



Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and company identification

Product name : SULFIX™ 9272 SCAVENGER
™ a trademark of Baker Hughes, Inc.

Supplier : Baker Petrolite
A Baker Hughes Company
12845 W. Airport Blvd.
Sugar Land, TX 77478
For Product Information/MSDSs Call: 800-231-3606
(8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. cst, Monday - Friday) 281-276-5400

Material Uses : Special: Hydrogen Sulfide Scavenger.

Code : SX9272

Validation date : 1/16/2012.

Print date : 1/16/2012.

Version : 10.01

Responsible name : Global Regulatory Affairs - Telephone 281-276-5400 or 800-231-3606

In case of emergency : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (U.S. 24 hour)
Baker Petrolite: 800-231-3606
(001)281-276-5400
CANUTEC: 613-996-6666 (Canada 24 hours)
CHEMTREC Int'l 01-703-527-3887 (International 24 hour)

2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.

Odor : Amine like.

Color : Light yellow to Straw Yellow.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Emergency overview : **WARNING!**
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

At elevated temperatures, vapors can form an ignitable or explosive mixture with air. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Static discharges can cause ignition or explosion when container is not bonded. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Toxic by inhalation. Irritating to respiratory system.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. May cause blindness if swallowed.

Skin : Irritating to skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

2. Hazards identification

- Chronic effects** : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the nervous system, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : respiratory tract irritation, coughing
- Ingestion** : None known.
- Skin** : irritation, redness
- Eyes** : pain or irritation, watering, redness
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing skin disorders and disorders involving any other target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Additional information

The vapor pressure of the alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate in this product is extremely low. In hydrogen sulfide scavenging applications in oil and gas production or processing of hydrogen streams, mechanically generated mists or aerosols are not expected to be formed. Therefore, in these applications human inhalation exposure to this alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate is not expected to occur.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate	4719-04-4	30 - 60
Methanol	67-56-1	5 - 10
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1 - 5

4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : 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. Get medical attention immediately.
- Protection of first-aiders** : 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. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system or surface or ground water. Notify any reportable spill to authorities. (See section 12 for environmental risks and 13 for disposal information.) 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 (see section 13). 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. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

If RQ (Reportable Quantity) is exceeded, report to National Spill Response Office at 1-800-424-8802.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7. Handling and storage

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			
Ingredients:	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	Notations
Methanol	US ACGIH	200	262	-	250	328	-	-	-	-	[1]
	OSHA PEL	200	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	200	260	-	250	325	-	-	-	-	[1]
Monoethanolamine	US ACGIH	3	7.5	-	6	15	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	3	8	-	6	15	-	-	-	-	

[1]Absorbed through skin.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Only components of this product with established exposure limits appear in the box above.

If OSHA permissible exposure levels are shown above they are the OSHA 1989 levels or are from subsequent OSHA regulatory actions. Although the 1989 levels have been vacated the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Baker Hughes recommends that these lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal protection

Respiratory : If a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use a properly fitted supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant gloves: Nitrile or Neoprene gloves. 4H gloves. Butyl rubber gloves.

Eyes : Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring material wear face-shield in addition to chemical safety goggles.

Skin : Wear long sleeves and other protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Flash point	: Closed cup: 52.2°C (126°F) [SFCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Flammable limits	: Not available.
Color	: Light yellow to Straw Yellow.
Odor	: Amine like.
pH	: 10 to 11.5
	: 5% of product in 75% isopropanol / 25% water solution
Boiling/condensation point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.074 (15.6°C)
Density	: 8.95 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
VOC	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Dynamic (15.6°C): 14 to 16 cP
Solubility (Water)	: Soluble
Vapor pressure	: 8.5 kPa (63.7 mm Hg) at 37.8°C (Calculated Value for all Components.)
Pour Point	: -37°C (-34.6°F)
Partition coefficient (LogKow)	: Not available.

10 . Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Materials to avoid	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials and acids. Methanol is incompatible and may react with acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminum solutions, beryllium hydride, boron trichloride, nitric acid, cyanuric chloride, dichloromethane, diethylzinc, metals (granulated forms of aluminum and magnesium – including aluminum and zinc salts), phosphorus III oxide, and potassium tert-butoxide.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Conditions of reactivity	: Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>763 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat - Male	0.4 mg/l	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat - Female	0.338 mg/l	4 hours
	Methanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg
LD50 Oral		Rabbit	14200 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral		Rat	5600 mg/kg	-
LC50 Inhalation Gas.		Rat	145000 ppm	1 hours
LC50 Inhalation Gas.		Rat	64000 ppm	8 hours
LC50 Inhalation Gas.		Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
LC50 Inhalation Vapor		Mouse	50000 ppm	4 hours
Monoethanolamine	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	1 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-

Chronic toxicity Remarks

1) Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate

Not available.

2) Methanol

Methanol is a component of this product. Because methanol is eliminated from the body more slowly than ethanol, it can have cumulative toxicity with repeated exposures (ACGIH, 1992).

