

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## CRUDE OIL (SWEET)

MSDS DATE: May 25, 2014

### SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** Crude Oil (Sweet)  
**SYNONYMS:** Petroleum Oil, Crude  
**UN/NA Number:** 1267  
**DOT Hazard Label:** Flammable Liquid  
**NFPA 704:** **Fire Hazard** – Ignition may occur under most ambient conditions, flashpoint below 100 deg F  
**Health Hazard** – May cause irritation; minimal residual injury  
**Reactivity Hazard** – Stable  
**No special hazards**



**MANUFACTURER:** Mercuria Energy Trading, Inc.  
**ADDRESS:** 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 810  
 Houston, TX 77046

**EMERGENCY PHONE (24 hrs):** 855-297-1501  
**OTHER CALLS:** 720-214-6215 Mercuria Health, Safety & Environmental

**General Description:** This material is a C1 to C50 hydrocarbon liquid which may also contain sulfur compounds. It generally has the appearance of a dark viscous liquid. It is less dense than water, and is generally insoluble in water. The liquid will float on water, and vapors will be heavier than air.

### SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component's Chemical Name	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (% weight)	OSHA (PEL)	NIOSH (REL)	ACGIH (TLV)	SARA 313
<b>Crude Petroleum</b>	8002-05-9	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
as petroleum distillates	8002-05-9	-	TWA 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 500 ppm	TWA 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/A	
as Oil Mist †	8012-95-1	-	TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Benzene	71-43-2	<5%	TWA 1 ppm STEL 5 ppm	TWA 0.1 ppm STEL 1 ppm	TWA 0.5 ppm STEL 2.5 ppm	✓
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	<5%	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm STEL 125 ppm	TWA 100 ppm STEL 125 ppm	✓
n-Hexane	110-54-3	<10%	TWA 500 ppm	TWA 50 ppm	TWA 50 ppm	✓
Toluene	108-88-3	<5%	TWA 200 ppm Ceiling 300 ppm Peak 500 ppm/10 min †	TWA 100 ppm STEL 150 ppm	TWA 50 ppm	✓
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	<5%	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm STEL 150 ppm	TWA 100 ppm STEL 150 ppm	✓
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	0 – 2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	

† There are no exposure limits for crude oil published by OSHA or ACGIH. The limit for mineral oil mist is to be used only as a reference.

‡ OSHA provides that an acceptable peak concentration above the ceiling concentration within an 8-hour work shift is 500 ppm. The acceptable duration of exposure to the peak above the ceiling concentration is 10 minutes, once during the work shift, if no other measurable exposure occurs during that work shift.

#### SECTION 2 NOTES:

This material may be comprised of up to 1% bottom sediments and water.

This material may contain up to 2 ppmw H<sub>2</sub>S in solution, and up to 10 ppmv H<sub>2</sub>S in storage vessel vapor space.

### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** DANGER. Highly flammable liquid and vapor – vapor can cause flash fire. Insoluble in water. Can be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause skin irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**Eyes:** Causes eye irritation. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness and discomfort.

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### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (continued)

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**Skin:** May cause skin irritation. Human and animal studies show that benzene is absorbed through the skin. However, absorption through the skin is normally low because benzene evaporates rapidly. In most cases, any skin contact would also involve significant inhalation exposure.

**Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Droplets aspirated into the lungs through ingestion may cause chemical pneumonia.

**Inhalation:** Breathing of high concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. Contains benzene which may cause cancer and cause blood disorders. Contains n-hexane which may cause peripheral nerve damage.

#### ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:

Exposure to high concentrations of vapors may cause respiratory irritation; drowsiness or dizziness

#### CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

Ingestion or prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs (liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system and skin). May cause cancer & genetic defects. Contains Benzene which is identified as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the National Toxicology Program.

#### MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Pre-existing skin conditions including dermatitis might be aggravated by exposure.

See **Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES** for guidelines on Fire-fighting and associated fire hazards

#### Health Hazard

Excerpt from ERG GUIDE 128 [Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)]

Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2012)

#### Reactivity Profile

Saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, the major components of CRUDE OIL, are incompatible with strong oxidizing agents such as nitric acid. Charring may occur followed by ignition of the material and nearby combustibles. In other settings, mostly unreactive. Not affected by aqueous solutions of acids, alkalis, most oxidizing agents, and most reducing agents. When heated sufficiently or when ignited in the presence of air oxygen, will burn exothermically to produce carbon dioxide and water.

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### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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**Signs and symptoms:** Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Defatting of the skin. Dermatitis. May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting, diarrhea and nausea.

#### First aid procedures

**Eye contact** - Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes wide apart. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**Skin contact** - Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water. In case of rashes, wounds or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention.

**Inhalation** - Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if discomfort develops or persists.

**Ingestion** - Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Seek immediate medical attention or advice.

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### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR:** UPPER: 15% by volume / LOWER: 0.4% by volume

**FLASH POINT:** -40.3 to 149.3 deg F / -40.17 to 65.17 deg C (Cleveland Closed Cup method)\*

\*For shipping / transportation, conservatively categorize material as having a flashpoint below 100 deg F (37.8 deg C).

