

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC Directive 2001/58/EC

1. Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Name: Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol
Safety Data Sheet Number: 815856

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

Intended Use: Fuel for spark ignition piston engines - **NOT** recommended for aviation piston engines

1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture

Manufacturer: ConocoPhillips Ltd, Humber Refinery
 South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire DN40 3DW

MSDS Information: <http://www.conocophillips.com/EN/products/Pages/msds.aspx>
 Email: MSDS@conocophillips.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Health and Safety Number: +44 (0)1469 555348 (24 Hours)

2. Hazards Identification

This material is dangerous according to regulatory guidelines.

Classification: F+; R12, Xi; R38, Xn; R65, R67, Carc. Cat 2; R45, Repr. Cat. 3; R62, Mut. Cat 2; R46, N; R51/53

Physical Hazards: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards: Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause genetic defects.

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	EINECS	Concentration*	Symbols/Risk Phrases**
Gasoline (Benzine)	86290-81-5	289-220-8	100	Carc.Cat.2;R45 Xn;R65
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	4-23	F;R11 Repr.Cat.3;R63 Xn;R48/20-65 Xi;R38 R67
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	<10	F;R11
n-Hexane	110-54-3	203-777-6	<2	F;R11 Repr.Cat.3;R62 Xn;R65-48/20 Xi;R38 R67 N;R51-53
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	<1	F;R11 Carc.Cat.1;R45 Muta.Cat.2;R46 T;R48/23/24/25 Xn;R65 Xi;R36/38

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

** As currently entered in Annex I of the Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EEC)

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Seek emergency medical attention. This material is a potential aspiration hazard. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down and do not give anything by mouth. Because of potential toxicity and the hazard of aspiration, vomiting should be induced only under direction from a physician or poison center. Do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or an alcohol resistant aqueous film forming foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Extremely flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents).

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage: Portable Containers: Static electricity may ignite gasoline vapors when filling portable containers. To avoid static buildup do not use a nozzle lock open device. Use only approved containers for the storage of gasoline. Place the container on the ground before filling. Keep the nozzle in contact with the container during filling. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle or marine craft. Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to appropriate guidance pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet Country or Committee standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits

Component	UK-EH40	US-ACGIH	Other
Gasoline (Benzene)		STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 300 ppm	
Toluene	TWA: 191 mg/m ³ TWA: 50 ppm STEL: 100 ppm STEL: 384 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA: 20 ppm	
Ethanol	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1920 mg/m ³ STEL: 3000 ppm STEL: 5760 mg/m ³	STEL: 1000 ppm; A3	
n-Hexane	TWA: 20 ppm TWA: 72 mg/m ³ STEL: 216 mg/m ³ STEL: 60 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm Skin	

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Benzene	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 3 ppm Skin	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm Skin	
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STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours)

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds EN 166 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, close fitting eye protection and a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapour filters (as specified by the manufacturer) may be used.

A respiratory protection program that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Clear, pale yellow (may be dyed various colors)
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odour:	Gasoline
Odour Threshold:	N/D
pH:	N/A
Melting/Freezing Point:	N/D
Pour Point:	N/D
Boiling Point/Range:	22-210°C
Flash Point:	-40°C (ASTM D56)
Flammability:	Extremely Flammable
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	10-11
Vapour Pressure:	60 kPa @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Relative Density (water=1):	0.75 @ 15°C
Viscosity:	0.5-1.5 mm ² /s @ 20°C
Solubility:	Solubility in water: 0.01g/L
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	N/D
LEL (vol % in air):	1.3
UEL (vol % in air):	7.6
Autoignition Temperature:	450°C
Decomposition Temperature:	N/D

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Exposure Route	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Unlikely to be harmful	Aspiration Hazard - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	14 g/kg
Skin Absorption	Unlikely to be harmful		3.75 g/kg

Irritation	Hazard	Additional Information
Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye Contact	Causes mild eye irritation.	

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure can include slight irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued exposure to high concentrations can result in vomiting, cardiac irregularities and sudden loss of consciousness.

