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SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier (Trade Name): MICRONOX®R02.

Product name: Diiron trioxide, Ferric Oxide, Hematite, α -Fe₂O₃.

CAS No.: 1317-60-8/1309-37-1. **EINECS No.:** 215-275-4/215-168-2.

REACH Registration No.: 01-2119457614-35-0064.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture: Inorganic Pigments.

Uses advised against: Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment has been conducted before the start of that use, showing that the risks associated with their use are controlled.

1.3 Supplier's details:

Name: Productos Minerales para la Industria, S.A. (PROMINDSA).

Address: Centro de Negocios Somport, Pta. 3, Of. 124-127, Ciudad del Transporte, 50.820-Zaragoza, Spain.

Phone number: +34 976151074 **Fax number:** +34 976587133 **E-mail:** promindsa@promindsa.com

1.4 Emergency phone number: +34 647746966 (24 h.)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material may contain respirable quartz as impurity; therefore it has been classified as STOT RE 2 according to Regulation EC No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and as harmful according to directive 67/548/EEC (DSD). The concentration of Respirable Crystalline Silice (RCS) of this product is < 1%. The determination of the RCS exposure level under working conditions should be carried out at workplaces.

2.1 Classification of the substance:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

STOT RE 2. Specific target systematic toxicity-repeated exposure. Category 2.

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC (DSD)

Harmful. R48/20-Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure

2.2 Label elements:

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word:

Warning

Hazard statement:

H373- May cause damage to lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

Precautionary statements:

+ **General precautionary statements:**

- If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand (P101).


+ **Prevention:**

- Do not breathe dust (P260).

+ **Response:**

- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell (P314).

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification: Handling and/or processing of this material may generate dust, which may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

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SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Chemical identity: α -Fe₂O₃, Diiron trioxide, Ferric oxide, Hematite.

Constituents	Chemical formula	CAS No.	EINECS No.	Weight %
Diiron trioxide/ Hematite	α -Fe ₂ O ₃	1317-60-8/ 1309-37-1	215-275-4/ 215-168-2	79 (±3)
Dolomite	Ca(Mg,Fe)(CO ₃) ₂	16389-88-1	240-44-2	≤11
Mica-group minerals	(K, H ₃ O,Na)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ [(Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀](OH) ₂	12001-26-2	310-127-6*	≤10
Quartz (RCS <1%)	α -SiO ₂	14808-60-7	238-878-4	≤2
Accessory minerals		999999-9-4*	310-127-6*	≤1

* Generic CAS No or EINECS No to refer to any naturally occurring substance.

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of the necessary first-aid measures:

In case of inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact: This product does not cause skin irritation by itself, but this might happen by abrasion of the contaminated skin. So, wash with plenty of soap and water after handling and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.

In case of eye contact: This product does not cause eye irritation by itself, but this might happen by abrasion after eye contamination. If the last occurs, flush eyes with plenty of water immediately, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for several minutes. If eye irritation occurs, get medical attention.

In case of ingestion: Ingestion of high dosages of this product is unlikely. If this would occur, do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give large quantities of water to drink. Get medical attention immediately.


4.2 Most important symptoms / effects:

Acute symptoms: The product may cause irritation to the respiratory tract through inhalation (sneezing, runny nose, cough, sore throat and vomiting). High oral dosages may produce gastrointestinal disturbances (salivation, nausea, vomiting diarrhoea and abdominal pain).

Delayed symptoms: Long-term exposure through inhalation may cause *pneumoconiosis* (with shortness of breath, chronic cough, dyspnoea and weakness) due to these products contain mica-group minerals, and/or *silicosis* (cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function) due to the presence of quartz (crystalline silica). Furthermore, long-term overexposure (6 to 10 years) to diiron trioxide dust through inhalation may mottle the lungs, a condition called *siderosis* that is generally considered as benign, although it causes x-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis. In addition, prolonged exposure by direct contact with eyes may stain them leaving "rust rings".

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Victims that have inhaled or ingested high dosages of this product must get immediate medical attention. Because of the delayed diseases that this product might cause, persons exposed or concerned must be check-up periodically.

