



**PetroSA**

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PETROSA CONDENSATE

### 1. Identification

#### 1. Product and Company Identification:

Trade / commercial name : PetroSA condensate

Chemical Name : Petroleum products

Synonym : Petroleum condensate

Product type : Liquid

Relevant identified uses: Condensate for further processing / Refining

Product use : Combustion fuel

Area of Application : Consumer and industrial applications / further refining

Manufacturer :PetroSA

Emergency Phone Numbers

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### 2. Hazard Identification

Classified as "Hazardous" according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS), with the following risk phrases:

- R 12 Extremely Flammable.
- R 20 Harmful by inhalation.
- R 38 Irritating to skin.
- R 45 May cause cancer – Class 2
- R 46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
- R 51/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R 63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- R 65 May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R 67 Vapors may cause dizziness.

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement : H 226 Flammable liquids and Vapor – Category 1 or 2

: H 304 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1



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: H 315 Skin irritant – Category 2  
: H 336 May cause drowsiness – Category 3 (Narcotic)  
: H 340 / H361D, May cause genetic defects  
: H 350 May cause cancer - Category 1A  
: H 411 Toxic to aquatic life

CLP Classification: : The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with directive 1272/2008/EEC.

Hazard Pictograms:



Precautionary statements: P 102 – Keep out of the reach of children  
P 201 - Obtain special precautions before use  
P 202 - Do not handle until safety precautions have been read and understood  
P 210 - Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground / Bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical equipment, non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P 273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P 280 - Wear personal protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
P 281 - Use personal protective equipment, do not breathe vapors, and wash any contaminated skin and clothes after handling. Wear gloves and use only outdoors in a well ventilated area. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been understood.

Response : P 301 & P310 - If swallowed - Immediately call a doctor.  
: P 331 - Do Not induce vomiting.  
: P 308 & P 313 - Seek medical attention. If Inhaled – Remove person into fresh air. If on skin or hair - Remove contaminated clothing and wash the area with water and/or soap. Contact your doctor if skin irritation occurs.  
: P 391 - Collect spillages

Storage : P 403 & P 235 - Store locked up in a cool and well ventilated place.  
: P 405 - Keep locked up

Disposal : P 501 - Dispose contents by incinerator or other approved waste handling plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification: Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping and may cause fire. Repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Slightly irritated to respiratory system.



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## 3. Hazard Identification

### Ingredients:

<b>Name</b>	<b>CAS</b>	<b>EC-No</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
Petroleum products (C4-C16)	86290-81-5	289-220-8	>98 %
Petroleum products (<C4)			> 1 %
Total Sulphur			150 – 200 mg/kg
(Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	< 2.0%
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs))	Mixture		< 1%

A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting mainly of Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, aromatic and Olefinic hydrocarbons (Including Benzene) with carbon numbers predominantly in the C3-C16 range.

## 4. First Aid Measures

### Eye contact

Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

### Inhalation

Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Skin

Get medical attention immediately. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.



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### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities, wash eyes and get medical attention. 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves.

### Advice to Doctor

No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.**

### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact any Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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.

### Fire

Highly flammable liquid and heavy vapor that may cause an explosion when mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source. It may also burn in an open flame.

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical powder, Carbon dioxide. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Oxides of Sulphur and oxides of Nitrogen.

### Specific Hazards Arising From the Chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes.

Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location.

This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

### Other Information

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, Halon, water spray or standard foam can be used.

Water spray, fog or alcohol foam is recommended. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after the fire is out. Stay away

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from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discolouration of tank due to fire. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide limited protection.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Immediate release actions or emergency procedures:

- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure.
- Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so.
- Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal.
- Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. Handling & Storage

### Precautions for Safe 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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. Keep away from alkalis. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damages, leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in

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and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges.

Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

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.

Metal contains should be bonded before decanting/transferring the product. Avoid prolonged inhalation fog mist or vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### Storage Regulations

Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.

### Recommended Materials

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

### Unsuitable Materials

Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene; However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

## 8. Exposure Controls & Personal Protection Equipment

### Occupational exposure limit values

The ACGIH TLV<sub>8hr</sub> for the mixture is 890 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Total hydrocarbon Vapor), but individual standards for organic compounds has been established Both VOC's and PAH's. The OEL for Benzene as stipulated by the MHSA is 1 ppm or 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels. The NIOSH REL for Petroleum (Naphtha) is 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or STEL of 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (15 minute exposure).

### Biological Limit Values

No specific biological Exposure indexes are allocated, however with prolonged exposure to benzene the Phenol in Urine as well as the liver function test can be recommended. The South African OHSA Table 3 can be used as reference for values.

Benzene: S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine - End of shift: 25 µg/g creatinine (ACGIH), t,t-Muconic acid in urine - End of shift: 500 µg/g creatinine (ACGIH)

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering

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controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10. 1:2009 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements, Half and full face masks (EN 140, & 136 may be selected with filter ABEK / P(EN141), If concentration is exceeded a self-contained breathing apparatus must be used (EN137).

Within South Africa, reference should be made to SANS standards, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances (EN 166 may be considered). Eye protection should conform to the SANS standards.

### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile gloves (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes), neoprene, PVC gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations and SANS standards.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. Cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended.

Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

### Other Information

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for Benzene is 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

### 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. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

### Physical state:

- Liquid

### Appearance:

- Colorless to hazy liquid.

