SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0345MAR019
Revision Date: 05/19/2015

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Absorber Off Gas

Synonym: Absorber Off Gas, Galveston Bay Absorber Off Gas, GBR Absorber Off Gas
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Gas

Recommended Use: Fuel.
Use Restrictions: All others.

Supplier Name and Address:

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070

Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous according to the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed Gas
Simple Asphyxiant	-
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Gases)	Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
May release hydrogen sulfide gas

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

Extremely flammable gas
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Harmful if inhaled
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Very toxic to aquatic life

Appearance Colorless Compressed Gas **Physical State** Compressed Gas **Odor** Rotten-egg like

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place
Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Absorber Off Gas is a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predonimantly in the range of one to four carbons.

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Methane	74-82-8	15-40
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	10-30
Ethylene	74-85-1	10-30
Ethane	74-84-0	10-30
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0-3

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General advice In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If irritation or other symptoms occur get medical attention.

Eye Contact: 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.

Ingestion: Ingestion not likely. If swallowed, immediately call a physician.

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

Adverse Effects: Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen causing the feeling of suffocation and can cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue from oxygen deprivation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: INHALATION: Overexposure to volatile hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other catecholamines producing serious cardiac arrhythmias. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants as well as bronchodilator use. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided with hydrocarbon overexposure. Treat symptomatically. Administer supplemental oxygen as needed.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable gas per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. Gas may accumulate along the ground, settle in low lying areas or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. For additional fire related information see NFPA 30 or North American Emergency Response Guide 115.

Hazardous combustion products
Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Since this gas could burn with a near invisible flame in daylight, approach with caution. Isolate hazard area. If safe to do so, stop the flow of gas and allow fire to burn out. Extinguishing the flame before shutting off the supply can cause the formation of explosive mixtures. In some cases it may be preferred to allow the flame to continue to burn. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Avoid use of solid water streams. Contact with water and liquefied product can cause increased vaporization.

NFPA:	Health 1	Flammability 4	Instability 1	Special Hazards -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Leaks may self-ignite due to static accumulation. Eliminate all ignition sources. Distant ignition and flashback are possible. Use grounded and bonded, explosion-proof equipment. Monitor area for flammable or explosive atmosphere. Before entry, especially into confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate monitor.

Protective Equipment: Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency Procedures: Leaking containers should be moved outdoors or to well-ventilated area and contents transferred to a suitable container. Vapors may accumulate in confined spaces without sufficient ventilation. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.

Environmental precautions: If leaking, take appropriate steps to disperse gas.

Methods and materials for containment: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and materials for cleaning up: Shut off gas supply, if safe to do so. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions: Avoid breathing gas or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Gas may accumulate along the ground, settle in low lying areas or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Storage Conditions: Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Methane 74-82-8	Simple asphyxiant	-	-	-
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	Simple asphyxiant	-	-	-
Ethylene 74-85-1	200 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Ethane 74-84-0	Simple asphyxiant	-	-	-
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	Ceiling: 20 ppm	10 ppm TWA 14 mg/m^3 TWA 15 ppm STEL 21 mg/m^3 STEL	100 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

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

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Goggles or faceshield may be needed when handling pressurized gases.

Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin contact. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection: Use atmosphere supplying respirators in the event of oxygen deficiency, when material produces gases and/or vapors that exceed permissible limits, or when excessive gases and/or vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Note: Air purifying respirators are not to be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturers instructions), in oxygen deficient atmospheres, (less than 19.5% oxygen) or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not smoke while handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Compressed Gas
Appearance	Colorless Compressed Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Rotten-egg like
Odor Threshold	No available data.

Property	**Values (Method)**
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No available data.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	No available data.
Flash Point	-188 °C / -306 °F (Based on methane)
Evaporation Rate	No available data.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable gas
Flammability Limit in Air (%)	
Upper Flammability Limit:	75 °F (Based on hydrogen)
Lower Flammability Limit:	2.7 °F (Based on ethylene)
Vapor Pressure	No available data.
Vapor Density	>1
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	<1
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	No available data.
Partition Coefficient	No available data.
Decomposition temperature:	No available data.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	260 °C / 500 °F (Based on hydrogen sulfide)
Kinematic Viscosity	No available data.
Dynamic Viscosity	No available data.
Explosive Properties	No available data.
Softening Point	No available data.
VOC Content (%)	No available data.
Density	No available data.
Bulk Density	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Sources of heat or ignition.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination. In high concentration the gas may cause suffocation. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell. Concentrations of >1000 ppm will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis.