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SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media:

In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Avoid the use of high pressure water, which could generate dust.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

These products are not flammable or explosive.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precaution for fire-fighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Hazard of slipping on spilt product.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Small spill: Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Do not breathe dust, avoid handling that can generate it and do not permit dust to collect on workplace. Use sufficient local exhaust ventilation or dust extraction to reduce the levels of respirable crystalline silica, mica and ferric oxide below their occupational/permissible exposure limits (OEL/PEL) (see section 8). Avoid contact with eyes and skin to prevent mechanical irritation. Protective clothing, dust-proof goggles and leather/rubber gloves are recommended. Wash or vacuum clothing that has become dusty and observe good personal hygiene.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store at moderate temperatures in a dry and well ventilated area away from strong oxidizers and acids. Ensure containers are adequately labelled and protected against physical damage.

7.3 Specific end uses. Recommendations: Not available.



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SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

The Occupational Exposure Limits of the constituent substances are the following:

Iron Oxide (fume or respirable dust) (CAS 1309-37-1)				
Country	Limit value-Eight hours		Limit value-Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		5		
Austria		5 (respirable aerosol)		10 (respirable aerosol)
Belgium	2	5		
Canada		5		
China		Not available		
Denmark		3.5		7
Finland		5		
Hungary		6 (respirable aerosol)		
Ireland		5		10
New Zealand		5		
Poland		5		10
Singapore		5		
South Korea		5		
Spain		5		
Sweden		3.5		
Switzerland		3 (respirable aerosol)		
USA-NIOSH		5 (as Fe, total particulate)		
USA-OSHA		10		
United Kingdom		5		10

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)				
Country	Limit value-Eight hours		Limit value-Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		0.1		
Austria		0.15 (respirable aerosol)		
Belgium		0.1		
Canada		0.1		
China		1.0 (respirable fraction)		
Denmark		0.3 (inhalable aerosol) 0.1 (respirable aerosol) 0.05 (respirable fraction)		0.6 (respirable aerosol) 0.2 (respirable aerosol)
Finland		0.05		
Hungary		0.15 (respirable aerosol)		
Ireland		0.1		
New Zealand		0.2		
Poland		Not available		
Singapore		0.1 (respirable aerosol)		
South Korea		0.05		
Spain		0.1 (respirable fraction)		
Sweden		0.1 (respirable aerosol)		
Switzerland		0.15 (respirable aerosol)		
USA-NIOSH		0.05		
USA-OSHA		30/(% silica+2) total dust 10/(% silica+2) respirable dust		
United Kingdom		0.3		



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Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)

Country	Limit value-Eight hours		Limit value-Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		2.5		
Austria		10 (inhalable aerosol)		
Belgium		3		
Canada		3		
China		2.0 (respirable fraction)		
Denmark		0.3 fibres per cm ³		0.3 fibres per cm ³
Finland		Not available		
Hungary		Not available		
Ireland		10 (Inhalable fraction) 0.8 (respirable fraction)		
New Zealand		3.0		
Poland		Not available		
Singapore		3.0 (respirable aerosol)		
South Korea		3		
Spain		3		
Sweden		Not available		
Switzerland		3 (respirable aerosol)		
USA-NIOSH		3 (respirable aerosol)		
USA-OSHA	20 mppcf			
United Kingdom		10 (Inhalable aerosol) 0.8 (respirable aerosol)		

8.2 Exposure controls:

Appropriate engineering controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Individual protection measures:


Eye protection: Dust-proof goggles are recommended if handling this product.

Skin protection: If prolonged or repeated skin contact is likely, bodysuit, boots and leather/rubber gloves are recommended to avoid mechanical irritation by friction.

Respiratory protection: If air concentrations of hazardous substances are unknown or higher than their occupational exposure limits, wear an approved air purifying dust respirator. Follow the regulations found in European Standard EN 149 or OSHA 29CFR 1910.134 to select the respirator. Taking into account that quartz has the lowest OEL in this product, use the table below to choose the adequate respirator.

Airborne concentration of silica	Type of respirator	APF needed
Up to 0.5 mg/m ³	-Any half or full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with a HEPF.....	10
Up to 1.25 mg/m ³	-Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a HPEF.....	25
	-Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode.....	25
Up to 2.50 mg/m ³	-Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with a HEPF.....	50
	-Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a HEPF.....	50
Up to 25 mg/m ³	-Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.....	1,000

HEPF: high efficiency particulate filter. **APF (Assigned Protection Factor):** minimum anticipated level of protection provided by each type of respirator. For example, an APF=25 means that the respirator should reduce the airborne concentration by a factor of 25, consequently if the airborne concentration is 150 µg/m³, a respirator with an APF = 25 will reduce its concentration to 6 µg/m³.

