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Low Sulfur Straight Run Fuel Oil - Algerian Origin

SDS-0035

WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
N/A		COMBUSTIBLE

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

Product identifier

Trade name: Low Sulfur Straight Run Fuel Oil-Algerian Origin

SDS Nr: SDS-0035

Chemical description: Hydrocarbon Product

CAS No: 68476-33-5 EC No: 270-675-6

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Used in the production and formulation of fuel products and fuel for engines.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC

58 Commerce Road Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

Lou Santore [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)

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



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2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquids, Category 4
CARCINOGENICITY, Category 1B
ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION, Category 4
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION, Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY-repeated exp. Cat.2, blood, liver, thymus.
AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE), Category 1
AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC), Category 1

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

Aspiration Toxicity 1; H304 Acute Toxicity 4; H332

Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d

STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400

Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

EUH066

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC:

Carc. Cat. 2; R45 Repr. Cat. 3; R63 Xn; R20; R48/21 N; R50/53

R66

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS Symbol(s)



Signal Word Danger



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CLP Hazard Statements:

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302: Harmful of swallowed.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: May cause skin irritation.

H350: May cause cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Skin Contact

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Information:

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

CLP Precautionary statements Prevention:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P103: Read label before use.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264: Wash face, hands, and exposed skin thoroughly after exposure.

P280: Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to: Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

Response:

P302+P352 Wash exposed skin with soap and water.

P308+P313 Obtain medical advice if exposure occurs.

P333+P313 Obtain medical attention if irritation or rash occurs.

P314 Obtain medical advice if feeling unwell if exposed.

P362 Take off and wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse.



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Storage:

P405: Store locked up.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

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

Label elements According to Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC

Hazard pictogram(s):





Hazard Symbol: Danger

Risk Phrases:

R20: Harmful by inhalation.

R45: May cause cancer

R48/21: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by

prolonged exposure in contact with skin.

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term

adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety Phrases:

S23: Do not breathe vapor/spray.

S24: Avoid contact with skin.

S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S43 In case of fire, use foam/dry powder/CO2. Never use water jets.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S53: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.



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S61: Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets.

S62: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Other Hazards which do not result in classification:

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic and may be fatal if inhaled.

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S), an extremely flammable and toxic gas, and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks, transport vessels and other enclosed containers. H2S has a broad range of effects dependent on the airborne concentration and length of exposure: 0.02 ppm odor threshold, smell of rotten eggs; 10 ppm eye and respiratory tract irritation; 100 ppm coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes; 200 ppm potential for pulmonary oedema after >20-30 minutes; 500 ppm loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest; >1000ppm immediate loss of consciousness, may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required.

Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. H2S causes rapid olfactory fatigue (deadens sense of smell).

There is no evidence that H2S will accumulate in the body tissue after repeated exposure. May dull the sense of smell, so do not rely on odor as an indication of hazard.

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. Persistent per IMO criteria.

Additional Information: This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Other Hazards:

Vapor may create explosive atmosphere. The vapor is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause irritation to eyes and air passage ways.



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3 Composition/information on ingredients

EC Classification No. 1272/2008

Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Hazard symbol(s) and hazard statement(s)
Marine Diesel Oil	CAS No: 68476-33-5 EC No: 265-675-6	100	Aspiration Toxicity 1; H304 Acute Toxicity 4; H332 Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 EUH066
EC Classification	n No. 67/548/EC		
Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Risk Phrases and Safety Phraseso
Marine Diesel Oil o	CAS No: 68476-33-5 EC No: 265-675-6	100	Carc. Cat. 2; R45 Repr. Cat. 3; R63 Xn; R20; R48/21 N; R50/53 R66

4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. *Medical advice must be obtained urgently if product under high pressure has been injected through the skin.*



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First Aid: Ingestion

Obtain immediate medical attention. **Do not induce vomiting.** Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give half a pint (200-300 ml) of water to drink.

First Aid: Inhalation

Obtain immediate medical attention. Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest.

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 if breathing becomes difficult.

Exposure to Hydrogen Sulphide:

Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be immediately removed to fresh air and medical assistance obtained without delay. Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.

It is advisable that all who are engaged in operations in which contact with H_2S may reasonably be anticipated, should be trained in the techniques of emergency resuscitation and in the care of an unconscious patient.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Hazardous Combustion Products

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



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Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Vapor may create explosive atmosphere. The vapor is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces.

Avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. (See Section: 8). Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

Extinguishing Media

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

Vapors at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Vapor can be an explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, fire-fighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. **DO NOT USE WATER JET.** Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self- contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water Jet

6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Eliminate sources of ignition. Vapor may create explosive atmosphere. The vapor is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Carefully scoop up and place into appropriate disposal container. Provide ventilation.



