Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Flex Fuels, Inc.
310 North First Street
P.O. Box 397
Colwich, KS 67030

Transportation Emergency (CHEMTREC): 1-800-424-9300

PRODUCT NAME: E-20 (Gasoline with 20% Ethanol)
COMMON NAME: E-20
CHEMICAL NAME: Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture
CHEMICAL FORMULA: Mixture
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixed Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Section 2 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS	PERCENTAGES (by weight)	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	CAS #
Major components				
Gasoline	80%	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	8006-61-9
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	20%	1000 ppm TWA	1000 ppm TWA	64-17-5
Ingredients				
Toluene	< 25%	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm TWA	108-88-3
Xylene Isomers	< 25%	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	1330-20-7
Benzene	< 5%	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL	71-43-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 5%	25 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA	95-63-6
Ethyl Benzene	< 5%	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	100-41-4

(TWA) – Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour workweek which shall not be exceeded.
(STEL) – Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday unless another time limit is specified.

Section 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Light golden brown liquid with gasoline odor - HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID.
DANGER! Contains Benzene. Cancer Hazard. Can cause kidney, liver and blood disorders.

OSHA HAZARD CLASS

Based on OSHA definitions, the following ingredients in this product are hazardous. The OSHA physical and health hazard categories are shown below. **Note: Flex Fuels, Inc. has not conducted specific toxicity tests on this product. Our hazard evaluation is based on information from similar products, the ingredients, technical literature, and/or professional experience.**

Gasoline - Flammable, toxic, irritant, target organ (CNS)
Toluene - Flammable, toxic, irritant, target organ (CNS)
Xylene - Flammable, toxic, irritant
Ethyl Alcohol – Flammable, toxic, irritant, target organ (reproductive, CNS, skin)

Benzene - Flammable, irritant, carcinogen, target organ (kidney, liver, blood)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - Flammable, toxic, irritant, target organ (CNS, blood)
Ethylbenzene - Flammable, toxic, irritant

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Dermal, Ingestion.
ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:

Eyes - Slight to moderate eye irritation.

Skin - Moderately irritating; causes redness, drying of skin.

Inhalation - Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Causes dizziness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat, signs of intoxications. Can act as a simple asphyxiant.

Ingestion - Burning of the throat and stomach, loss of consciousness, convulsions, cyanosis, congestion and capillary hemorrhaging of the lungs and internal organs. Possible pneumonia (if vomited), loss of consciousness, and death.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE: Suspect carcinogen from long-term exposure studies on laboratory animals. Recent studies with laboratory animals have shown that gasoline vapors caused kidney damage and kidney cancer in rats and liver cancer in mice.

Mouse skin painting studies have shown that petroleum middle distillates (boiling range of 100-700°F) can cause skin cancer when repeatedly applied and never washed from the animal's skin. The relative significance of this to the skin and the resulting skin effects (irritation, cell damage, etc.) may play a role in the tumorigenic response. Studies have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the carcinogenic effect of some petroleum oils.

A few studies have indicated that workers exposed many years to high concentrations of benzene have a slightly higher incidence of leukemia. Benzene can also be toxic to the blood and blood forming tissues. For additional information on employee monitoring, information and training, medical surveillance, methods of compliance, etc., refer to the OSHA benzene standard, CFR 1910.1028.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: May aggravate pre-existing dermatitis, respiratory illness, or other conditions which have the same symptoms or effects as stated above.

CARCINOGENICITY:
Benzene - **NTP:** Yes **IARC:** Yes **OSHA:** Yes

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact - If material comes in contact with the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids until medical attention can be obtained.

Skin Contact - Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation - Move person away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. Apply artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion - Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do **not** induce vomiting. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs and monitor for breathing difficulty. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep victim warm and quiet.

Section 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Closed cup: < -10°F **AUTO IGNITION TEMP:** 662°F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR % BY VOLUME	**LOWER**	**UPPER**
	1.25%	6.9%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, Alcohol-Resistant AFFF Foam (AR-AFFF)

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water may be ineffective on flames, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Large fires, such as tank fires, should be fought with caution. If possible, pump the contents from the tank and keep adjoining structures cool and protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of a self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Highly volatile material. Vapors of flowing gasoline can be ignited by self-generated static electricity; containers should be bonded and grounded. Vapors may travel along the ground to a source of ignition (pilot light, heater, electric motor) some distance away. Containers, drums (even empty) can explode when heat (welding, cutting, etc.) is applied.