Other Comments: None Known

Sensitization	Hazard	Additional Information
Skin	Not known to be a skin sensitizer	
Respiratory:	Not classified (based on information from similar materials)	

Target Organ Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information
Single Exposure:	May cause drowsiness and dizziness	
Repeated Exposure:	Not classified (based on information from similar materials)	Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, as well as vapors of gasoline, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

C/M/R	Hazard	Additional Information
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer	Based on component information Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced increased incidences of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Follow-up studies suggest that occurrence of the kidney tumors may be linked to alpha-2-u-globulin nephropathy, and most likely unique to the male rat. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Nevertheless, unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC. IARC has also categorized gasoline engine exhaust as a possible human cancer hazard because solvent extracts of the exhaust (soot) caused skin cancer in laboratory animals.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	May cause genetic defects	Based on component information Gasoline was negative in microbial mutagenicity and unscheduled DNA tests in rat hepatocytes. Gasoline did not induce chromosome aberrations in vivo in rat bone marrow cells and was negative in a mouse dominant lethal assay.
Reproductive Toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child	Based on component information. No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to up to 9,000 ppm vapor of unleaded gasoline via inhalation. Vapor recovery gasoline was evaluated in a two generation reproductive toxicity study at concentrations up to 7400 ppm. No reproductive parameters were adversely affected and no deleterious effects on offspring survival or growth were observed.

Component Information

Toluene

Carcinogenicity: Exposure of rats and mice to toluene at concentrations ranging from 120-1200 ppm for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

Reproductive Toxicity: Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No fetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.

Ethanol

Carcinogenicity: Ingestion of alcoholic beverages has been classified by IARC as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1). Occupational exposures to ethanol and exposures other than by ingestion (i.e., dermal and inhalation) have not been associated with cancer in humans.

Target Organs: Chronic alcoholism has been associated with damage to the liver in humans (e.g., cirrhosis of the liver). Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages has also been associated with adverse effects on the central nervous system, digestive system and cardiovascular system.

Reproductive Toxicity: Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy has been associated with effects on the developing fetus referred to collectively as the fetal alcohol syndrome. The effects most frequently manifested include psychomotor dysfunction, growth retardation and a characteristic cluster of facial anomalies. It also affects the reproductive system including reduced sperm count and motility and loss of libido in men, abnormal menstrual function, and decreased plasma estradiol and progesterone levels in women.

n-Hexane

Target Organs: Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.

Reproductive Toxicity: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane (>1,000 ppm) resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.

Benzene

Carcinogenicity: Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by IARC, the US National Toxicology Program and the US-Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Target Organs: Prolonged or repeated exposures to benzene vapors can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and aplastic anemia.

Reproductive Toxicity: Some studies in occupationally exposed women have suggested benzene exposure increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight and gestational age. The size of the effects detected in these studies was small, and ascertainment of exposure and outcome in some cases relied on self-reports, which may limit the reliability of these results.

Mutagenicity: Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells, and DNA damage in mammalian cells in vitro.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Experimental studies show that acute aquatic toxicity values are greater than 1 mg/l and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/l. Should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms - may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Mobility: On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 6.5 days for benzene to 0.5 days for n-dodecane.

Persistence and degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material are above 3 and therefore regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes or physical properties may prevent this effect or limit bioavailability.

13. Disposal Considerations

European Waste Code: 13 07 02* petrol

This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.

This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and it's contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal Recommendations: Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value if >5000 BTU, or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Follow Directive 2000/76/EC.

Empty Containers: Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

14. Transportation Information

Unless otherwise noted the transportation information given covers the following regulations:
IMDG (Water), ADR (Road), RID (Rail), ICAO/IATA (Air).

UN-No.:	UN1203
Proper Shipping Name:	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT or PETROL
Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Emergency Action Code:	3YE
Hazard Identification Number:	33

15. Regulatory Information

Material hazards have been evaluated in accordance with the EU Dangerous Substances/Preparations Directives.

Labeling Information:

Symbol

F+: Extremely Flammable

T: Toxic

N: Dangerous for the Environment



Nature of Risk

R12 - Extremely flammable.

R38 - Irritating to skin.

R65 - Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R67 - Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R45 - May cause cancer.

R46 - May cause heritable genetic damage.

R62 - Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R63 - Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R51/53 - Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Advice

S 2 - Keep out of the reach of children.

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

S53 - Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Export Rating:

NLR (No License Required)

16. Other Information

References used in compiling safety data sheet information:

EC 1272/2008

EN166:2002 Eye Protection

EN 529:2005 Respiratory Protective devices

BS EN 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

Federal Water Act on the Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters

Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (European Waste Codes)

Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste

Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste

Date of Issue:

08-Jan-2010

Status:

FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

New MSDS

MSDS Number:

815856

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGV = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA = [US] Environmental Protection Agency; Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Ireland-HSA = Ireland's National Health and Safety Authority; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = [US] National Toxicology Program; RID = Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40 = United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

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