Carbon Dioxide
Safety Data Sheet

Product: **Carbon Dioxide**	SDS No.CO2-1 May 2015

Internal #1111

1. Identification

Product Identifier: Carbon Dioxide	**Trade Names:** Carbon Dioxide, Medipure® Carbon Dioxide
Recommended Uses: Industrial: analytical, lasers; semiconductor process gas; supercritical fluid extraction	
Restrictions on Use: Use only as directed.	
Supplier: Leonard's Syrups, 4601 Nancy Street, Detroit MI 48212 USA	
Emergency Telephone Numbers: * **CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300**	

* Call emergency numbers only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Leonard's Syrups, or call 1-313-891-4141.

2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING! Liquefied gas under pressure.



Contains gas and liquid under pressure; may explode if heated.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause dizziness and drowsiness.
Can increase respiration and heart rate.
May cause nervous system damage.
May cause frostbite.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Hazard Classification: Gases Under Pressure – Liquefied Gas

Precautionary Statements: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

← *A vertical line in the left margin indicates revised or new material.*
This is a general revision; please read entire document.

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3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section covers materials of manufacture only. See sections 5, 8, 10, 11, and 16 for information on by-products generated during use in welding and cutting or as a result of exposure to fire.
See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

Chemical Name	Common Name and Synonyms	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION
Carbon Dioxide	Carbonic anhydride, carbonic acid gas, refrigerant gas R744	124-38-9	>99%

** The symbol > means "greater than."*

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Immediately remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: For exposure to cold vapor or solid carbon dioxide (dry ice), immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

EYE CONTACT: For exposure to cold vapor or solid carbon dioxide (dry ice), immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

SWALLOWING: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.*

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Nonflammable

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters: Firefighters should wear personal protective equipment and fire-fighting turnout gear as appropriate for surrounding fire.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide cannot catch fire but cylinders exposed to fire may explode. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Not applicable.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: WARNING! High-pressure liquid and gas. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.

Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards: Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Carbon dioxide cylinders are typically equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.)

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

WARNING! High-pressure liquid and gas. Rapid release of gaseous carbon dioxide through a pressure relief device (PRD) or valve can result in the formation of dry ice, which is very cold and can cause frostbite.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. See Section 11.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): See Section 8, Exposure Control/Personal Protection.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Shut off leak if you can do so without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces, before allowing reentry.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up: Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: Protect from sunlight.

Avoid breathing gas. Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin, or clothing. ***Protect cylinders from damage.*** Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. ***Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings***; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. ***Open valve slowly.*** If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Keep cylinder upright when in use. ***Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the cylinder.*** High temperatures may damage the cylinder and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the cylinder contents. For other precautions in using carbon dioxide, see section 16.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Carbon dioxide is heavier than air. It tends to accumulate near the floor of an enclosed space, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor or in pits and trenches. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. ***Prevent reverse flow.*** Reverse flow into

cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. ***Do not strike an arc on the cylinder.*** The defect produced by an arc burn could lead to cylinder rupture. Do not ground the cylinder or allow it to become part of an electrical circuit. ***Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over.*** Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. ***Store full and empty cylinders separately.*** Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS: For further information on storage, handling, and use, see materials published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc (CGA), http://www.cganet.com.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

See section 16 for important information on by-products generated during use in welding and cutting.

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV (2012)
Carbon dioxide	5,000 ppm	5,000 ppm TWA, 30,000 ppm 15-min STEL

IDLH = 40,000 ppm.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local Exhaust. Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to keep the concentration of carbon dioxide below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Mechanical (General). Under certain conditions, general exhaust ventilation may be acceptable to keep carbon dioxide below the exposure limits.

Special. WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide about 1 percent are dangerous—see Section 11. Praxair recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

Other. None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Skin Protection. Wear insulated neoprene gloves for cylinder handling; welding gloves for welding. Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138. See section 16 for requirements when using carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide mixtures in welding and cutting.

Eye/Face Protection. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. See section 16 for requirements when using carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide mixtures in welding and cutting.