HAZARD RATINGS:				
	NFPA 704:	Health- 1	Fire- 4	Reactivity- 0
	HMIS:	Health- 2	Fire- 3	Reactivity- 0

Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO TAKE IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Notify emergency response personnel as appropriate. If facility or operation has an "Oil or Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan", "Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan" or equivalent, activate its procedures. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Contain spill if possible. Small spills can be removed with inert absorbent. Dike area of large spill to prevent run-off to sewers, streams, etc. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate personal protective equipment during clean up. Contact fire authorities and notify appropriate Federal, State, and Local agencies.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORING: Transport, handle and store in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.106, and applicable D.O.T. Regulations. Store in tightly closed containers in a dry cool place, away from sources of heat or ignition. Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment and equip with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arrestors. **Caution:** Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting, welding or other repair of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame, heat, sparks or other sources of ignition. Do not siphon gasoline by mouth.

> **WARNING:** Danger! Contains Benzene. Cancer Hazard. Can cause kidney, liver and blood disorders. **Other:** Do not siphon gasoline by mouth. May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Flammable Liquid. Vapors may explode.

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL – PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide adequate ventilation to keep vapors below permissible concentrations.

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT: Use appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection where atmospheric concentrations may exceed acceptable exposure limits. Self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respiratory protection required for entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaced containing gasoline.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical type goggles or face shield where contact with liquid or mist may occur.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear impervious clothing and gloves when contact with skin may occur.

OTHER (SAFETY SHOWERS, EYE WASH STATIONS, ETC.): Emergency eyewash station and safety shower where operations and exposure warrant. Loading, unloading, tank gauging, etc., remain upwind.

Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERITIES

APPEARANCE: Light golden brown liquid
BOILING RANGE: 118 to 420°F
VAPOR PRESSURE: 8.8 PSIA @ 100°F
SOLUBLE IN WATER: Partially soluble

ODOR: Gasoline odor (odor threshold approximately 10 ppm).
SPECIFIC GRAVITY @60/60: 0.7487
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): 3.8 Cu. Ft Gas per lb

Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

STABLE __X__ (At room temperature and pressure. See handling and storage section)
UNSTABLE _____

INCOMPATIBILITY -

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flame, build-up of static electricity, and other sources of ignition should be avoided.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizing agents, halogens, strong acids, and alkalies.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

Section 11 – TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact.

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA:

BENZENE: Studies of Workers Overexposed to Benzene: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood forming organs (acute myelogenous leukemia) and aplastic anemia, an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with other blood disorders including myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of aplastic anemia have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Studies in Laboratory Animals: Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and skeletal variations. Benzene has been classified as a proven human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC.

CUMENE: Studies in laboratory animals indicate evidence of adverse effects on the kidney and adrenal glands following high-level exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

CYCLOHEXANE: Cyclohexane has been the focus of substantial testing in laboratory animals. Cyclohexane tested negative in various genotoxicity tests including unscheduled DNA synthesis, bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays, and in vivo chromosomal aberration. An increase in chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cells of rats exposed to cyclohexane was reported in the 1980's but a careful reevaluation of slides from this study by the laboratory which conducted the study indicates these findings were in error, and that no significant chromosomal effects were observed in animals exposed to cyclohexane. Findings indicate long-term exposure to cyclohexane does not promote dermal tumorigenesis.

ETHYL ALCOHOL: Repeated ingestion of ethanol can result in alcohol abuse, causing behavioral changes, memory loss, impaired judgment, decreased appetite, irregular heartbeats, and decreased fertility. Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethanol has also been associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and liver. Ethanol ingestion by pregnant women can cause miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth and fetal alcohol syndrome. In males, acute and chronic alcohol ingestion may affect gonadal hormone levels. It may also affect the liver, kidney, brain, blood and cardiovascular system.

