

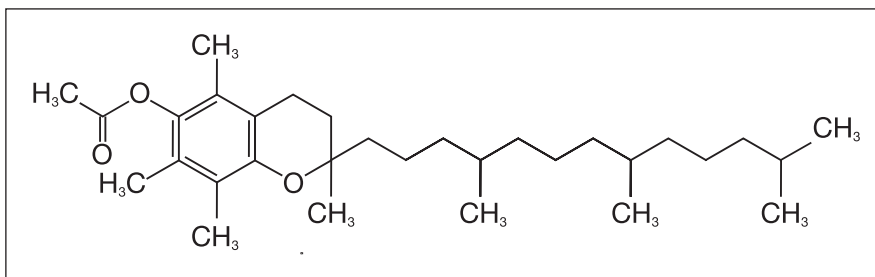
Vitamin E Acetate

® = Registered trademark
of BASF Aktiengesellschaft

Active ingredient for the cosmetics industry.

cosmetic
SOLUTIONS

- Hair Care
- Skin Care
- Oral Care

Structural formula**INCI name**

Tocopheryl Acetate

Synonyms

DL-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate, all-rac-alpha-tocopherol acetate, racemic 5,7,8-trimethyltocol acetate

Molecular formula $C_{31}H_{52}O_3$ **Molar mass**

472.8 g/mol

CAS-No.

7695-91-2

EINECS-No.

231-710-0

Description

Light yellow, viscous oil with practically no odor.

Solubility

Miscible with hydrocarbons, alcohols, fats and oils; insoluble in water

Specifications

Parameter	Requirement
Assay	96.5-102%
Identity	Passes test
Lead	max. 2 mg/kg
Appearance	conforms
Optical rotation	-0.01° to +0.01°
Acidity	conforms
Related substances (Ph.Eur. impurity A)	≤ 0.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur. impurity B)	≤ 1.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur. impurity C)	≤ 1.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur. impurity D)	≤ 0.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur., any other impurity max. 0.25 Area-%)	conforms
Related substances (Ph.Eur., total impurities)	≤ 2.5 Area-%

Monographs

The product complies with the current Ph.Eur., USP, FCC and Jap. Ph. monographs and with the German regulations for food additives.

Application

Vitamin E Acetate is an active ingredient for use in cosmetic products for the skin and the hair. As an in-vivo antioxidant, it protects the cells against free radicals and prevents the peroxidation of body fats. It is also an effective moisturizing agent and improves the elasticity and smoothness of the skin. It is particularly suitable for use in sun-protection products and products for daily personal care.

Stability and storage

Vitamin E Acetate is stable towards heat and oxygen, in contrast to Vitamin E alcohol (Tocopherol).

It is not resistant towards alkalis, as it undergoes saponification, or to strong oxidizing agents.

When it is stored in the unopened original container at room temperature the product is stable for at least 36 months.

Synergy with Vitamin C:**Results of in-vitro study**Introduction

This study is able to show the synergistic action of Vitamin E and Vitamin C working together as anti-oxidants in the human skin.

Living human keratinocytes (HaCaT cells) were chosen as an in-vitro model. Due to the reduced stability of Tocopherol (Vitamin E) and Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) in cosmetic formulations pro-drugs are used, typically Vitamin E Acetate and Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate, respectively. They were therefore used in this in-vitro cell test.

The HaCaT-cell system contains the esterases and phosphatases needed to convert the pro-drugs into the active form.

Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate is water soluble and can be used as such in this aqueous cell system. Vitamin E Acetate is insoluble in water and has to be brought into solution with a vehicle. To keep the conditions as simple as possible, ethanol was used as vehicle. Vitamin E Acetate was dissolved in 0.1% ethanol. A control experiment ensured that the vehicle (0.1% ethanol solution in water) has no disturbing effect.

Due to different kinetics of the cleavage of the prodrug into the active form, the optimum reaction time had to be determined empirically in preliminary experiments. It could be shown that a reaction time of 48 hrs. for Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate and 7 days for Vitamin E Acetate are the ideal conditions. (The compounds are stable in water during this time.) If a combination was tested, Vitamin E Acetate supplementation started 5 days before adding Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate.

Results

Human keratinocytes (HaCaT-cells) were supplemented with Vitamin E Acetate (VEA) diss. in 0.1% ethanol for seven days and/or Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate (SAP) for 48 hrs.

The following concentrations were tested alone and in combination with the other active ingredient.

