Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and company identification

Product name: CRW132 CORROSION INHIBITOR
Supplier: Baker Petrolite
A Division of Baker Hughes Canada Company
5050 47th Street S.E.
Calgary, Alberta, T2B 3S1, Canada
For Product Information: 403-537-3850 or 281-276-5400
(8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. cst, Monday - Friday)

Material Uses: Special: Corrosion Inhibitor.

Code: CRW132
Validation date: 4/8/2015.
Print date: 4/8/2015.
Version: 6.01

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

In case of emergency:

DANGER!

Material Safety Data Sheet

2. Hazards identification

Physical state: Liquid.
Color: Amber. [Dark]

Emergency overview:

DANGER!

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES EYE BURNS. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.

PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

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

Potential acute health effects:

Canada

WHMIS (Canada): Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

WHMIS (Pictograms):

- Flammable
- Poisonous
2. Hazards identification

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. May cause blindness if swallowed.

Skin: Irritating to skin.

Eyes: Corrosive to eyes. Causes burns.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects: Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Target organs: Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: the nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation: respiratory tract irritation, nausea or vomiting, coughing, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness

Ingestion: None known.

Skin: irritation, redness, dryness, cracking

Eyes: pain, watering, redness

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>Wt. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary ammonium compounds</td>
<td>68607-28-3</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkylpyridine salts</td>
<td>68607-19-2</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium bisulfite</td>
<td>10192-30-0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. First aid measures

Eye contact: Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush the eye(s) continuously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-60 minutes while holding the eyelid(s) open.

Skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
5. Fire-fighting measures

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

Extinguishing media

Suitable: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable: Do not use water jet.

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

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, halogenated compounds

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

6. Accidental release measures

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

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

Methods for cleaning up

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

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system or surface or ground water. Notify any reportable spill to authorities. (See section 12 for environmental risks and 13 for disposal information.) Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
CRW132 CORROSION INHIBITOR

7. Handling and storage

Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational exposure limits</th>
<th>Ingredients:</th>
<th>List name</th>
<th>TWA (8 hours)</th>
<th>STEL (15 mins)</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>mg/m³</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>US ACGIH</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL 1989</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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

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

Recommended monitoring procedures: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

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

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

Personal protection

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

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

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

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquid.

Flash point: Closed cup: 31.1°C (88°F) [PMCC]

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Flammable limits: Not available.

Color: Amber. [Dark]

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>4 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling/condensation point</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting/freezing point</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>0.97 (15.6°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>8.08 (lbs/gal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>&gt;1 [Air = 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Dynamic (15.6°C): 8 cP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (Water)</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>45.5 kPa (341.3 mm Hg, 6.6 psig) @ 54.4°C, 130 F (Reid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour Point</td>
<td>-40°C (-40°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (LogKow)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Chemical stability
The product is stable.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

### Hazardous polymerization
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid
Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

### Materials to avoid
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and reducing materials. Methanol is incompatible and may react with acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminum solutions, beryllium hydride, boron trifluoride, nitric acid, cyanuric chloride, dichloromethane, diethylzinc, metals (granulated forms of aluminum and magnesium – including aluminum and zinc salts), phosphorus III oxide, and potassium tert-butoxide.

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

### Conditions of reactivity
Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Gas.</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>145000 ppm</td>
<td>1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Gas.</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>64000 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>15800 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5600 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chronic toxicity Remarks
11. Toxicological information

1) Methanol

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

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


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

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

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

Embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity were seen with maternal exposure to airborne concentrations of 7,500 ppm and above, and reduced fetal weights with concentrations of 10,000 ppm or greater. The NOAEL was 1,000 ppm. Effects similar to those seen in the 10,000 ppm dosage group were also seen in offspring of mice given a dose of 4 g/kg orally (Rogers et al, 1993).

2) Quaternary ammonium compounds

Not available.

3) Alkylpyridine salts

Not available.

4) Ammonium bisulfite

Ammonium bisulfite is a component of this product. Prolonged contact can produce corrosion of the skin and permanent damage to the eye. Under acidic conditions, sulfur dioxide may be formed. Inhalation of sulfur dioxide can cause stricture of the esophagus, acute pulmonary edema, and respiratory failure. Sulfur dioxide has been linked to miscarriages, gynecological disease, and abnormal pregnancies (Reprotext).

The ACGIH exposure limits for sulfur dioxide are TWA of 2 ppm and STEL of 5 ppm. The OSHA exposure limit for sulfur dioxide is a TWA of 5 ppm.
CRW132 CORROSION INHIBITOR

12. Ecological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aquatic ecotoxicity</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product/ingredient name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td><strong>Species</strong></td>
<td><strong>Exposure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Acute EC50 16.912 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Green algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 10000000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 2500000 µg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Green algae - Ulva pertusa</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product/ingredient name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Result</strong></th>
<th><strong>Species</strong></th>
<th><strong>Exposure</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRW132 CORROSION INHIBITOR</td>
<td>Acute LC50 2.61 mg/l</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 3 ppm</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia pulex</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 2.3 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish - Fathead minnow</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 2.3 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish - Sheepshead minnow</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

**Biodegradability**: Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

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

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

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

14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory information</th>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>PG*</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Additional information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E S-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PG* : Packing group
14. Transport information

DOT Reportable: Methanol, 2070 gal of this product.
Quantity: Ammonium bisulfite, 24752 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant: Not applicable.

North-America NAERG: 128

15. Regulatory information

Canada

WHMIS (Canada): Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canada (CEPA DSL): All components are listed or exempted.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: Methanol; Ammonia (total)

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

SARA 302/304: No products were found.

SARA 311/312: Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier notification</th>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium bisulfite</td>
<td>10192-30-0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Other information

Label requirements: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES EYE BURNS. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

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

Flammability
Health
Instability
Special

Date of printing: 4/8/2015.

Notice to reader: Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.
16. Other information

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

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This 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.