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WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

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

Product identifier

Trade name: Gasoline

SDS Nr: SDS-0007

Chemical description: Hydrocarbon mixture

CAS No: 86290-81-5

EC No: 231-159-6

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Fuel for propulsion, generation, or heating.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

[Lou Santore \[LSantore@freepoint.com\]](mailto:LSantore@freepoint.com)

Emergency telephone number: Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300
Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887
(collect calls accepted)

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MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

2 Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as hazardous according to 29CFR 1910-1200.

GHS Classification:

- Flammable Liquids - Category 1
- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
- Skin Irritation – Category 2
- Eye Irritation – Category 2B
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
- Reproductive Toxicity – Category 2
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Danger

CLP Hazard Statements :

HEALTH HAZARDS:

- H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H320: Causes eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H350: May cause cancer.

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H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371: May cause damage to organs.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

CLP Precautionary statements

Prevention :

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P261: Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P281: Wear protective clothing.
P301+ 310: IF SWALLOWED Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P303 + 361 + 353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P304 + 340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308 + 313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P314: Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.
P331: DO NOT Induce vomiting.
P332 + 313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.



P391: Collect spillage.
P403: Store in a well ventilated place.
P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

EC Risk Phrases:

R20: Harmful by inhalation.
R35: Irritating to eyes.
R38: Irritating to skin.
R45: May cause cancer.
R51 / 53: Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures

Ingredient	CAS #	% Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	<5	1900 mg/m ³	1000 ppm 15 minutes
Xylene	1330-20-7	<5	435 mg/m ³	434 mg/m ³
Toulene	108-88-3	<5	750 mg/m ³	75 mg/m ³
Benzene	71-43-2	<5	1 ppm 8 hours	1.6 mg/m ³ 8 hours
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<5	435 mg/m ³	20 ppm 8 hours
N-Hexane	110-54-3	<5	1800 mg/m ³	50 ppm 8 hours
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<5	50 mg/m ³	50 ppm 8 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<5	125 mg/m ³	123 mg/m ³

4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

Flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least twenty (20) minutes while holding eyelid(s) open. Immediately obtain medical attention.

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First Aid: Skin

Remove all clothing impregnated with material immediately. Discard contaminated leather articles. Wash contact areas with soap and water. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Consult a physician for major exposures of inhalation or skin contact.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Immediately seek medical advice and bring a copy of this SDS.**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

First Aid: Inhalation

Keep victim calm. Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide. Vapors will be released above flash point and when mixed with air, can burn or explode in confined space if exposed to sources of ignition.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Do not mix or store with strong oxidants. Do not store or pour near sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose empty containers to sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable

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distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer or low lying areas may create fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

Use of SCBA in enclosed or confined spaces, or as otherwise needed.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

LARGE FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

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6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows:
 Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.
 Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
 Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.
 Do not empty into drains or the aquatic environment. Observe local, state, and federal governmental regulations.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).


Environmental Precautions

LAND SPILL:

Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).
 Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Remove leaking containers to a safe area. Contain and remove by mechanical means. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area than scrape off the ground. Guard against contamination of water supplies. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations

WATER SPILL:

Spill may be removed from water with mechanical dredges or lifts. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

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7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use with adequate ventilation.

Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.

For use as a motor fuel only.

It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put fuel into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapors and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container.

Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) in or around any fueling operation or storage area unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations.


Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).

Keep away from ignition sources.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated location. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

Do not store near foodstuffs.

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STORAGE:

Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended.

Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release.

Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.

Drums must be grounded and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Incompatibilities

Strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers. Avoid heat, sparks, flame and static electricity. May be ignited by open flames or other high temperature sources.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Ethyl Alcohol	1900 mg/m ³	1000 ppm 15 minutes
Xylene	435 mg/m ³	434 mg/m ³
Toulene	750 mg/m ³	75 mg/m ³
Benzene	1 ppm 8 hours	1.6 mg/m ³ 8 hours
Ethylbenzene	435 mg/m ³	20 ppm 8 hours

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N-Hexane	1800 mg/m ³	50 ppm 8 hours
Naphthalene	50 mg/m ³	50 ppm 8 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	125 mg/m ³	123 mg/m ³

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Skin and Body

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.


Recommended: full-face shield, chemical goggles, impervious gloves, boots and whole body protection.

Eye Protection

Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash and safety shower capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

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Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use adequate local or general explosion proof ventilation to maintain the concentration of fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Colorless (may be dyed)	Odor:	Strong hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	Neutral
Vapor Pressure:	7 psi to 13.5 psi at 70 °F (21 °C)	Vapor Density:	N/D
Boiling Point:	320 °F (160 °C)	Melting Point:	0 °F (-4 °C)
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	0.75 to 0.90
Evaporation Rate:	>10	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	< -40°F (< -40 °C)
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.5 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	1.4 %	Burning Rate:	Rapid
Auto Ignition: > 489 °F (> 254 °C)			

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10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid


Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible Products

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide and strong acids such as hydrochloric acid. Also incompatible with zinc, magnesium, and cadmium chlorates.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Many sulfides react violently and explosively with powerful oxidizers, at the same time releasing large volumes of highly irritating and toxic SO₂. Highly toxic and flammable hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas may be released when in contact with strong acids. High temperature operations such as oxy-acetylene cutting, electric arc welding or arc-air gouging may generate toxic copper fumes and sulfur dioxide. The fumes will contain copper oxides, which, on inhalation in sufficient quantity can produce metal fume fever. This material contains approximately 0.006% (60 ppm) mercury. Mercury vapor may be released during high temperature processing and re-condense on cooler surfaces. It also contains approximately 0.035% arsenic. Under reducing conditions (i.e. any strong acid or base plus an active metal such as metallic zinc) or in the presence of freshly formed hydrogen, traces of highly toxic ARSINE gas might be evolved.

