

CONSOLIDATED ENERGY COMPANY LLC

910 Main Street
Jesup, Iowa 50648

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME **GASOLINE**
CAS NUMBER MIXTURE
MSDS NUMBER 5466
PRODUCT CODE MULTIPLE
SYNONYM(S) UNLEADED GASOLINE; NO LEAD GASOLINE; MOTOR FUEL;
PREM NO LEAD GASOLINE; APPLICABLE TO ALL GRADES

MANUFACTURE/
SUPPLIERS Flint Hills Resources, LP P.O. Box 2917, Wichita, KS 67201
Frontier Oil and Refining Company, 4610 S. Ulster, Suite 200; Denver
CO. 80237
Cenex, A division of CHS Cooperatives, P.O. Box 64089, Mail Station
525, St Paul, MN 55164
Citgo Petroleum Corporation, P.O. Box 3758. Tulsa, OK 74102
Exxomobile Oil Corp., 3225 Gallows Road, Fairfax VA. 22037
Gary-Williams Energy Corp., 1207 Soverign Row. OKC, OK 73108
Lion Oil Co., 1000 McHenry St., Eldorado, AK 71730
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC., 539 South Main St., Findlay, OH 45840
Conoco/Phillips, Bartlesville, OK 74004
Valero Marketing and Supply Co., P.O. Box 500, San Antonio, TX 78292
F.C. Stone Trading, 10330 NW Prairieview RD., Kansas City, MO 64153
SRP, 8101 E. Prentice Ave., Suite 704, Greenwood Village, CO 80111
Western Petroleum Company, 9531 West 78th St., Eden Prairie, MN 55344
TransMontaigne Product Services, Inc, 370 S17th Street, Suite 2750, Denver, Co.
80202
Premcor Refining Group Inc., 8182 Maryland Ave. Clayton, MO 63105
Center Marketing Company, 600 Mason Ridge Center Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63141
Apex Oil Co., 8235 Forsyth, 4th Floor, St Louis, Mo 63105

TELEPHONE NUMBERS-24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Chemtrec 800-633-8253
Consolidated Energy Company 800-399-1562

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration*</u>	<u>Exposure limits/Health Hazards</u>
GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Mixture	100%-%weight	Gasoline: 300 ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 500 ppm 15-min STEL (ACGIH)
XYLENES	1330-20-7	0-25%	100- ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 100- ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 150- ppm 15-min STEL (ACGIH)
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0-20%	200- ppm. 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 300 -ppm CEILING (OSHA)

N-HEXANE	110-54-3	0-7%	50- ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 500- ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 50 - ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
BENZNE	71-43-2	0-5%	1 - ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 5 - ppm 15-Min STEL (OSHA) 0.5 – ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENEZE	95-63-6	0-3%	25 - ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	0-2%	100-ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 100-ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 125-ppm 15-Min STEL (ACGIH)
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0-1%	10 -ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 10 -ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 15 -ppm 15-Min STEL (ACGIH)
CUMENE	98-82-8	0-1%	50 -ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 50 -ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	0-1%	300-ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA) 300-ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)

*Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time.

COMPOSITION COMMENTS

This Material Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specific information. For product specific information, contact your Pawnee Petroleum Products representative.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING!

HEATH HAZARDS

MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED

OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION

ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED-CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE

MAY CAUSE CARDIAC SENSITIAZTION

POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD

DANGER-CONTAINS BENZENE-CANCER HAZARD

SEE “TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION” (SECTION 11) FOR MORE INFORMATION

FLAMMABILITY HAZARDS

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE

FORMS EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR

MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE

REACTIVITY HAZARDS

STABLE

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, SKIN

SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY IRRITATING. Contacts may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in drying, reddening, itching, pain, inflammation, cracking and possible secondary infection with tissue damage. Defatting agent.

Absorption from prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause systemic toxicity.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, EYE

Direct contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INHALATION

SLIGHTLY TOXIC. Breathing of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, labored breathing, sneezing and burning sensation, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

Exposure to high concentrations of mists may lead to oil chemical pneumonia.

May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause behavioral changes.

Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

Other specific symptoms of exposure are listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INGESTION

SLIGHTLY TOXIC. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumonia and lung damage.

Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (see Inhalation section).

Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

Other specific symptoms of exposure are listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. discard contaminated leather goods.

EYE

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonia. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Gastric lavage should be performed only by qualified medical personnel.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Aspiration of low viscosity petroleum hydrocarbons may cause severe pneumonia (oil pneumonia). Vomiting should not be induced. In unconscious victims, use of an endotracheal tube should be considered, if gastric lavage is undertaken. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred, the patient should be monitored for symptoms of pneumonitis, as this effect may be delayed up to 48 hours.

In cases of acute poisoning, artificial respiration with administration of oxygen is useful for support. DO NOT GIVE EPINEPHRINE, EPHEDRINE, OR SIMILAR ADRENERGIC DRUGS. THEY MAY INDUCE FATAL VENTRICULAR FIBILLATION. Electrocardiographic monitoring should be carried out with severely ill patients to anticipate possible cardiac arrest.