Eye contact Vapor may cause irritation.

Skin contact Vapor is generally non-irritating to skin.

Ingestion Ingestion not likely.

Acute Toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Methane 74-82-8	-	-	326 mg/m³ (Mouse) 2 h
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	-	-	> 15,000 ppm (Rat) 1 h
Ethylene 74-85-1	-	-	> 11,473 mg/m³ (Male rat) 5 h
Ethane 74-84-0	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	444 ppm (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

METHANE and ETHANE: Exposure to high levels of these gases produce weak central nervous system (CNS) depressant effects without significant potential for systemic toxicity. At very high levels they act as asphyxiant gases by diluting and displacing oxygen. Symptoms of persons exposed to oxygen deficient atmospheres include headache, dizziness, incoordination, cyanosis and narcosis. Extremely high concentrations can produce unconsciousness followed by death.

HYDROGEN: Hydrogen is considered to be a simple asphyxiant gas without significant potential for systemic toxicity. At very high concentrations it acts as an asphyxiant gas by diluting and displacing oxygen. Symptoms of persons exposed to oxygen deficient atmospheres include headache, dizziness, incoordination, cyanosis and narcosis. Extremely high concentrations can produce unconsiciousness followed by death.

ETHYLENE: At extremely high levels ethylene gas acts as a general anesthetic and central nervous system depressant. The International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of ethylene. Overall evaluation: Ethylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

HYDROGEN SULFIDE: Hydrogen sulfide gas has an unpleasant odor that diminishes with increased exposure. Eye irritation may occur at levels above 4 ppm. Olfactory fatigue occurs rapidly at levels of 50 ppm or higher. Odor is not a reliable warning property. Respiratory effects include irritation with possible pulmonary edema at levels above 50 ppm. At 500 ppm immediate loss of consciousness and death can occur. NIOSH has determined that 100 ppm hydrogen sulfide is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs & Symptoms Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects None known.

Carcinogenicity Cancer designations are listed in the table below.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Methane 74-82-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylene 74-85-1	Not Classifiable (A4)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethane 74-84-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity None known.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Methane 74-82-8	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	-	-	-	-
Ethylene 74-85-1	-	-	-	-
Ethane 74-84-0	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.016 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 0.013 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	-

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable in the environment.

Bioaccummulation Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil Not classified in terms of mobility in air, soil and water. Due to physical properties, the mobility of this material is expected to be negligible.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues
No information available.

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

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

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper shipping name:	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Compressed, N.O.S.
UN/Identification No:	UN 1964
Transport Hazard Class(es):	2.1
Packing group:	Not applicable

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper shipping name:	Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Compressed, N.O.S.
UN/Identification No:	UN 1964
Transport Hazard Class(es):	2.1
Packing group:	Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product may contain component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Methane	NA
Hydrogen	NA
Ethylene	NA
Ethane	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	500 lb TPQ

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

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Methane	NA
Hydrogen	NA
Ethylene	NA
Ethane	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
Sudden Release Of Pressure
Extremely Hazardous

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

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Methane	None
Hydrogen	None
Ethylene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethane	None
Hydrogen sulfide	1.0 % de minimis concentration

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

Methane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1202
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree

New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1202 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Hydrogen

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1010
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1010 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Ethylene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0873
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree; reactive - second degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0873 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Ethane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0834
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0834 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Hydrogen sulfide

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1017
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1017 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 100 lb RQ (land/water)

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

Canadian Regulatory Information: "This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Methane	A,B1	1%
Hydrogen	A,B1	1%
Ethylene	A,B1,D2B	1%
Ethane	A,B1	1%
Hydrogen sulfide	A,B1,D1A,D2B	1%

NOTE: Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety
Revision Date: 05/19/2015

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