICITY- test results and PNEC derivation:
Chronic toxicity of copper ions from soluble copper compounds was assessed using 51 NOEC/EC10 values from 24 species representing different trophic levels (fish, invertebrates and algae). Species-specific NOECs were calculated after normalizing to dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and were used to derive SSDs and HC5 values. Normalisation at a typical DOC for coastal waters of 2 mg/l resulted in an HC5 of 5.2 µg dissolved Cu/L. Applying an assessment factor of 1, a default chronic marine PNEC of 5.2 µg dissolved Cu/L is assigned to assess local risks.

CHRONIC FRESHWATER SEDIMENT TOXICITY- test results and PNEC derivation:
Toxicity of copper ions from soluble copper compounds was assessed using 62 NOEC values from 6 benthic species. The NOECs were related to DOC and Acid Volatile Sulphide (AVS) and were used to derive SSDs and HC5 values. An HC5 of 1741 mg Cu/kg OC, corresponding to 87 mg Cu/kg dry weight, was calculated for a low AVS sediment with a default OC of 5%. Applying an assessment factor of 1, a default chronic freshwater sediment PNEC of 87 mg Cu/kg dry weight is assigned to assess local risks.

CHRONIC TERRESTRIAL TOXICITY- test results and PNEC derivation:
Toxicity of copper ions from soluble copper compounds was assessed using 252 NOEC/EC10 values from 28 different species representing different trophic levels (decomposers, primary producers, primary consumers). NOEC values were adjusted to account for differences between lab-spiked soils and field-contaminated soils by the addition of a leaching ageing factor of 2. The adjusted values were then normalized to a range of EU soils using regression bioavailability models and used to derive SSDs and a lowest HC5 value of 65.5 mg Cu/kg dry weight. Applying an assessment factor of 1, a default chronic soil PNEC of 65.5 mg Cu/kg dry weight is assigned.

TOXICITY TO SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (STP) MICRO-ORGANISMS
The toxicity of copper ions from soluble copper compounds was assessed using NOEC and EC50 values from high quality studies with STP bacteria and protozoa. The statistically-derived NOEC was 0.23 mg Cu/L in the STP. Applying an assessment factor of 1, a PNEC of 0.23 mg Cu/L is assigned for Sewage Treatment Plant.

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
Not available

12.4. Mobility in soil
Not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not available

12.6. Other adverse effects
Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods:	Delivery to an approved waste disposal company. Sewage disposal recommendations : Avoid release to the environment.
Ecology - waste materials:	Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

14.1 UN number:	UN3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name:	Environmentally hazardous preparation, liquid, N.O.S. (contains: Manganese sulphate E.C. 232-089-9, Zinc sulphate E.C. 231-793-3, Copper sulphate E.C 231-847-6)
14.3 Transport hazard	9
14.4 Packing group:	III
14.5 Environmental hazards:	Product is classified as toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
14.6 Special precautions for user:	No information available.
14.7 Transport in bulk according to	Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code: Applicable for Maritime bulk transport only. Check with carrier.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is classified and labelled in accordance with regulation 1999/45/EC, 1272/2008, the statutory instrument No.716 2009 Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) regulations and the EC Fertiliser Regulations 2003, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment
The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained herein relates only to the designated formulation and may not be valid if product is used in combination with other substances. The information is to the best of our knowledge, belief and understanding, true, accurate and reliable at the date of issue. However, the information may neither be exhaustive or complete, and no warranty, guarantee or liability concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information is expressed or implied. It is the user's risk and sole responsibility to verify and satisfy their own criteria and duty of care concerning the validity of the information in relation to their application of the product.

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