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** 500 deg F / 260 deg C

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### SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (continued)

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#### NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Fire Hazard (3) – Ignition may occur under most ambient conditions, flashpoint below 100 deg F  
Health Hazard (1) – May cause irritation; minimal residual injury  
Reactivity Hazard (0) – Stable  
No special hazards

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

#### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

In the event of fire or explosion, do not breathe fumes. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions (reference ERG, 2012). Water spray should be used to cool containers. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Use approved gas detectors in confined spaces.

#### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

This material is extremely flammable, and explosive vapor/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Take caution as containers may rupture during a fire. Withdraw immediately in the case of rising sound from venting safety devices.

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### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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See **Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES** for guidelines on Fire-fighting

See **Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION** for guidance on non-fire event, personal protection

**Isolation and Evacuation** - Isolation and evacuation distance recommendations from the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).  
As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.

**LARGE SPILL:** Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

**Non-Fire Response** - Response recommendations if the chemical isn't on fire (or near a fire).

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**LARGE SPILL:** Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

**First Aid** - Recommended first aid treatment for people exposed to the chemical.

Move victim to fresh air. Call 911 or emergency medical service. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with large amounts of running water. Wash skin with soap and water. In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin. Keep victim warm and quiet. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. (ERG, 2012)

See **Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE** for special note concerning potential for presence of H<sub>2</sub>S vapors in storage vessel headspace or confined areas.

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### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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#### HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. The material is extremely flammable, and explosive vapor/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. **Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source.** Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming or cooling in storage. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Ensure all containers and equipment are properly grounded to eliminate potential for static electric sparks. Vapors are heavier than air and will travel along floor and in low lying areas.

Vapors may be present in the headspace of closed containers, and may include H<sub>2</sub>S. Workers should monitor H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations to avoid dangerous concentrations. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing; and avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid direct skin contact and immediately change contaminated clothes. Contaminated clothes should be washed thoroughly with soap and water, or discarded if the garment cannot be cleaned. Do not eat, drink or smoke when in proximity to the material. Keep away from any food or animal feeding stuffs; store away from incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents.

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### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE (continued)

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#### OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

In areas where ventilation is inadequate, and H<sub>2</sub>S gas is determined not to be present in excess of permissible exposure limits, a NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible under circumstances where airborne concentrations of hydrocarbon vapors may exceed the exposure limits in Section 2. Where work conditions may generate airborne mists of the material, also use a high-efficiency particulate pre-filter.

Workers should continuously monitor gas vapors for dangerous concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S. If high concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S are known or suspected; or if hydrocarbon concentrations exceed protection limits of the air-purifying respirator, use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator.

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### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. All electrical equipment, including ventilation systems, should be of an explosion proof design. Provide adequate ventilation and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapors. Provide easy access to water supply and eye wash facilities.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Wear approved respiratory protection when working with this material unless ventilation is adequate to keep airborne concentrations below recommended exposure standards. Take appropriate monitoring precautions for Oxygen deficiency and Hydrogen Sulfide levels.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear suitable eye protection, goggles or face shield to protect from splash or spray hazards.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Avoid skin contact with material and wear protective gloves, boots and clothing. Refer to manufacturer specifications for appropriate selection of type of protective equipment. Neoprene, Nitrile, Butyl Rubber or Viton gloves are generally best for use with oils; whereas natural rubbers and PVC gloves are may breakdown or fail when exposed to oils. Protective suits or aprons of impervious materials, such as Tyvek, may be worn to protect against splash hazards. Non-impervious clothing which becomes contaminated with this material should be promptly removed and not reworn until the clothing is thoroughly washed and the contamination removed. Discard soaked leather garments.

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### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**APPEARANCE:** A dark viscous liquid. May range in color from light yellow to brown or green-black.

**ODOR:** Petroleum like odor, rotten egg smell when associated with hydrogen sulfide

**PHYSICAL STATE:** Liquid with associated vapors

**pH:** Not applicable

**BOILING POINT:** 86 to 1000 deg F / 30 to 537.8 deg C

**MELTING POINT:** Not available

**FREEZING POINT:** Not available

**VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):** 0 to 96.5 kPa at 68 deg F / 20 deg C

**VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):** 3.9 to 4.4

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):** 0.63 to 1.1 at 60 deg F / 15.6 deg C

**EVAPORATION RATE:** >1 (ethyl ether = 1)

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Slightly

**OTHER PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:** This material may contain up to 2 ppmw H<sub>2</sub>S in solution, and up to 10 ppmv H<sub>2</sub>S in storage vessel vapor space.

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### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**STABILITY:** Stable at normal conditions. Avoid all sources of ignition.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):** Heat, sparks, flames and elevated temperatures. Contact with incompatible materials.

**INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):** Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

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### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (continued)

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**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:** Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapors.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Does not occur for this material.

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### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** The information presented in this section is intended for medical, toxicological, occupational health and safety professionals. This section provides technical information on the toxicity testing of this or similar materials or its components.