ETHYLBENZENE: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows:
Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). The incidence of tumors was also elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of postimplantation deaths following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland.

N-HEXANE: Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as a Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

TOLUENE: Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Abuse of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate longterm exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals have been largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system were observed in animal studies following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

XYLENES, ALL ISOMERS: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, CNS damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross overexposure. Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure: Impaired neurological function was reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

C9 AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm.

NAPHTHAS: In a large epidemiological study on over 15,000 employees at several petroleum refineries and amongst residents located near these refineries, no increased ricks of kidney cancer was observed in association with gasoline exposures (a similar material). In a similar study, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed among petroleum refinery workers, but there was a slight trend in the incidence of kidney cancers among service station employees, especially after a 30-year latency period. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffers Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans. Exposure to this material may cause adverse effects or damage to the following organs or organ systems: blood, bone marrow, central nervous system, brain, peripheral nervous system, auditory system, heart, testes, kidneys, liver, adrenal gland, lymphatic system, thymus, respiratory tract, lungs, mucous membranes, reproductive organs, pituitary gland, thyroid, immune system, eyes, skin, mouth, esophagus, pharynx, and cardiovascular system.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the blood, bone marrow, blood forming organs, respiratory tract, liver, kidneys, skin, eyes, peripheral nervous system, and auditory system.

Section 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:
Toxic to aquatic organisms.

PERSISTANCE/BIODEGRADATION:
Readily biodegradable in the environment.

The presence of ethanol in this product may impede the biodegradation of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater, resulting in elongated plumes of these constituents.

BIOACCUMULATION:
Not likely to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

MOBILITY IN ENVIRONMENT:
May move through soil and reach groundwater. May partition into air, soil and water.

Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES: This material, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is a hazardous waste according to Federal Regulations (40 CFR 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 material to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject to 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 the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

Section 14 – TRANSPORTATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture

DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3

DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3475

DOT EMER. RESPONSE GUIDE NO.: 127

Section 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 Naphthalene, CAS# 91-20-3; Biphenyl, CAS# 92-52-4; Heptane, CAS# 142-82-5; Paraxylene, CAS# 106-42-3; Pentane, CAS# 109-66-0; Nonane, CAS# 111-84-2; effective date May 26, 2004.
A release of this material, as supplied, may be exempt from reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA - 40 CFR 302) by the petroleum exclusion. Releases may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(3) and (5).
This material contains toxic chemical(s) in excess of the applicable de minimis 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 information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.
This material contains one or more substances listed as hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
Check local, regional or state/provincial 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.

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate Hazard: Yes **Delayed Health Hazard:** Yes **Fire Hazard:** Yes
Pressure Hazard: No **Reactivity Hazard:** No

Following ingredients of this material are listed in SARA 313 above the de minimis concentration

SARA Listed Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Maximum %
XYLENES	1330-20-7	15.0
TOLUENE	108-88-3	15.0
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	7.0
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	3.0
BENZENE	71-43-2	2.3
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	2.0
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	1.0
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	1.0
CUMENE	98-82-8	1.0

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By: Flex Fuels, Inc DATE: October 20, 2009

DISCLAIMER: THE INFORMATION IN THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT AS OF THE DATE ISSUED. AS A SERVICE TO OUR RECIPIENTS, FLEX FUELS, INC. PROVIDES INFORMATION IN ELECTRONIC FORM. DUE TO LIMITED LABORATORY EXPERIENCE WITH SAID MATERIAL AND THE REMOTE POSSIBILITY THAT ELECTRONIC TRANSFER MAY HAVE RESULTED IN ERRORS, ALTERATIONS, OR OMISSIONS IN THIS INFORMATION, FLEX FUELS, INC. THEREFORE MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS AS TO ITS COMPLETENESS OR ACCURACY. IN ADDITION, DATA ACQUIRED FROM DATABASES MAY NOT BE AS CURRENT AS THE DATA IN THE MSDS AVAILABLE DIRECTLY FROM FLEX FUELS, INC. A PRINT COPY OF THIS MSDS IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM FLEX FUELS, INC.