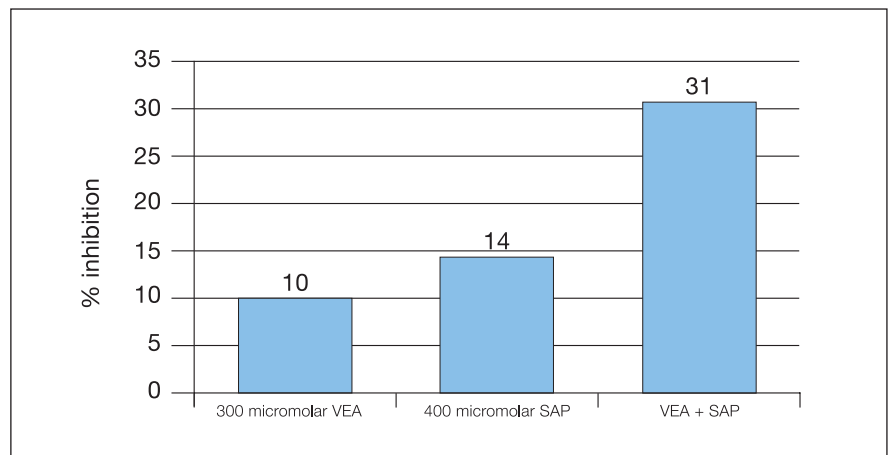
VEA: 3, 10, 30, 100, 300 micromolar

SAP: 50, 100, 200, 400 micromolar

The anti-oxidant effect was determined in measuring the ability to inhibit hydrogen-peroxide induced oxidation.

The cells were incubated with the fluorescence label DCFH. The oxidative stress was induced with 200 micromolar hydrogen peroxide. (These are very harsh conditions.)

The capability of VEA and SAP to inhibit oxidation was measured in determining the resulting fluorescence.



Result: 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ SAP and 300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ VEA

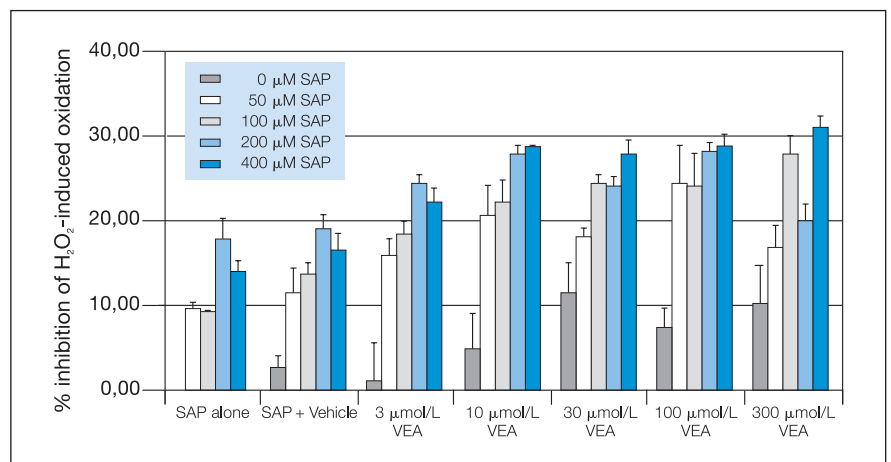
The chart above shows an example with both SAP and VEA at high concentrations.

With VEA alone in a concentration of 300 micromolar the inhibition of oxidation is 10%. With SAP alone in a concentration of 400 micromolar the inhibition of oxidation is 14%.

If VEA and SAP are used together in the above mentioned concentration, the inhibition of oxidation is over 30%. This is a synergistic effect, because the theoretical addition of the two ingredients results only 24%.

The effect is much higher than with the single compounds alone and even higher than the theoretical addition.

The following chart shows all the results together.



Overview of results

First column is SAP alone at different concentrations. The effect is dose dependant, because it increases with the concentration. However, a saturation occurs. From a certain concentration level on, an increase in concentration does not lead to a higher effect. The fact, that 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ gives the highest effect with 18% while the concentration of 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ is a bit lower should not be overrated. This will be due to margin of error.

The second column is the control experiment. The cells are in an aqueous environment. SAP is soluble in water, so not a problem. Vitamin E Acetate (VEA) is oil-soluble, so it has to be brought into solution with a vehicle. This vehicle is 0.1% Ethanol, so a simple dispersion. The results shown in this column are the same as in the first column without the vehicle (within margin of error). Therefore the vehicle does not have an effect. The results for VEA in this test-system are trustworthy.