### Color:

- Colorless to hazy





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**Odor:**

- Hydrocarbon, Gasoline

**Explosive properties:**

Extremely explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

**Freezing Point:**

- No data available

**Boiling Range**

- 20 - 50 °C

**Vapor Pressure**

- Approximately 5-10 mmHg

**Vapor Density (Air=1)**

- Approximately 4.50

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

- No data available

**Density**

- Typical +/- 0.75 – 0.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20 °C

**Flash Point**

- Typical <-18 °C or lower as ambient

**Flammability**

- Yes (1% - 7%)

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

- > 210 °C

**Flammable Limits - Lower**

- 1 % (V)

**Flammable Limits - Upper**

- 8 % (V)

**Kinematic Viscosity**

- 0.4-0.75 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at 40 °C

Incompatible with strong oxidizers and highly volatile.

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

**Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Reactivity and Stability**



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Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources, Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, strong acids and alkalis.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers, strong acids and alkalis

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

## 11. Toxicological Information

**Basis for assessment:** Information given is based on product data, knowledge of the product components and toxicology of similar products.

### Toxicology Information

The available toxicity data can be summarized and is given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50:(Rat): >2000 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LD50:(Rat): >5 mg/l / 4h

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50:(Rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

### Ingestion

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea and affect the central nervous system, may also cause abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhea.

### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory system.

### Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

### Eye

Moderately irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

### Respiratory sensitization

Based on human experience, breathing of vapors or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.



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### **Skin Sensitization**

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer, but may aggravate any existing skin conditions.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### **Carcinogenicity**

May contain known carcinogens (Benzene).

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

May cause heritable genetic damage. (Benzene, Toluene), however mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Additional information**

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. (Toluene) Abuse of vapors has been associated with organ damage and death. (Toluene)

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not known. (Benzene)

## 12. Ecological Information

May be harmful to the environment if released, especially in large quantities.

### **Eco toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **Persistence and degradability**

No data available.

### **Mobility in soil**

No data available.

### **Bio accumulative Potential**

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

### **Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal of hazardous waste has to be done according to applicable local and national regulations.

Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

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Waste, including emptied containers are controlled waste and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

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.

Handle contaminated containers in the same way as the substance itself. Dispose according to legislation as hazardous waste. Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.

## 14. Transport Information

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by SANS 10228:2012 and must be transported accordingly. Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. Some of the transport information is listed below:

UN proper shipping name: Gasoline

UN number 1268

ADR / Kemler No: 33

Shipping name: Petroleum condensate

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

IMDG Schedules: EmS No: F-E,S-E

Tank special provisions (IMDG): TP1, TP8

Tank instructions (IMDG): T11

Special provisions (IMDG): 363

ADG Hazchem code: 3YE

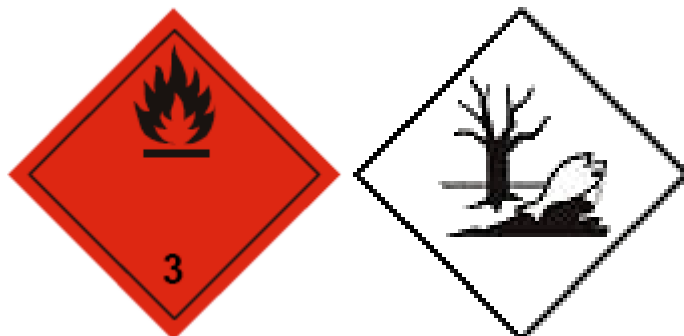
Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG): Class 3

### Transport hazard class

Class 3 – Flammable liquid

Transport in bulk according to the MARAPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

ADN/IATA/IMDG/RID/ADR Hazard Labels



### Special Precautions for User

Not available

### IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes



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## 15. Regulatory Information

Regulatory information used in South Africa to draft this SDS.

NO.	DOC NO.	TITLE
1	Act 15 of 1973 and Regulations, as amended	Hazardous Substances Act
2	Act 85 of 1993 and Regulations, as amended	Occupational Health and Safety Act
3	Act 29 of 1996 and Regulations, as amended	Mine Health and Safety Act
4	Act 93 of 1996 and Regulations, as amended	National Road Traffic Act
5	SANS 10228 - 2012	The identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods
6	SANS 10229 - 1: 2010	Packaging of dangerous goods for road and rail transportation in South Africa
7	SANS 10229 - 2: 2010	Transport of dangerous goods - Packaging and large packaging for road and rail transport Part 2: Large packaging
8	SANS 10231-2010	Transportation of dangerous goods-operational requirements for road vehicles
9	SANS 10232-1-2007	Transportation of dangerous goods-emergency information systems, Part 1: Emergency information system for road transportation
10	SANS 10232-3 - 2011	Transportation of dangerous goods-emergency information systems, Part 3: Emergency action codes
11	SANS 10232-4 - 2012	Transportation of dangerous goods-emergency information systems, Part 4: Transport emergency card
12	SANS 10233 - 2011	Transport of dangerous goods - Intermediate bulk containers for road and rail transport
13	SANS 10234 – 2008 (And supplement)	Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)
14	IMDG - CODE: 2012	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

## 16. Other Information

### Abbreviations:

OEL – Occupational Exposure Limit  
MHSA – Mine Health & Safety Act

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TWA – Time weighted Average

UN No. - United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

IMDG - International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.

CAS Number - Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: 26 February 2018

Supersedes: 22 November 2006

**Notice to the reader:**

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.

**To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.**

**Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.**