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Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Adsorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Sweep up carefully with non-sparking tools. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash spill area with soapy water.

Contaminated adsorbent must be removed in sealed, plastic lined drums and disposed of via an authorized waste disposal contractor.

Environmental Precautions:

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

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

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Keep product away from high energy ignition sources, heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flames. Harmful in contact with or if absorbed through the skin. Avoid inhalation of vapors or mists. Use in well ventilated area away from all ignition sources. See Section 8 for additional personal protection advice when handling this product.

Storage Procedures

Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers.

Precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:



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- (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
- (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such gasoline or naphtha).
- (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.

For more information on precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep containers tightly closed.

Incompatibilities:

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits:

There is no appropriate occupational exposure limit for this material.

Ensure good ventilation.

Avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, inhalation of vapor, mists or fumes generated during use.

If vapor, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.



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Hydrogen	Exposure Limits				
Sulfide	OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).	ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).	
	CEIL: 20 ppm AMP: 50 ppm 10 minutes.	TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 14 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 21 mg/m³ 15 minutes.	TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes.	CEIL: 10 ppm 10 minutes. CEIL: 15 mg/m³ 10 minutes.	

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to keep dust concentrations of this product below exposure and flammability limits in enclosed work areas, particularly in confined spaces. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to $1.5~{\rm mg/m^3}$) are or may be expected to



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exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by airpurifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

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.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash 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.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.



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9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	May be colored	Odor:	Hydrocarbon odor
Physical	Liquid	pH:	ND
State:			
Vapor	>500 psia @ 68°F (20°C)	Vapor	>1g/cm³ @ 68°F (20 °C)
Pressure:		Density:	
Boiling Point:	662°F (350°C)	Melting	ND
		Point:	
Solubility	Negligible	Specific	0.94 to 0.97
(H2O):		Gravity:	
Evaporation	ND	VOC:	100%
Rate:			
Octanol/H2O	ND	Flash Point:	> 167 °F (> 75 °C)
Coeff.:			
Flash Point	ASTM D-93	Upper	6.0%
Method:		Flammability	
		Limit (UFL):	
Lower	1.0%	Burning	ND
Flammability		Rate:	
Limit (LFL):			
Auto Ignition:		638.6°F (33	7 °C)

10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Incompatible materials and vapor generation.



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Incompatible Products

Strong oxidizers.

11 Toxicological information

Swallowed: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 (oral/rat): >5000 mg/kg (ARCO,

1987b)

Inhalation: C50(inhalation/rat): 4 mg/l/4h (API, 1982)

Skin Contact: LD50 (dermal/rabbit): >2000 mg/kg (API 1982, ARCO 1987a

Sensitization: Aromatic oils contain polycyclic compounds implicated in allergic skin sensitization and photosensitization studies in both animals and humans.

Repeated dose toxicity: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.

Mutagenicity: There is no evidence of mutagenic potential.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Carc. 1B (Category 2).

Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Category 2).

STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep away from strong oxidizers.



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B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity:

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

LC50: (Rainbow trout): <1 mg/l/96h

NOEL: <1 mg/l

WGK: Not established.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Dispose of materials in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14 Transport information

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER ICAO



Placard:



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HAZARD CLASS & PACKING GROUP: 9, PG III DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: NA 1993

DOT SHIPPING LABEL: COMBUSTIBLE (Bulk only)

Sea Transport

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

UN No. 3082

IMO, IMDG Class 9
Classification Code F1
Packing Group III
Marine pollutant Yes

Road/Rail Transport

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

UN No. 3082

IMO, IMDG Class 9

Classification Code F1

Packing Group III

Hazard Identification No. 30

UK Emergency action code 3Z

Pollutant to the aquatic Environment: Yes

Hazard Label(s) 3

Inland waterways

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

UN No. 3082

IMO. IMDG Class 9

Classification Code F1

Packing Group III

Hazard Identification No. 30

UK Emergency action code 3Z

Pollutant to the aquatic Environment: Yes

Hazard Label(s) 3

Air Transport

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

UN No. 3082

IMO. IMDG Class 9

Classification Code F1

Freepoint Commodities, LLC

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Packing Group III
Hazard Identification No. 30
UK Emergency action code 3Z
Pollutant to the aquatic Environment: Yes
Hazard Label(s) 3

This product is not applicable when carried under the scope of Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

15 Regulatory information

Component Analysis

This product and its constituents listed herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or 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.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)

Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.



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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.

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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.

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