Diesel Race Fuel

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT/COMPANY/SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name: Diesel Race Fuel

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the product and restrictions on use

Recommended uses: Non-Road Diesel Fuel
Restrictions on use: For Industrial and Professional Use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: Opti-Lube Inc.
Address: 1646 W Business Park Drive, Suite B
City/State/Zip: Orem, UT 84058, USA
Website: www.opti-lube.com
Phone number: 801-491-3717

1.4 Emergency response number

Hazmat Line: +1 656 208 0809

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS Hazard classification/statements according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA):

Flammable Liquids, Category 3:	H226 – Flammable liquid and vapor
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1:	H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Skin Irritation, Category 2:	H315 – Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation, Category 2:	H319 – Causes serious eye irritation
Acute Inhalation Toxicity, Category 4:	H332 – Harmful if inhaled
Carcinogenicity, Category 2:	H351 – Suspected of causing cancer
STOT RE, Category 2:	H373 – May cause damage to organs
Aquatic Toxicity, Category 2:	H401 – Toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic Chronic, Category 2:	H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2 GHS Label Elements according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA):

Pictogram:

Signal word: Danger!

2.3 GHS Precautionary Statements according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA):

P203: Obtain, read, and follow all safety instructions before use.
P210: Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264: Wash hands/skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical powder, and CO_2 for extinction.
P391: Collect spillage.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.4 Other Hazards

Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	87-92.5%
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	27247-96-7	5%
Soy methyl ester	67784-80-9	1.75%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.925%

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret. There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

If Inhaled: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

If Swallowed: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water, alternately lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If appropriate, after 5 minutes, remove contact lenses and continue flushing the eyes for an additional 15 minutes. 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. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable methods: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or 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. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance/mixture

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. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. 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.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

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. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. 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. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, 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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop and contain 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. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning 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). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low-lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high-pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high-pressure hydraulic oil 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. Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any compatibilities

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. 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. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"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 OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure Controls

Occupational exposure limit values:

Chemical Name	Source	Value
Fuels, Diesel No. 2	ACGIH	TWA: 100 mg/m3 Skin
Solvent Naphtha, Heavy Aromatic	ACGIH	TWA: 200 mg/m^3
Naphthalene	OSHA	TWA: 10 ppm (50 mg/m^3)
	ACGIH	TWA: 10 ppm (52 mg/m^3)
	NIOSH	TWA: 10 ppm (50 mg/m^3)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	OSHA	TWA: 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)
	ACGIH	TWA: 10 ppm (52 mg/m^3)
	NIOSH	TWA: 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)
1,3,5-Trimethhylbenzene	OSHA	TWA: 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)
	ACGIH	TWA: 10 ppm (123 mg/m^3)
	NIOSH	TWA: 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)
Xylene	OSHA	TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m3)
	ACGIH	TWA: 20 ppm
	NIOSH	TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)
Cumene	OSHA	TWA: 50 ppm (245 mg/m^3)
	ACGIH	TWA: 5 ppm
	NIOSH	TWA: 50 ppm (245 mg/m^3)

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

8.2 Personal Protective Equipment

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. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Eye/Face protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Respiratory protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 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 (IDLH).

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

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless to Yellow
Odor:	Characteristics
Odor Threshold:	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting Point:	Not determined
Boiling Point:	Not determined
Flash Point:	65 °C (149.0 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature:	260 °C (500 °F)
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits:	Not determined
Vapor Pressure:	Not determined
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined
Flammability (Solid, Gas):	Not determined
Specific Gravity:	0.81-0.88 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC)
Relative Density:	Not determined
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water):	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Not chemically reactive.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - Rat = >5 g/kg
LC50 Inhalation = 4.65 mg/L (mist)
LD50 Dermal = >2 g/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.
Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.
Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation
Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Not classified based on available information.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoesis and lymphocyte depletion.
Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photoxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

None anticipated.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal: The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Contaminated Packaging: Since emptied containers may retain product residues, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Transport information

UN Number: UN1202
UN Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL
Transport Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Environmental hazardous substance
Special precautions for users: Combustible liquid classification is dependent on a flash point of >60° C (140° F) and <93° C (200° F).
**NA1993 may be used instead of UN1202 for domestic land transportation.
If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.
Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health, and environment regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture

US Federal Regulations: This product contains hazardous components as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are either listed or are exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): Not regulated.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: Not regulated.

SARA 311/312 Hazard: See Section 2 of this SDS for GHS hazards associated with this product.

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting): Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List: Not regulated.

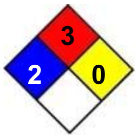
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Not regulated.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65):
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or reproductive harm. For more information go to (Proposition 65 List of Chemicals).

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 General information

Revision Date: 18-Mar-2026
Previous Revision: 06-April-2015
Version number: 2.0
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Rating:



16.2 Full Text of Abbreviations

CAS – Chemical Abstract Service
GHS – Globally Harmonized System
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH – The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
UN – United Nations
TRI – Toxic Release Inventory
SARA – Superfunds Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS – Safety Data Sheet
ADR – Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
EHS – Environmentally Hazardous Substance
LD50 – Lethal Dose 50
LC50 – Lethal Concentration 50

16.3 Disclaimer

The information on this SDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. Opti-Lube Inc., 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 products 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 SDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.