Typical formulations

After shave balm

No. 07/00040

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	0.25	Pemulen TR-1	(6)	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer
	1.50	Vitamine E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	0.20	Bisabolol rac.	(1)	Bisabolol
	10.00	Miglyol 812	(11)	Carpylc/Capric Triglyceride
	0.20	Perfume "Round" 250 090"	(70)	Perfume
	1.00	Cremophor® CO 40	(1)	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
B	1.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	15.00	Ethanol 96%		Alcohol
	5.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	0.05.	Tylose H 4000	(28)	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
	65.72	Water dem.		Aqua
C	0.08	Sodium Hydroxide	(20)	Sodium Hydroxide

Production:

Weigh out the components of phase A and mix them. Stir phase B into phase A whilst homogenizing and continue homogenizing for a while.
Neutralize with phase C and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: 6000 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 7.0

After shave lotion

No. 07/00043

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	0.40	Carbopol 1342	(6)	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer
	10.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	5.00	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	0.10	Perfume		
B	15.00	Ethanol		Alcohol
	1.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	3.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	0.30	Bisabolol rac.	(1)	Bisabolol
	0.20.	Triethanolamine Care	(1)	Triethanolamine
	65.00	Water dem.		Aqua

Production:

Weigh out the components of phase A and mix them. Fold in phase B and homogenize.

Properties:

Viscosity: 10000 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 6.1

Shampoo with vitamins**No. 08/00596**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	10.00	Rewopol SB FA 30	(44)	Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate
	10.00	Tego Betain L 7	(44)	Cocamidopropyl Betaine
	40.00	Texapon NSO	(27)	Sodium Laureth Sulfate
	0.50	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	0.20	Phytantriol		Phytantriol
	q.s.	Perfume		
	2.00	Cremophor® CO 40	(1)	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
B	30.30	Water dem.		Aqua
	0.50	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate	(1)	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate
	3.00	Sodium Chloride	(20)	Sodium Chloride
	1.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	2.50	Luviquat® FC 550	(1)	Polyquaternium-16

Production:

Weigh out the components of phase A and mix them. Add the components of phase B one after another and mix until a homogeneous solution is obtained Set pH value with citric acid as desired.

Properties:

Viscosity: 2900 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 6.1

After Sun Lotion**No. 50/00062**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	0.40	Carbopol 1342	(6)	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer
	15.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	0.20	Bisabolol rac.	(1)	Bisabolol
	q.s.	Perfume		
	1.00	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
B	1.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	15.00	Ethanol 96%		Alcohol
	3.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	64.20	Water, dem.		Aqua dem.
C	0.20	Triethanolamine Care	(1)	Triethanolamine

Production:

Mix the components of phase A. Dissolve phase B and stir into phase A whilst homogenizing. Neutralise with phase C and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: approx. 7500 mPa·s Haake
Viscotester VT-02
pH value: approx. 6

Multivitamin emulsion**No. 51/00011**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	6.00	Cremophor® WO 7	(1)	PEG-7 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
	8.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	5.00	Isopropylmyristate	(27)	Isopropyl Myristate
	15.00	Paraffin Oil		Mineral Oil
	2.00	Elfacos ST 9	(2)	PEG-45/Dodecyl Glycol Copolymer
	0.50	Magnesium Stearate	(10)	Magnesium Stearate
	0.50	Aluminum Stearate	(10)	Aluminum Stearate
B	3.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	0.70	Magnesium Sulfate-7-hydrate	(20)	Magnesium Sulfate
	2.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	q.s.	Preservative		
	51.30	Water dem.		Aqua
C	1.00	D,L-Alpha-Tocopherol	(1)	Tocopherol
	5.00	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A and homogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phase C and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: 4000 mPa·s Haake Viscotester VT-02

Vitamin lotion**No. 62/00067**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	4.00	Cetiol MM	(27)	Myristyl Myristate
	3.00	Miglyol 812	(11)	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride
	3.00	Fitoderm	(27)	Squalane
	3.00	Tegin	(44)	Glyceryl Stearate SE
	1.00	Softisan 100	(11)	Hydrogenated Coco-Glycerides
	2.00	Macadamia Nut Oil		Macadamia (Ternifolia) Nut Oil
	0.50	Abil 350	(44)	Dimethicone
	2.00	Cutina Gms	(27)	Stearic Acid
	0.50	Phytantriol		Phytantriol
B	3.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	0.20	Pemulen TR-1	(6)	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer
	q.s.	Preservative		
	76.72	Water dem.		Aqua
C	0.08	Sodium Hydroxide	(20)	Sodium Hydroxide
D	1.00	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A whilst homogenize and continue homogenizing for a while. Stir in phase C and rehomogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phase D and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: 6000 mPa·s Haake Viscotester VT-02
pH value: 7.0