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11 Toxicological information

Emergency Overview:


WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF INGESTED. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

A: General Product Information

Petroleum-derived fuels and fuel oils are complex and variable mixtures of hydrocarbons. In general, the more viscous the mixture, the less toxic it will be. At high level exposures, humans experience multiple organ failures, some of which may be due to hypoxia and secondary to the failure of other organ systems. In humans kidney failure has been noted only at high, acute levels of exposures, and appears reversible. Liver enzymes may be transiently elevated. At lower level exposures, most acute health effects are reversible. People can be exposed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact. Frequently, people are exposed by combined dermal and inhalation exposure.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Inhalation Acute 30000 mg/m ³ LC50 (rat)
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	Oral Acute 4300 mg/kg (rat)
Toulene (CAS 108-88-3)	Dermal Acute 14.1 ml/kg LC50 (rabbit)
	Inhalation 8000 mg/l, 4 Hours LD50 (rat)
	Oral 2.6 g/kg LD50 (rat)
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Oral Acute 3306 mg/kg LD50 (rat)
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Dermal Acute > 5000 mg/kg LD50 (rabbit)
	Oral 5.46 g/kg LD50 (rat)
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Oral Acute 28710 mg/kg LD50 (rat)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	Acute oral 490 mg/kg LD50 (rat)
	Acute dermal 20001 mg/kg LD50 (rat)
	Acute toxicity vapor 170 ppm 4 hours LC50 (rat)
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Dermal Acute > 3160 mg/kg LD50 (rabbit)
	Inhalation > 2000 mg/l, 48 Hours LC50 (rat)
	Oral 6 g/kg LD50 (rat)

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Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Skin irritation. Mild erythema to full thickness chemical burns have occurred after prolonged exposure to various hydrocarbon fuels and oils.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Eye irritation. Conjunctivitis and burning, watery eyes have been reported in acute exposures to various hydrocarbon fuels and oils.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion


Central nervous system, cardiovascular, and respiratory effects have been reported with acute exposures to various hydrocarbon fuels and oils similar to those reported with inhalation. Nausea, vomiting, cramping and diarrhea may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Mist or vapor causes respiratory tract irritation. Headaches, confusion, disorientation, blurred vision occur with inhalation. Higher exposures may cause hallucinations, CNS excitation, drowsiness, CNS depression. Seizure and coma occur from very high exposures and death may result from respiratory depression. ECG changes, cardiac arrhythmias, tachycardia, shock and cardiovascular collapse can occur. Pneumonia, pulmonary edema and hemorrhages can occur.

Chronic Toxicity:

Repeated exposure of laboratory animals to high concentrations of gasoline vapors has caused kidney damage and cancer in rats and cancer in mice. Gasoline was evaluated for genetic activity in assays using microbial cells, cultured mammalian cells and rat bone marrow cells. The results were all negative so gasoline was considered nonmutagenic under these conditions. Overexposure to this product or its components has been suggested as a cause of liver abnormalities in laboratory animals and humans. Lifetime studies by the American Petroleum Institute have shown that kidney damage and kidney cancer can occur in male rats after prolonged inhalation exposures at elevated concentrations of total gasoline. Kidneys of mice and female rats were unaffected. The U.S. EPA Risk Assessment Forum has concluded that the male

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rat kidney tumor results are not relevant for humans. Total gasoline exposure also produced liver tumors in female mice only. The implication of these data for humans has not been determined.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

Chronic dermatitis with acanthosis, inflammation, parakeratosis and hyperkeratosis have occurred with chronic exposures to various hydrocarbon fuels and oils.

Occupational exposures in petroleum refining are considered Group 2A (probably carcinogenic) by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/fetotoxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Teratogenicity The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Based on best current information, there is no known teratogenicity associated with this product.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: No data available.


12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.

8 ppm (Bluegill) - 96 hours

1.5 ppm (Grass Shrimp) - 96 hours

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Persistence and Degradability:

Based on compositional information available and measured or predicted data on key constituents, gasoline and gasoline naphthas are not expected to meet the criteria for ready degradability but are inherently biodegradable. Ground water may be contaminated. Although gasoline is biodegradable, it may persist for prolonged time periods, particularly where oxygen levels are reduced. The hydrocarbon components of gasoline are slightly soluble in water.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Constituents of gasoline naphthas are considered potentially bioaccumulative.

Mobility in Soil: Spilled gasoline can result in environmental damage when it absorbs and penetrates the soil.

Other adverse effects:

Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Additional ecological information: No additional information available

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21): 1. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001.) 2. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018.)

Cleanup Considerations: This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s).

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

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Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

14 Transport information

DOT Information:



UN Number: UN1203

UN Proper Shipping Name: GASOLINE

Packing Group: II

Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVs/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)

Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Maritime Transport IMDG/GGVSea Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Air Transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR Transport Hazard Class(es): 3

Transport in Bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC

Code: Not Applicable

Special Precautions for User:

CONTAINS GASOLINE DANGER! FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG IRRITATION, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. LOW VISCOSITY MATERIAL - IF SWALLOWED MAY BE ASPIRATED AND CAN CAUSE SERIOUS OR FATAL LUNG DAMAGE.

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15 Regulatory information

US federal regulations:

Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility / operation.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

Chemical Inventory Status:

All components are listed in TSCA.

All components are listed in EC and Canada DSL.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)
The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil. Fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

SARA 313 Form R – Reporting Requirements and Supplier Notification: No products listed. SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

16 Other information

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data.

Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the SDS publication. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification.

The information on this was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied,

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regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.