

8865

**FREEPORT-McMoRAN****Copper**
Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 05/13/2015

SB10505 thru SB10510 K101139 H
 SB10512 SB10513 K103901CQ
 SB10515 thru SB10523 K103901CU
 SB10525 SB10526 K104130 H
 SB40515 SB42921 9720605
 9711269 thru 9711274 9728090
 Supersedes: 01/21/2013 Version: 3.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**

Product form : Substance
 Substance name : Copper
 Chemical name : Copper
 CAS No. : 7440-50-8
 Synonyms : copper, copper anodes, copper cathodes, copper rod, copper wire, copper sheet, copper bar
 Other means of identification : Copper-various forms (anodes, rod, bars, billets, cakes, cathodes, sheets, wire)

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold
 333 N. Central Ave
 Phoenix AZ 85004
 Phone: 602-366-8100

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Carechem 24 Emergency Numbers:

US/Canada +1 866 928 0789
 Mexico +52 55 5004 8763
 EU Regional +441235 239670
 Africa/South Africa +44 1235 239671
 Asia/Pacific Regional +65 3158 1074

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

GHS-US classification
 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) H302

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling
 Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US) : Warning
 Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H302 - Harmful if swallowed
 Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P264 - Wash Skin thoroughly after handling
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 P301+P312 - If swallowed, call a doctor if you feel unwell
 P330 - If swallowed, rinse mouth
 P501 - Dispose of contents/container to Comply with applicable local, national and international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

other hazards which do not result in classification : If user operations generate dust or fume, dust or fumes may cause irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. metal fume fever has been associated with metals such as Zinc, magnesium, aluminum, antimony, iron, manganese, mercury, nickel and tin. however, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that exposures to copper dust and copper fume cause metal fume fever.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

Copper

Safety Data Sheet

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Copper (Main constituent)	(CAS No.) 7440-50-8	>= 99.6	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : If user operations generate dust or fume, dust or fumes may cause irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.
. ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: INHALATION, EYE AND INGESTION OF DUST OR FUME.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : If exposed to excessive levels of dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air and get medical attention if cough or other symptoms develop.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR PERSISTS.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : if dust or fume contacts the eyes, Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : if swallowed, induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/ attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries : Upper respiratory irritation accompanied by coughing, dryness of mucous membranes.
- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Dust or fume may cause. Irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. metal fume fever has been associated with metals such as zinc, magnesium, aluminum, antimony, iron, manganese, mercury, nickel and tin, however, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that exposures to copper dust and copper fume cause metal fume fever. symptoms of metal fume fever include muscular pains, sudden onset of chills, weakness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, headache, diarrhea and onset may be delayed for several hours.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Dust from this product may cause skin irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : dust or fume may cause eye irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Irritation of the stomach possible.
- Chronic symptoms : Effects from chronic exposure are rare except in individuals with Wilson's disease.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Wilson's disease or g6pd deficiency causes individuals to absorb, retain, and store copper excessively, leading to copper toxicosis.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media: : Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Heavy airborne concentrations of fine powder in enclosed spaces may ignite or explode in the presence of sources of ignition. Solid metal is not flammable; however, finely divided metallic dust or powder may form an explosive mixture with air.
- Explosion hazard : Heavy airborne concentrations of fine powder in enclosed spaces may ignite or explode in the presence of sources of ignition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Spray suitable extinguishing media directly at base of flame. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Evacuate area.
- Protective equipment for firefighters : As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.
- Other information : The substance can readily form explosive peroxides. In the presence of wet acetylene and ammonia, copper forms explosive acetylides.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Do not allow the product to be released into the environment. Avoid generation of dust. toxic and corrosive vapours are released.
- 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel
- Protective equipment : Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.
- Emergency procedures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Copper

Safety Data Sheet

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.
- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Eliminate all sources of ignition, avoid sparks, flames and do not smoke in risk area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generation of dust, avoid breathing dust.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Comply with all laws and regulations. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain the discharged material.
- Methods for cleaning up : Avoid generation of dust. (VACUUM, WET). Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with the skin. Any waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Avoid generation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid contact with strong acids, strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, fused ammonium nitrate, nitrosyl fluoride, iodine pentafluoride. Do not breathe dust, do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to flames, sparks, heat, or other potential ignition sources.
- Hygiene measures : Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Take care for general good hygiene and housekeeping. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures: : Avoid static electricity discharges. Comply with applicable regulations. Control airborne concentrations below the exposure limits. Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area.
- Storage condition(s) : Store in a clean, dry, fire resistant area. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.
- Incompatible materials : Acids. Oxidizing agent.
- Storage area : Store in a well-ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m3) (Dust)	1 mg/m ³
Copper (7440-50-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m3) (Fume)	0.1 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust or fume, . Use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limits.
- Personal protective equipment : Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Wear suitable protective clothing.