Body care lotion with vitamins**No. 62/00070**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	2.00	Cremophor® A 6	(1)	Ceteareth-6, Stearyl Alcohol
	2.00	Cremophor® A 25	(1)	Ceteareth-25
	3.00	Cutina GMS	(27)	Glyceryl Stearate
	3.00	Lanette 16	(27)	Cetearyl Alcohol
	1.00	Phytantriol		Phytantriol
	10.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	10.00	Paraffin Oil		Mineral Oil
	0.50	Abil 350	(44)	Dimethicone
B	4.00	1,2-Propylene Glycol Care	(1)	Propylene Glycol
	q.s.	Preservative		
	61.40	Water dem.		Aqua
C	3.00	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	0.10	D,L-Alpha-Tocopherol	(1)	Tocopherol
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A and homogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phase C and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: 4500 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 6.0

Vitamin rich body lotion**No. 62/00091**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	2.00	Cremophor® A 25	(1)	Ceteareth-25
	2.00	Cremophor® A 6	(1)	Ceteareth-6, Stearyl Alcohol
	0.10	Phytantriol		Phytantriol
	8.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	6.00	Grape Seed Oil		Grape (Vitis Vinifera) Seed Oil
	3.00	Imwitor 960 K	(11)	Glyceryl Stearate SE
	2.00	Lanette O	(27)	Cetearyl Alcohol
	0.50	Abil 350	(44)	Dimethicone
	0.15	Oxynex 2004	(20)	BHT, Ascorbyl Palmitate, Citric Acid, Glyceryl Stearate, Propylene Glycol
B	3.00	1,2-Propylene Glycol Care	(1)	Propylene Glycol
	1.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	0.20	Edeta® BD	(1)	Disodium EDTA
	2.00	Glycerin 87%	(20)	Glycerin
	q.s.	Preservative		
	63.35	Water dem.		Aqua
	0.30	Carbopol 940	(6)	Carbomer
C	0.30	Triethanolamine Care	(1)	Triethanolamine
D	0.20	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate	(1)	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate
	5.00	Water dem.		Aqua
	0.50	Thermoplex	(23)	Soluble Collagen, Glycerin
E	0.40	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A whilst homogenize and continue homogenizing for a while. Stir in phase C and rehomogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phases D and E and homogenize again.

Properties:

Viscosity: 11000 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 6.5

Hand cream with ACE**No. 62/00095**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	6.00	Cremophor® WO 7	(1)	PEG-7 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
	10.00	Paraffin Oil		Mineral Oil
	3.00	Vaseline		Petrolatum
	5.00	Miglyol 812	(11)	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride
	2.00	Elfacos ST-9	(2)	PEG-45/Dodecyl Glycol Copolymer
	5.00	Jjoba Oil		Jjoba (Buxus Chinensis) Oil
B	3.00	1,2-Propylene Glycol Care	(1)	Propylene Glycol
	0.10	Edeta® BD	(1)	Disodium EDTA
	q.s.	Preservative		
	62.40	Water dem.		Aqua
C	2.00	Retinol 10 S	(1)	Glycine Soja (Soybean) Oil, Retinol
	0.20	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate	(1)	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate
	0.20	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	0.10	BHT	(20)	BHT
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 85°C. Stir phase B into phase A and homogenize.
Cool to about 40°C, add phase C and homogenize again.

Recommendation:

Do the production of the emulsion and the filling into appropriate containers in the absence of oxygen.

Properties:

Viscosity: 20 000 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+

Day care cream with ACE**No. 62/00096**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	2.00	Cremophor® A 6	(1)	Ceteareth-6, Stearyl Alcohol
	2.00	Cremophor® A 25	(1)	Ceteareth-25
	4.00	Lanette O	(27)	Cetearyl Alcohol
	10.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	3.00	Cutina GMS	(27)	Glyceryl Stearate
	5.00	Vaseline		Petrolatum
B	5.00	1,2-Propylene Glycol Care	(1)	Propylene Glycol
	0.10	Edeta® BD	(1)	Disodium EDTA
	q.s.	Preservative		
	68.10	Water dem.		Aqua
C	0.50	Retinol 10 S	(1)	Glycine Soja (Soybean) Oil, Retinol
	0.20	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate	(1)	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate
	0.10	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A and homogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phase C and homogenize again.

Recommendation:

Do the production of the emulsion and the filling into appropriate containers in the absence of oxygen.

