



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0153MAR019

Revision date 12/28/2021

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Petroleum Denatured Alcohol

Synonym Denatured Ethyl Alcohol; Denatured Ethanol; Ethanol 95%; Ethyl Alcohol and Gasoline Mixture; Motor Fuel Ethanol

Product code 0153MAR019

Chemical family Alcohol

Recommended use Fuel additive.

Restrictions on use All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address
MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS Information 1-419-421-3070 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Label Elements

Danger

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Appearance** Colorless Liquid**Physical State** Liquid**Odor** Very faint. Alcoholic**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
 Keep container tightly closed
 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
 Use only non-sparking tools.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention
 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
 Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Denatured Alcohol is a mixture of ethyl alcohol and natural gasoline, reformat, light straight run naphtha, or unleaded gasoline. It is approved for use as an octane-enhancing blending component in gasoline.

Composition Information

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	95-99
Natural Gasoline	8006-61-9	0-5
Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run	64741-46-4	0-5
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed	64741-68-0	0-5
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed	68955-35-1	0-5
Gasoline	86290-81-5	0-5
Pentane (mixed isomers)	78-78-4	0.5-3.3
n-Hexane	110-54-3	<0.5

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures**General advice**

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions

for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. If symptoms occur get medical attention.
Skin contact	Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties.
Eye contact	Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. If irritation or other symptoms occur get medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth out with water. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse effects	Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician	Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage. Treat symptomatically.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO ₂ , dry chemical, foam or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	This product has been determined to be a highly flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 127.
Hazardous combustion products	Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact:	No.
Sensitivity to static discharge:	Yes.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Flame is invisible in daylight. Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
Additional firefighting tactics	FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance

or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA Health 2 Flammability 3 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.
Protective equipment	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
Methods and materials for containment	Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.
Methods and materials for cleaning up	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling precautions	Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.
Storage conditions	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS	NIOSH IDLH
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm STEL	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³	3300 ppm
Gasoline 86290-81-5	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	-	-

Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	1100 ppm

Notes: No further information available.

Engineering measures Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection Viton® or polyethylene/ethylene vinyl alcohol (PE/EVAL) gloves for prolonged or repeated skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless Liquid
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Very faint. Alcoholic
Odor Threshold	350 ppmv

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (method)</u>
pH	Not applicable.
Melting Point / Freezing Point	-94.1 °C / -137.4 °F
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	78.3 °C / 172.9 °F
Flash Point	12.8 °C / 55.1 °F
Evaporation Rate	2 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	19
Lower Flammability Limit:	3.3
Explosion Limits	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	2.2-3.9 psi @100°F
Vapor Density	1.59 (air = 1)
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.79-0.8
Water Solubility	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Autoignition Temperature	382.7 °C / 685 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	1.1 cSt @ 100°F
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	49.58 lbs/ft ³

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Sources of heat or ignition.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Aspiration into lungs may result in pneumonitis.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run 64741-46-4	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed 64741-68-0	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed 68955-35-1	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Natural Gasoline 8006-61-9	>5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5 mL/kg (rabbit)	>5000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Gasoline 86290-81-5	14000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

ETHANOL: Repeated ingestion of ethanol can result in alcohol abuse, causing behavioral changes, memory loss, impaired judgement, decreased appetite, irregular heartbeats, and decreased fertility. Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethanol has also been associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and liver. Ethanol ingestion by pregnant women can cause miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth and fetal alcohol syndrome. In males, acute and chronic alcohol ingestion may affect gonadal hormone levels. It may also affect the liver, kidney, brain, blood and cardiovascular system.

NAPHTHAS: In a large epidemiological study on over 15,000 employees at several petroleum refineries and amongst residents located near these refineries, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed in association with gasoline exposures (a similar material). In a similar study, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed among petroleum refinery workers, but there was a slight trend in the incidence of kidney cancers among service station employees, especially after a 30-year latency period.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Petroleum middle distillates have produced skin tumors in mice after repeated and prolonged skin contact. Additional studies indicated prolonged skin irritation contributes to tumor development. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and weight, and increased fetal resorptions at doses toxic to the mother. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

PENTANES: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels of pentane isomers (roughly 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

N-HEXANE: Short-term overexposure to n-hexane vapor may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, coma, and even death in humans. Respiratory effects of overexposure may include nose, throat, and lung irritation, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Direct and prolonged contact with liquid may cause dryness and redness of the skin. Long-term or repeated overexposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial signs are numbness of the fingers and toes. Motor/muscle weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, forearms, and thighs. Onset of these signs may be delayed for several months to a year after initial exposure. Repeated and sustained inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations of n-hexane resulted in degenerative changes in the testes and reduced sperm count in male laboratory rats.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
Acute toxicity	None known.
Skin corrosion/irritation	None known.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.
Mutagenic effects	May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Alcoholic Beverages Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Known to be human carcinogen	Not Listed
Natural Gasoline 8006-61-9	Not Listed	Possibly carcinogenic to humans(2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Aspiration hazard	Potential for aspiration if swallowed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

This product should be considered harmful to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	96-hr LC50 >1,000 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 >100 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	48-hr LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run 64741-46-4	96-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/l Fish	48-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	72-hr EC50 = 4700 mg/l Algae
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed 64741-68-0	96-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l fish	48-hr EC50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	11: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed 68955-35-1	96-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/L Fish	48-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	11: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50
Natural Gasoline 8006-61-9	96-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Rainbow Trout (static)	48-hr LC50 = 7.6 mg/l Daphnia magna	4700: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50
Gasoline 86290-81-5	96-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Rainbow trout (static)	48-hr LC50 = 7.6 mg/l Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 56 mg/l Algae
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
n-Hexane 110-54-3	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable in the environment. The presence of ethanol in this product may impede the biodegradation of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater, resulting in elongated plumes of these constituents.

Bioaccumulation

Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil

May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe handling of wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of wastes / methods of disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/Identification No:	NA 1987
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Denatured Alcohol
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II

IATA

UN/Identification No:	UN 3475
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II
ERG code:	3L

IMDG

UN/Identification No:	UN 3475
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II
EmS No:	F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant:	No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

US TSCA Chemical Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are exempt.

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 302 This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List above the de minimis threshold.

SARA Section 304 This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
n-Hexane 110-54-3	5000 lb 2270 kg

SARA Section 311/312 The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Flammable
Carcinogenicity
Germ cell mutagenicity
Reproductive toxicity

SARA Section 313 This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting
n-Hexane 110-54-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65 This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Name	California Proposition 65
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Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Alcoholic beverages, Carcinogen, initial date 4/29/11 Developmental toxicity, initial date 10/1/87 Associated with alcohol abuse, Carcinogen, initial date 7/1/88
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Unleaded (wholly vaporized), Carcinogen, initial date 04/01/88 Engine exhaust, Carcinogen, initial date 10/01/90
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/15/17

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To-Know
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Natural Gasoline 8006-61-9	Listed	Not Listed	Listed
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	Listed	Listed	Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Listed	Listed	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by

Toxicology & Product Safety

NFPA



Revision Notes

Revision date
Previous publish date
Revised sections

12/28/2021
06/01/2015
The following sections (§) have been updated:
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
4. FIRST AID MEASURES
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