- Hand protection : In case of repeated or prolonged contact wear gloves. Avoid contact with skin.
- Eye protection : Use safety glasses with side-shields or goggles.
- Skin and body protection : Wear protective shoes. Wear long sleeves. Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Respiratory protection : A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. For concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit, use NIOSH approved half- or full-face, air-purifying respirator with acid gas cartridges in combination with particulate filter. For higher concentrations, consult a professional industrial hygienist.

Copper

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Appearance	: Various shapes.
Molecular mass	: 63.54 g/mol
Colour	: Reddish-yellow. copper.
odour	: Odorless.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: 1083 °C 1981.4 °F (Fahrenheit)
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 2595 °C 4703 °F
Flash point	: Not applicable
Self ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 1 mm Hg at 1628°C = 2962.4°F (20 mm Hg at 1970°C = 3578.0°F)
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

10.5. Incompatible materials

copper is potentially explosive with: acetylinic compounds, 3-bromopropene, ethylene oxide, lead azide, and ammonium nitrate. ignites on contact with chlorine, fluorine, and hydrazinemononitrate. reacts violently with sodium azide, halogenates, peroxides, hydrogen sulfide, hydrozoic acid, bromates, chlorates, iodates, chloride and potassium oxide. avoid contact with strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

HIGH TEMPERATURES ASSOCIATED WITH SMELTING OR WELDING RELEASES METAL OXIDE FUMES.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Harmful if swallowed.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified

Copper

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Copper (7440-50-8)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb SUBJECT TO SIZE LIMITATIONS (SEE 40 CFR 302.4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on SARA Section 313 (TRI)	

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

EU-Regulations

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) substances.	

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Aquatic Acute 1 H400

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not classified

15.2.2. National regulations

Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the AICS (the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances).	
Listed on Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC)	
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemical List) inventory.	
Listed on New Zealand - Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
Listed on Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	
Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List	

15.3. US State regulations

Copper (7440-50-8)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Freshwater Criteria U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Human Health Criteria U.S. - California - Priority Toxic Pollutants - Saltwater Criteria U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728) U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) U.S. - Colorado - Primary Drinking Water Regulations - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Groundwater Sources U.S. - Connecticut - Drinking Water Quality Standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min) U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr) U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Water and Organisms U.S. - Connecticut - Water Quality Standards - Health Designations U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities U.S. - Florida - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) U.S. - Georgia - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs) U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs U.S. - Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants 	



Copper

Safety Data Sheet

Copper (7440-50-8)

U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Maryland - Surface Water Quality Standards - Consumption of Water and Organisms
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Ambient Limits (AALs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Allowable Threshold Concentrations (ATCs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Threshold Effects Exposure Limits (TEELs)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Missouri - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Nevada - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - Primary Drinking Water Standards - Action Levels - ALs
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Ground Water Quality Criteria
U.S. - New Jersey - Water Quality - Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLs)
U.S. - New Mexico - Water Quality - Standards for Ground Water of 10,000 mg/L TDS Concentration or Less
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Aquatic Life Acute Value for Classes I, IA, II, III
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Aquatic Life Chronic Value for Classes I, IA, II, III
U.S. - North Dakota - Water Quality Standards - Human Health Value for Classes I, IA, II
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Beneficial Use of Sewage Sludge by Land Application - Pollutant Ceiling Limits
U.S. - Pennsylvania - Drinking Water - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 1-Hour
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - Annual
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life Criteria
U.S. - Rhode Island - Water Quality Standards - Human Health Criteria for Consumption of Water and Aquatic Organisms
U.S. - South Carolina - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Drinking Water Standards - Secondary Constituent Levels (SCLs)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Utah - Drinking Water - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Acute Saltwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Freshwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Saltwater Aquatic Life
U.S. - Virginia - Water Quality Standards - Public Water Supply Effluent Limits
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - West Virginia - Water Quality - Groundwater Standards - Ceiling Concentrations
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Fresh Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria for Fresh Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria for Marine Water
U.S. - Alaska - Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria for Marine Water

Copper

Safety Data Sheet

Copper (7440-50-8)

U.S. - Arkansas - Surface Water Quality Standards - Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria
 U.S. - Arkansas - Surface Water Quality Standards - Acute Aquatic Life Criteria

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.
 NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.
 NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating
 Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible
 Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard
 Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

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