Anemia may require the usual supportive measures. Medical evaluation of acute overexposure should include hematological determinations until stable. In severe acute and chronic poisoning, both renal and hepatic damage may occur and should be anticipated in such cases. Respiratory and pulmonary problems may require special attention. After severe acute symptoms have been alleviated, it may be advisable to consider periodic monitoring of the patient until such time as the likelihood of the other adverse effects can be discounted.

INHALATION ABUSE: Gasoline is one of the solvents used by chemical substance abusers. These patients may present acute or chronic CNS signs or symptoms as well as arrhythmias.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Combustion may produce CO_x, NO_x, SO_x, reactive hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, all purpose AFFF or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

BASIC FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Shut off source if possible.

Evacuate area and fight fire from safe distance.

If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop leak.

Use water to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends.

Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

Be aware that a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion) may occur unless surfaces are kept cool with water.

Firefighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSIN HAZARDS

Extremely flammable. Vapors from flammable or explosive mixtures with air at room temperature. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources and flash back.

Explosion hazard if exposed to extreme heat or to physical or thermal shock.

Flash Point	-45 *F (-43 *C)
Autoignition Temperature	536-853 *F (280-456 *C)
Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume	1.2%
Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume	7.6%

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY ACTION

Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary. People away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind. Isolate for ½ mile in all directions if tank, railcar or tank truck is involved in fire. Evacuate area endangered by release as required. (See Exposure Control/Personal Protection – Section 8).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Isolate hazard areas and deny entry.

If material is released to the environment, take immediate steps to stop and contain release. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the released material. Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate area for at least 25-50 meters (80-160 feet) to preserve public Safety. For large spills, consider initial evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Keep ignition sources out of the area and shut off all ignition sources. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand, or earth) then place in chemical waste container. Large spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Stop leak when safe to do so.

Use vapor suppressing foam to reduce vapors. Stop leak when safe to do so.

See Exposure Control/Personal Protection (Section 8).

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. DO not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas of use or storage.

STORAGE

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means of controlling exposures.

EYE PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Wear chemical safety goggles and face shield. Have eye wash facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

SKIN PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Avoid skin contact with this material. Use appropriate chemical protective gloves when handling.

Use good personal hygiene.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

A NIOSH/MSHA approve air purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister may be appropriate under circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR AND APPEARANCE

CLEAR, COLORLESS TO LIGHT COLORED LIQUID WITH AROMATIC ODOR

Boiling Point	80 *F (27 *C)
Specific Gravity	.07-0.75
Melting Point	-130 *F (-60 *C)
Percent Volatile	100%
Vapor Pressure	6.4 – 15 psia @ 100 *F (38 *C)
Vapor Density	3-4
Bulk Density	ND
Solubility in Water	NEGLIGIBLE
Octanol/Water Partn	ND
Volatile Organic	ND
Pour Point	ND
pH Value	ESSENTIALLY NEUTRAL

Freezing Point	ND
Viscosity	ND
Evaporation Rate	MODERATLEY FAST
Molecular Formula	MIXTURE
Molecular Weight	NA
Chemical Family	HYDROCARBON MIXTURE
Odor Threshold	ND

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY/INCOMPABILITY

Incompatible with oxidizing agents. See precautions under handling & Storage (Section 7).

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITON PRODUCTS

Combustion may produce CO_x, NO_x, SO_x, reactive hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause systemic toxicity, including adverse effects to the following: liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas, pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, thymus, cardiovascular, respiratory and nervous system.

Exposure to components of this material may cause the following specific symptoms, depending on the Concentration and duration of exposure: anemia.

This material may contain benzene. Benzene is carcinogenic to laboratory animals when given by intubation or by inhalation. There is an association between occupational exposure to benzene and human leukemia. Carcinogenic determination: IARC human positive and Animal suspected carcinogen; NTP Known carcinogen; ACGIH Suspected carcinogen; OSHA carcinogen. Acute benzene poisoning causes central nervous system depression. Chronic exposure affects the hematopoietic system causing blood disorders including anemia and pancytopenia. Mutagenic and clastogenic in mammalian and non-mammalian test systems. Reproductive or developmental toxicant only at doses that are maternally toxic, based on tests with animals.

This material may contain toluene. Toluene is an eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritant as well as a central nervous system depressant. Overexposure may result in damage to the brain, liver, kidney, cardiovascular, respiratory and neurological systems. Prolonged and repeated exposure may result in behavior effect, anemia, and color vision abnormalities, blindness and hearing loss. It has been shown to produce reproductive effects in both humans and laboratory animals. It has also been reported to produce cardiac sensitization. Repeated or prolonged exposure to toluene may result in skin absorption, which may result in toxic effects. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of toluene in humans and experimental animals (IARC Class 3)

This material may contain n-Hexane. n-Hexane is a skin, eye and respiratory tract irritant. It is a cardiac sensitizer, central nervous system depressant and a neurotoxin. Acute exposure may result in dizziness, asphyxia, anesthesia, brain damage, and cardiac arrest at high concentrations. Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in peripheral neuropathy, characterized by progressive weakness, facial and limb numbness, color

vision abnormalities and paralysis of the limbs. It has been observed to cause damage to the testes and fetal effects in a two-generation animal study. NTP has reported it to cause liver tumors in female mice. Persons with skin, lung, liver and kidney disorders may be at increased risk.