Respiratory Protection. None required under normal use. An air-supplied respirator must be used in confined spaces. Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Colorless gas	
ODOR:	Odorless. It is felt by some to have a slight, pungent odor and biting taste.	
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not applicable.	
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at normal temperature and pressure	
pH:	3.7 (for carbonic acid).	
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT at 1 atm**:**	Sublimation Point -109.3°F (-78.5°C)	
INITIAL BOILING POINT at 1 atm**:**	Sublimation Point -109.3°F (-78.5°C)	
BOILING RANGE at 1 atm**:**	Not applicable.	
FLASH POINT (test method)**:**	Not applicable.	
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)**:**	High	
FLAMMABILITY:	Nonflammable	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume**:**	**LOWER:** N/A *	**UPPER:** N/A *
VAPOR PRESSURE at 68°F (20°C)**:**	838 psig (5778 kPa)	
VAPOR DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm**:**	Liquid Density (saturated) 47.6 lb/ft^3 (762 kg/m^3)	
RELATIVE DENSITY/SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1) at 19.4°F (-7°C)**:**	1.22	
RELATIVE DENSITY/SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm**:**	1.52	
SOLUBILITY IN WATER, % by wt**:**	0.90	
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water:	Not available.	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable.	
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available.	
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100	
VISCOSITY:	Not applicable.	
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	44.01.	
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	CO_2	

** N/A – Not applicable*

10. Stability and Reactivity Information

REACTIVITY: ☐ Reactive ☒ Non-Reactive

CHEMICAL STABILITY: ☐ Unstable ☒ Stable

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: ☐ May Occur ☒ Will Not Occur

Decomposition into toxic, flammable, and/or oxidizing materials under above-stated conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials, exposure to electrical discharges, and/or high temperatures as stated below.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, metal acetylides, chromium, titanium above 1022°F (550°C), uranium above 1382°F (750°C), magnesium above 1427°F (775°C)

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and oxygen may result from the decomposition of carbon dioxide exposed to electrical discharges and high temperatures.

11. Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure

Inhalation: Carbon dioxide gas is an asphyxiant with effects due to lack of oxygen. It is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing and heart rate, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

Carbon Dioxide Concentration Inhaled	EFFECTS
1%	Breathing rate increases slightly.
2%	Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.
3%	**Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored.** Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure and pulse rate.
4–5%	Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt.
5–10%	Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. **Very labored breathing, visual impairment,** headache, and ringing in the ears. **Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.**
10–100%	Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. **Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.**

The welding process may generate hazardous fumes/gases. (See sections 10 and 16.)

Skin Contact. No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite.

Swallowing. An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

Eye Contact: No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite.

Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure: No harm expected.

Other Effects of Overexposure: Damage to retinal or ganglion cells and central nervous system may occur.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure: The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of carbon dioxide suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS: LC_{Lo} = 90,000 ppm, 5 min., human

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: A single study has shown an increase in heart defects in rats exposed to 6% carbon dioxide in air for 24 hours at different times during gestation. There is no evidence that carbon dioxide is teratogenic in humans.

CARCINOGENICITY: Carbon dioxide is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: No known effects.

PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Not applicable.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Not applicable.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Not applicable.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No adverse ecological effects expected. The components of this mixture do not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information

UN NUMBER: UN1013	**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Carbon Dioxide	
HAZARD CLASS(ES): 2.2	**PACKING GROUP** NA*	**PRODUCT RQ:** None
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not listed as a marine pollutant.		
SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: • Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, non-ventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards. • Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(e)].		
SHIPPING LABEL(s): NONFLAMMABLE GAS		
PLACARD (when required): NONFLAMMABLE GAS		

**NA = Not applicable.*

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None
EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of SDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: Yes
DELAYED: No
PRESSURE: Yes
REACTIVITY: No
FIRE: No

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Carbon dioxide is not subject to reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Carbon dioxide is not listed as a regulated substance.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Carbon dioxide is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Carbon dioxide is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: Carbon dioxide is not listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

PENNSYLVANIA: Carbon dioxide is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH HAZARDS: Using carbon dioxide or mixtures containing carbon dioxide in welding and cutting may create additional hazards.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary labels on the products used in welding and cutting. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklets, P-2035, *Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating*, and P-52-529, *Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting,* and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, *Safety in Welding and Cutting and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), 8669 Doral Blvd., #130, Doral, FL 33166, http://www.aws.org.

FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease.

- **Keep your head out of fumes. Do not breathe fumes and gases. Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness; nausea; and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes; or may cause other similar discomfort.**

Fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The amount and type depend on the metal being worked and the process, procedure, equipment, and supplies used. Possible dangerous materials may be found in fluxes, electrodes, and other materials. Get an SDS for every material you use.

Contaminants in the air may add to the hazard of fumes and gases. One such contaminant, chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities, poses a special risk.

- **Do not use electric arcs in the presence of chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors—highly toxic phosgene may be produced.**

Metal coatings such as paint, plating, or galvanizing may generate harmful fumes when heated. Residues from cleaning materials may also be harmful.

- **Avoid arc operations on parts with phosphate residues (anti-rust, cleaning preparations)—highly toxic phosphine may be produced.**

To find the quantity and content of fumes and gases, you can take air samples. By analyzing these samples, you can find out what respiratory protection you need. One recommended sampling method is to take air from inside the worker's helmet or from the worker's breathing zone. See AWS F1.1, *Method for Sampling Airborne Particulates Generated by Welding and Allied Processes*, available from the American Welding Society, 8669 Doral Blvd., #130, Doral, FL 33166, http://www.aws.org.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Acute: *Gases, fumes, and dusts may cause irritation to the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. Some toxic gases associated with welding and related processes may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as watery eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, difficulty breathing, frequent coughing, or chest pains.*

Chronic: *Protracted inhalation of air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition that may be seen as dense areas on chest x-rays. The severity of change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on x-rays may be caused by non-work-related factors such as smoking, etc.*

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOR WELDING OPERATIONS:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear welding gloves.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear a helmet or use a face shield with a filter lens. Select lens per ANSI Z49.1. Provide protective screens and flash goggles if needed to protect others; select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear hand, head, and body protection. (See ANSI Z49.1.) Worn as needed, these help prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. Minimum protection includes welder's gloves and a face shield. For added protection consider arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, and dark, substantial clothing.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: ***High-pressure liquid and gas.*** Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. ***Prevent reverse flow.*** Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. ***Do not strike an arc on the cylinder.*** The defect produced by an arc burn could lead to cylinder rupture. ***Never work on a pressurized system.*** If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. ***Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may***

become part of an electrical circuit. When using compressed gases in and around electric welding applications, never ground the cylinders. Grounding exposes the cylinders to damage by the electric welding arc.

Mixtures. When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:		**HMIS RATINGS:**	
HEALTH	= 2	HEALTH	= 1
FLAMMABILITY	= 0	FLAMMABILITY	= 0
INSTABILITY	= 0	PHYSICAL HAZARD	= 3
SPECIAL	= SA (CGA recommends this to designate Simple Asphyxiant.)		

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED:	CGA-320
PIN-INDEXED YOKE:	CGA-940 (medical use)
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:	CGA-716

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlet V-1 listed below.

Further information can be found in the following materials published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), http://www.cganet.com.

AV-1	*Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases*
AV-7	*Characteristics and Safe Handling of Carbon Dioxide*
G-6	*Carbon Dioxide*
G-6.1	*Standard for Low Pressure Carbon Dioxide Systems at Customer Sites*
G-6.2	*Commodity Specification for Carbon Dioxide*
P-1	*Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*
SB-2	*Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres*
V-1	*Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections*
—	*Handbook of Compressed Gases*

Last revised 9 May 2015.

Product: Carbon Dioxide	SDS No. CO2-1 May 2015

Leonard's Syrups asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Leonard's Syrups, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Leonard's Syrups, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Leonard's Syrups SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Leonard's Syrups or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Leonard's Syrups sales representative or local distributor or supplier. If you have questions regarding Leonard's Syrups SDSs, would like the form number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Leonard's Syrups suppliers in your area, phone or write Leonard's Syrups (**Phone:** 1-313-891-4141; **Address:** Leonard's Syrups, 4601 Nancy Street, Detroit MI 48212).

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