Properties:

Viscosity: 15400 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 7.4

Night care cream with ACE**No. 62/00098**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	2.00	Cremporphor® A 6	(1)	Ceteareth-6, Stearyl Alcohol
	2.00	Cremporphor® A 25	(1)	Ceteareth-25
	4.00	Lanette O	(27)	Cetearyl Alcohol
	10.00	Luvitol® EHO	(1)	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate
	3.00	Cutina GMS	(27)	Glyceryl Stearate
	5.00	Vaseline		Petrolatum
B	5.00	1,2-Propylene Glycol Care	(1)	Propylene Glycol
	0.10	Edeta® BD	(1)	Disodium EDTA
	q.s.	Preservative		
	67.40	Water dem.		Aqua
C	0.50	Retinol 10 S	(1)	Glycine, Soja (Soybean) Oil, Retinol
	0.50	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate	(1)	Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate
	0.50	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		

Production:

Heat phases A and B separately to about 80°C. Stir phase B into phase A and homogenize. Cool to about 40°C, add phase C and homogenize again.

Recommendation:

Do the production of the emulsion and the filling into appropriate containers in the absence of oxygen.

Properties:

Viscosity: 11000 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 7.8

Skin conditioning gel with vitamins**No. 62/00099**

	%	Ingredients	Supplier	INCI name
A	4.00	Cremporphor® CO 410	(1)	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
	15.00	Ethanol		Alcohol
	0.10	Bisabolol rac.	(1)	Bisabolol
	0.50	Vitamin E Acetate	(1)	Tocopheryl Acetate
	q.s.	Perfume		
B	3.00	D-Panthenol USP	(1)	Panthenol
	0.60	Carbopol 940	(6)	Carbomer
	76.40	Water, dem.		Aqua dem.
C	0.80	Triethanolamine Care	(1)	Triethanolamine

Production:

Dissolve phase A clearly. Allow phase B to swell and neutralize it with phase C. Stir phase A into the neutralized phases B + C and homogenize.

Properties:

Viscosity: 57600 mPa·s Brookfield RVD VII+
pH value: 7.7

Suppliers

1. **BASF Aktiengesellschaft**
67056 Ludwigshafen, Germany
Tel. 49 621 60-0
Telefax: 49 621 60-42525
2. **Akzo Nobel Surface Chemicals B.V.**
Stationsplein 4, 3000 AE, Amersfoort
The Netherlands
Tel.: 31 33 4076444
Fax: 31 33 4676159
6. **Noveon Inc.**
9911 Brecksville Road
Cleveland OH 44141-3247
USA
Tel.: 1 216 447-5000
10. **Bärlocher GmbH**
Freisinger Straße 1
85716 Unterschleißheim, Germany
Tel.: 49 89 14373-0
Fax: 49 89 14373-312
11. **Sasol Germany GmbH**
Paul Baumann-Strasse 1
D-45764 Marl
Germany
Phone: 49 2365 49-4863
Fax: 49 2365 49-6935
20. **Merck KGaA,**
Frankfurter Straße 250,
64293 Darmstadt, Germany
Tel. 49 6151 722098
Fax 49 6151 728333
23. **GFN Herstellung von Naturextrakten GmbH,**
Straßburg 16,
D-69483 Wald-Michelbach, Germany
Tel.: 49 6207 7007
Fax: 49 6207 1276
25. **Givaudan S.A.**
5 chemin de la Parfumerie
1214 Vernier-Geneve, Switzerland
Tel.: 41 22 780-9111
Fax: 41 22 780-9595
26. **Haarmann & Reimer GmbH**
Rumohrtalstraße 1,
37603 Holzminden, Germany
Tel.: (05531) 90-0
Fax: (05531) 90-1649

Haarmann & Reimer Corporation
70 Diamond Road,
NJ 07081-0175, Springfield, USA
Tel.: (201) 467-5600
Fax: (201) 912-0499
27. **Cognis Deutschland GmbH**
Care Chemicals
Henkelstr. 67 or Postfach 130164
40551 Düsseldorf, Germany
Tel.: 49 211 9740-0
Fax: 49 211 798-4008

28. **Clariant GmbH - Functional Chemicals Division,**
Personal Care
65926 Frankfurt/Main
Tel. 49 69 305 44291
Fax: 49 69 305 89129
30. **ICI Surfactants**
P.O. Box 90
TS90 8JE, England
Tel.: (1642)454144
Fax: (1642)437374
47. **Witco Corporation**
One American Lane,
CT 06831-2559, Greenwich, USA
Tel.: (203) 552-3373
Fax: (203) 552-2893
62. **C. H. Erbslöh KG**
Düsseldorfer Straße 103,
47809 Krefeld, Germany
Tel.: 49 2151 52500
Fax: 49 2151 525-200
159. **Zschimmer & Schwarz GmbH & Co. Chemische Fabriken**
Max-Schwarz-Str. 3 – 5,
56112 Lahnstein, Germany
Tel.: (02621) 12-0
Fax: (02621) 12407

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January 2006