Benzene (71-43-2)

Acute Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 9980 mg/l  
Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 10000 mg/l 7 Hours  
Acute Oral LD50 Mouse: 4700 mg/kg  
Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 3306 mg/kg  
Acute Other LD50 Mouse: 340 mg/kg  
Acute Other LD50 Mouse: 0.000001 ml/kg  
Acute Other LD50 Rat: 2.89 mg/kg

Toluene (108-88-3)

Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 2600 - 7500 mg/kg

Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)

Acute Dermal LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg  
Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 3500 mg/kg  
Acute Inhalation LC25-R Rabbit: 7300 mg/l

Xylene (1330-20-7)

Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 4300 mg/kg

#### SECTION 11 NOTES:

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be dissolved in the crude oil, and through changes in ambient meteorological conditions, or from natural separation within tankage; may be liberated as a gas. H<sub>2</sub>S forms a colorless gas at normal ambient temperatures and pressures which is heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying areas. H<sub>2</sub>S acts as an irritant to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; and can act as an internal poison, causing unconsciousness and subsequently death by paralysis of the respiratory system. In low concentrations (< 1 ppm) H<sub>2</sub>S is often recognized by its characteristic foul odor similar to rotten eggs. However, continued exposure will temporarily numb and eliminate one's ability to smell the gas. At concentrations in excess of 100 ppm, the sense of smell is quickly deadened and can give the false sense of security that danger has passed. Higher concentrations can produce headache, dizziness, nervousness, nausea and pulmonary edema or bronchial pneumonia. Concentrations of 1000 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S or greater will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis. Do not rely on sense of smell to assess presence of H<sub>2</sub>S. Follow the special precautions listed in handling and storage section of this document.

This material may contain small but detectable quantities of the naturally occurring radioactive substance radon 222. The amount in the gas itself is not hazardous, but since radon rapidly decays (t<sub>1/2</sub> = 3.82 days) to form other radioactive elements including lead 210, polonium 210 and bismuth 210, equipment and may be contaminated with radioactive particles. The radon daughters are solids and therefore may attach to dust particles or form films and sludges in equipment. Inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with radon daughters can lead to the deposition of radioactive material in the lungs, bone, and blood forming organs, intestinal tract, kidney and colon. Occupational exposure to radon and radon daughters has been associated with an increased risk of lung cancer in underground uranium miners. Follow the special precautions listed in handling and storage section of this document.

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### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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#### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

#### Eco-toxicological data

Crude oil (8002-05-9)

LC50 Fish: 22.29 mg/l 96 hours estimated  
LC50 Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*): 2.1 - 4.3 mg/l 96 hours

Benzene (71-43-2)

EC50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*): 8.76 - 15.6 mg/l 48 Hours  
LC50 Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 5 mg/l 96 Hours

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### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

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#### Toluene (108-88-3)

EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 5.46 - 9.83 mg/l 48 hours

LC50 Coho salmon, Silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch): 5.5 mg/l 96 hours

#### Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)

EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.37 - 4.4 mg/l 48 hours

LC50 Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4.2 mg/l 96 hours

#### Xylene (1330-20-7)

EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 2.81 - 5 mg/l 48 hours

#### n-Hexane (110-54-3)

LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 2.101 - 2.981

mg/l 96 hours

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### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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#### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Maximize recovery for reuse or recycling. Dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations. This material and/or its container must be managed and disposed of as hazardous waste. Waste may be classified as "flammable" with a flash point <140 deg F (<60 deg C). Waste may also contain benzene and could exhibit the characteristic of "toxicity" as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). It is the responsibility of the user to consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate waste classifications and disposal options.

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### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Crude Oil

**Hazard Classes:** 3

**Labels Required:** Flammable Liquid

**UN/NA Code:** UN1267

**Packing Group:** I

**Bill of Lading Description:** Petroleum Crude Oil

**ERG Number:** 128



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### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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#### U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

This material is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT):** The chemicals in this material are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT):** This material is covered by the petroleum exemption within CERCLA.

#### SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT):

**Hazard categories**

- Immediate Hazard - Yes
- Delayed Hazard - Yes
- Fire Hazard - Yes
- Pressure Hazard - No
- Reactivity Hazard - No

**Section 302 extremely hazardous substance** - No

**Section 311 hazardous chemical** - No

**DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency):** Not regulated

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### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

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#### WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)

**Status:** Controlled

**Classification:** B2 – Flammable / Combustible Liquid  
D2B Other Toxic Effects – Skin Irritant  
D2A Other Toxic Effects – Embryo-toxic / Feto-toxic



**DSL (Canadian Domestic Substance List):** The components of this material are on the DSL, or have been notified under the New Substance Notification Regulations, but have not yet been published in the Canada Gazette. This material has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR), and this document contains all the information required by the CPR.

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### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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**PREPARATION INFORMATION:** Prepared/updated by METI HSE on May 25, 2014

#### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

The information in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is based on data considered to be accurate, and obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. **However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness; and it should not be relied upon as a commercial specification of manufacturer or seller.** This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the material 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 the material.**

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