This material may contain naphthalene. Naphthalene can be harmful by any route of exposure. Humans may be more sensitive to naphthalene than laboratory animals. Naphthalene can cause skin and eye irritation and acute central nervous system effects. It can also cause blood effects, including hemolytic and aplastic anemia, cataracts, liver and kidney damage. Following maternal exposure, naphthalene has also been reported to cause fetal blood system, liver and possible eye damage. In a 2-year lifetime inhalation bioassay, female mice showed a significantly increased incidence of pulmonary alveolar and bronchiolar adenomas. On this basis, NTP has determined that there is some evidence of naphthalene carcinogenicity in female mice. Both male and female mice showed evidence of chronic inflammation and its associated response in the respiratory system.

CARCINOGENICITY

Wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of liver cancers in female mice and kidney cancers in male rats flowing a two-year inhalation period. Subsequent investigations indicate that kidney damage, linked to kidney cancer, may be specific to the male rat. IARC has determined that there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of unleaded gasoline in experimental animals and inadequate evidence in humans. (IARC Class 2b)). Solvent extracts of gasoline exhaust particles produced skin cancer in laboratory animals leading IARC to categorize gasoline engine exhaust as a possible human cancer hazard. Has been shown to be positive in mutagenicity assays.

This material may contain ethylbenzene. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence of the carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in humans. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the varcinogenicity of ethylbenxene in experimental animals (IARC Class 2B).

This material may contain naphthalene. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of naphthalene in experimental animals (IARC Class 2B).

TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY, OTHER REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS

Has been shown to be positive in mutagenicity assays.

This material contains components which may cause adverse reproductive and/or developmental effects.

Pregnant women may be at increased risk from exposure. Consumption of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the kidney, liver, skin, blood, eyes, immune cardiovascular, respiratory and nervous system.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ND

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

This material, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40CFR 261) due to its ignitability and benzene content. Under the Resource Conservation and

Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject RCRA.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268, and 270. Disposal can occur only in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make waste management information presented in this MSDA incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

BILL OF LADING – BULK (U.S. DOT)

Gasoline, 3, UN1203, PG II RQ, (Benzene, Xylenes)

BILL OF LADING – NON-BULK (U.S. DOT)

Gasoline, 3, UN1203, PG II RQ, (Benzene, Xylenes)

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Requirements

General Transportation Information for Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name	Gasoline		
Hazard Class	3	UN/NA Code	UN 1203
Packaging Group	PG II		
Labels Required	Flammable Liquid		
Placards Required	Flammable Liquid, UN 1203		
Reportable Quantity	See Regulatory Information (Section 15)		

General Transportation Information for Non-Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name	Gasoline		
Hazard Class	3	UN/NA Code	UN1203
Packaging Group	PG II		
Labels Required	Flammable Liquid		
Placards Required	Flammable Liquid, UN 1203		
Reportable Quantity	See Regulatory Information (Section 15)		

COMMENTS

The above description may not cover shipping in all cases, please consult 49 CFR 100-185 for specific shipping information.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory, or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

Consult OSHA's Benzene standard 29 CFR 1910.1028 for provisions on air monitoring, employee training, medical monitoring, etc.

This material may be subject to export notification under TSCA section 12(b); contains: Cyclohexane (CAS # 110-82-7)

A release of this material, as supplied, is exempt from reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) by the petroleum exclusion. Releases may be reported

to the National Response center (800-424-8802) under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321 (b)(3) and (5). Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties.

This material does not contain toxic chemicals (in excess of the applicable de minimus concentration) that are subject to the annual toxic chemical release reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372).

This material contains one or more components designated as hazardous substances or toxic pollutants pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act (40 CFR 116.4 Table A; 40 CFR 401.5). Any unpermitted introduction of this material into a facility stormwater or wastewater discharge may constitute a violation of the Clear Water Act. Facilities must notify the appropriate permitting agency prior to introducing this material into the aforementioned discharges.

This material contains one or more substances listed as hazardous, toxic, or flammable air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clear Air Act.

There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state/provincial level that pertain to this material.

STATE REGULATIONS

SARA TITLE III RATINGS

Immediate Hazard: X Delayed Hazard: X Fire hazard: X Pressure Hazard: -
 Reactivity Hazard -

NFPA RATINGS

Health 1 Flammability 3 Reactivity 0 Special Hazards

HMIS RATINGS

Health 2* Flammability 3 Reactivity 0

Following ingredients of this product are listed in SARA313

SARA Listed Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Maximum %
XYLENES	1330-20-7	25.0
TOLUENE	108-88-3	20.0
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	7.0
BENZENE	71-43-2	5.0
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	3.0
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	2.0
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	1.0
CUMENE	98-82-8	1.0
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	1.0

16 OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, an MSDS may not be used as a commercial specification sheet of manufacture or seller, and no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as the to accuracy or comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.