Acute dermal, oral, and inhalation exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System effects, optic nerve effects, diminished vision, and brain effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging). (Bennett, I.L. et al, 1953)

Ingestion of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, metabolic acidosis, blurred vision and blindness, gastrointestinal effects, and coma and death. (Clayton, G.D. and Clayton, F.E., 1982, Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol2C) Dermal exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Downie, A et al, 1992, Occupational Medicine, 42, pp 47-9) Chronic inhalation of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Frederick, L.J. et al, 1984, AIHA Journal, 45, pp 51-5) Chronic inhalation of methanol has caused liver effects in laboratory animals. (Poon, R et al, 1994, Toxicology and Industrial Health 10: 231-245) Chronic oral exposure has caused Central Nervous System effects and eye effects in laboratory animals. [Youssef, A. F. et al (1993) Neurotoxicology and Teratology 15: 223-227; Baumbach, G.L. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1859-1865; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1851-1858; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1980) Ocular toxicity of methanol: An experimental study – Raven Press, New York, pages 35-53; and Martin-Amat, G. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1847-1850]

Methanol has produced in vivo mutagenicity in animal studies. (Pereira, M.A. et al, 1982) and (Ward, J. B. et al, 1983)

Methanol was mutagenic in yeast (RTECS). Methanol has caused chromosome aberrations in yeast (RTECS) and grasshoppers (Saha & Khudabaksh, 1974).

Methanol has caused birth defects in rats exposed by the oral (Infurna et al, 1981) and inhalation (Nelson et al, 1984; Nelson et al, 1985) routes. Exencephaly (a defect in the skull bone structure that leaves the brain exposed) and cleft palate (a fissure or unformed bone structure in the roof of the mouth (palate), lip, or facial area, occurring during the embryonic stage of development) were increased in fetal mice exposed to methanol at an airborne concentration of 5,000 ppm or higher for 7 hours/day on days 6 to 15 of gestation.

Embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity were seen with maternal exposure to airborne concentrations of 7,500 ppm and above, and

11 . Toxicological information

reduced fetal weights with concentrations of 10,000 ppm or greater. The NOAEL was 1,000 ppm. Effects similar to those seen in the 10,000 ppm dosage group were also seen in offspring of mice given a dose of 4 g/kg orally (Rogers et al, 1993).

3) Monoethanolamine

Monoethanolamine is a component of this product. Chronic occupational exposure reportedly was associated with chronic bronchitis, liver damage, weakness, and fatigue (Sidorov & Timofeevskaya, 1979; Paustovskaya et al, 1973). Occupational asthma has also been reported with chronic exposure (Kabe, 1971). Rats chronically exposed to monoethanolamine had degenerative changes in the liver, heart, and lungs (Beyer et al, 1983). Rats exposed orally to 640 mg/kg/day or more had alterations in kidney and liver weights; deaths occurred at a dose of 1280 mg/kg/day (Knaak et al, 1997). It has produced pancreatic effects in laboratory animals (Environmental Space Science 2:289-292, 1968)

Monoethanolamine caused chromosome damage in *C. capillaris* (plant) seeds (Gukasyan et al, 1986). Substances which are strongly alkaline can sometimes produce false-positive results in short-term genetic assays.

Monoethanolamine was teratogenic and fetotoxic in rats when given by gavage at doses up to 500 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 15 of gestation (Mankes, 1986). Dose-related maternal toxicity was present in the form of skin irritation or lesions and changes in maternal body weight (Liberacki et al, 1996).

12 . Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Methanol	Acute EC50 6.66 mg/l	Algae - Green algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 11.9 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 16.07 mg/l	Fish - Brachadanio rerio	96 hours
Monoethanolamine	Acute LC50 2500000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3289 to 4395 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 0.2 to 0.5 g	96 hours
SULFIX™ 9272 SCAVENGER	Acute LC50 >100000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 170000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Goldfish - Carassius auratus - 3.3 g	96 hours
	Acute EC50 5.4 mg/L	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	48 hours
	Acute LC50 64 mg/L	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 hours
	Acute LC50 180 mg/L	Fish - Sheepshead minnow	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Additional information

An EcoTox™ Report, and/or the material's environmental fate is available upon request at the following number: 1-800-235-4249, then press 4.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN2929	POXIC LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains: Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate, Methanol)	3.1 (3)	II		-
TDG Classification	UN2929	POXIC LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains: Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate, Methanol)	3.1 (3)	II		-
IMDG Class	UN2929	POXIC LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains: Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate, Methanol)	3.1 (3)	II		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E S-D
IATA-DGR Class	UN2929	POXIC LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains: Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate, Methanol)	3.1 (3)	II		-

PG* : Packing group

DOT Reportable Quantity Methanol, 5988 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant Not applicable.

North-America NAERG : 31

15 . Regulatory information

- HCS Classification** : Combustible liquid
 Toxic material
 Irritating material
 Sensitizing material
 Target organ effects
- U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.
TSCA 12(b) one-time export: Alkanolamine/aldehyde condensate
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Methanol; Ethanolamine
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
 SULFIX™ 9272 SCAVENGER: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
 CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Methanol: 5000 lbs. (2270 kg);
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) :
 Listed

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Supplier notification	: Methanol	67-56-1	5 - 10

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

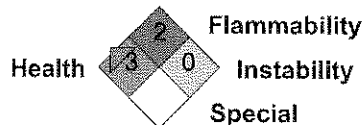
Canada

- WHMIS (Canada)** : **Class B-3**: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
 Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
- Canada (CEPA DSL)**: : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Label requirements : **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.**

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Date of printing : 1/16/2012.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

16 . Other information

NOTE: The information on this MSDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. Baker Hughes, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

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 the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This MSDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.