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Environmental exposure controls:

Technical measures: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General information:

Appearance: Reddish powder.

Odour: Odourless.

Odour threshold: Not applicable.

pH: 6.0 to 10.0

Melting point / freezing point: These products are solid at normal conditions. The melting or decomposition point of their main constituents (≥ 99 wt. %) are the following ones:

	Chemical formula	Melting or decomposition point
Hematite	α -Fe ₂ O ₃	≈ 1565 °C (2849 °F) melting
Dolomite	Ca(Mg,Fe)(CO ₃) ₂	≈ 860 °C (1580 °F) decomposition
mica-group minerals	KAl ₂ [(Si ₃ AlO ₁₀](OH) ₂	900–1100 °C (1652–2012 °F) decomposition
Quartz	α -SiO ₂	≈ 1710 °C (3110 °F) melting

Initial boiling point and boiling range: > 2000 °C (>3632 °F).

Flash point: Non-flammable.

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): Non-flammable.

Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits: Not applicable.

Explosion limits: Not applicable.

Vapour pressure: 0.0 mm Hg at 20 °C (68 °F).

Vapour density: Not applicable.

Relative density: 4.5-4.7 with respect to water at 3.98 °C (39.2 °F).

Bulk density: 0.8-1.0 (± 0.1) g/cm³

Solubility: Negligible (less than 0.15 wt. %) in water at 20° C (68 °F).

Partition coefficient: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature: Dolomite decomposes between 800 and 900°C giving out carbon dioxide (CO₂). Mica decomposes between 900 and 1100°C. The α -Fe₂O₃ decomposes at 1565 °C giving out toxic iron oxide fumes.

Viscosity: Not applicable.

Explosive properties: Not applicable

Oxidising properties: Not applicable.

9.2 Other information: No additional information.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: These products are not self-reactive.


10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid stirring or shaking up this product in order not to generate dust.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Calcium hypochlorite, carbon monoxide, hydrogen peroxide, hydrazine, fluorine, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, oxygen difluoride and strong acids (hydrofluoric, performic...).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: None under ordinary conditions.

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SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

The mixture has not been tested for its health effects as a whole.

Specific information on toxicological effects of the individual components:

Component	Acute toxicity		Species
	LD50 oral	LD50 skin	
Hematite [α -Fe ₂ O ₃] CAS: 1317-60-8/1309-37-1	>5000 mg/kg	Not relevant	Rat
	>210 mg/m ³		Rat
Dolomite [Ca(Mg,Fe)(CO ₃) ₂] CAS: 16389-88-1	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	
	Not relevant		
Mica-group minerals [(K,H ₃ O,Na)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀](OH) ₂] CAS: 12001-26-2	15000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	Rat
	>2000 mg/kg	Not relevant	Rat
	Not relevant		
Quartz [α -SiO ₂] CAS: 14808-60-7	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	
	>2000 mg/kg		
	Not relevant		

Skin irritation/corrosion:

No relevant data

Serious eye damage/irritation

No relevant data

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

No conclusive data

Potential chronic health effects:

Prolonged and/or repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause damage to lung.

Carcinogenicity:

Quartz (α -SiO₂) is considered as human carcinogen (IARC: category 1).

Mutagenicity:

No relevant data

Reproductive toxicity:

No relevant data


Information on the likely routes of exposure:

These products are solid with a powder form. So, the likely routes of exposure are inhalation, eye and skin contact. Ingestion of high dosages of this product is unlikely but not impossible.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Immediate symptoms

Immediate symptoms are related to the physical form (powder) of these products because some of their particles may cause mechanical irritation to airways, digestive tract, eyes and skin, as would happen with any other non-toxic dust. So, symptoms such a sneezing, runny nose and coughing may suggest a short exposure to high

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dosages through inhalation, while gastrointestinal disturbances such as salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea may suggest that a very high dosage has been swallowed. In addition, mechanical irritation of contaminated eyes or skin may appear by friction, as for example, by rubbing.

Chronic symptoms

It is unlikely that a short overexposure to this product may cause any delayed or chronic adverse effects. However, symptoms such as chronic cough, dyspnoea, shortness of breath, wheezing, reduced pulmonary function and weakness may indicate that a lung disease could be developing. In fact, these products contain mica and quartz, which may cause pulmonary diseases (fibrosis, pneumoconiosis and silicosis) after a long overexposure by inhalation. In addition, prolonged overexposure (6 to 10 years) to hematite dust may cause siderosis, that is referred as a benign condition generally but causes x-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis. Besides, long-term exposure by direct contact with eyes may stain them leaving unaesthetic "rust rings".

Interactive effects:

Not available

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

Ingredient	Test	Result	Species	Exp.
Hematite [α -Fe ₂ O ₃] CAS: 1317-60-8/1309-37-1	ISO 8192	Acute EC50 >10000 mg/l	Activated Sludge	3 h
	OECD 202	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia magna	48 h
		Acute LC0 >50000 mg/l	Fish-Danio rerio	96 h
Dolomite [Ca(Mg,Fe)(CO ₃) ₂] CAS: 16389-88-1	Not available*			
Mica-group minerals [(K,H ₃ O,Na)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀](OH) ₂] CAS: 12001-26-2	Not available*			
Quartz [α -SiO ₂] CAS: 14808-60-7	Not available*			

* All the constituents of these products occur naturally. In fact, they are common minerals of the earth's crust and soils. So, it is unlikely that they cause any adverse effect to plants or animals.

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. This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

The accidental spill of this product can cause visual impact due to the intense red color.

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SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Product

Methods of disposal:

Examine possibilities for re-utilisation. Product residues and uncleaned empty containers should be packaged, sealed, labelled, and disposed of or recycled according to relevant national and local regulations. Where large quantities are concerned, consult the supplier. When uncleaned empty containers are passed on, the recipient must be warned of any possible hazard that may be caused by residues. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate code according to the European Waste List (EWL) should be used. It is among the tasks of the polluter to assign the waste to waste codes specific to industrial sectors and processes according to the European Waste List (EWL).

Hazardous waste

Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 91/689/EEC.

Packaging

Methods of disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible

Special precautions

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	-	-	-	-
14.2 UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)/marks	-	-	-	-
14.4 Packaging group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No	No	No	No
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated

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

Not available.

Hazard notes:

Not dangerous cargo. Keep separated from foodstuffs.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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


INTERNATIONAL

Montreal Protocol: These products do not contain substances that produce the depletion of the Ozone Layer.

Kyoto Protocol: These products do not contain *Greenhouse Gases*.

Rotterdam Convention: These products are not subjected to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Stockholm Convention: These products do not contain *Persistent Organic Pollutants*.

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IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer): Quartz (crystalline silica) is classified by IARC as a human carcinogen belonging to Group 1.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

None of the constituents of these products appear on the lists of the hazardous substances that are forbidden, restricted or submitted to special requirements by the following European regulations in force:

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances.
- Directive 98/8/EC and its amendments on placing of biocidal products on the market and
- Council Regulations (EC) No 304/2003 and 689/2008 related to Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals.
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH).
- Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 465/2008 about certain substances that are listed in EINECS and may be persistent, bio-accumulating and toxic.

AUSTRALIA

NOHSC (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission): Quartz and Mica-group minerals are listed as health hazards according to NOHSC.

CANADA

WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) Classification: Quartz is classified by WHMIS as very toxic material (Class D2A). The other constituents of the product are not classified by WHMIS.

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): "Respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns" is included on Priority Substances List (PSL) and Toxic Substances List (TSL) of CEPA Environmental Registry.

UNITED STATES

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act): The components of these products are not classified as hazardous substances under regulations of CERCLA, 40 CFR §302.

EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act) and Clean Air Act, Section 112(r): None of the components of these products are subjected to the EPCRA and Clean Air Act.

FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration): These products do not comply with the specifications established by the U.S. F.D.A on colorants for food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices.

NTP (National Toxicology Program): Respirable crystalline silica, primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is classified as known to be a human carcinogen.

RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act): None of the components of these products is classified as a hazardous waste under the RCRA, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

SARA Title III: None of the components of these products are Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) under Section 302 neither toxic chemicals subject to the requirements of Section 313.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (quartz) (airborne particles of respirable size) is classified as a substance known to the State of California to be a carcinogen.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment:

Not applicable.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation: 2015/June/01 **Edition No:** 6

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The 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 unless specified in the text. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for its own particular use.