

Camphor SDS/MSDS (Safety Data Sheet)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

- * Product Name: Camphor
- * Catalog Number: S3851
- * CAS Number: 76-22-2
- * IUPAC Name: Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl-

Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

- * Identified uses: For research and development use only; laboratory chemicals; manufacture of substances.
- * Uses advised against: Not for pharmaceutical, household, or other unapproved uses.

Details of the supplier

- * Company: Selleck Chemicals
- * TollFree: +1 877 796-6397
- * Tel: +1 832 582-8158
- * Fax: +1 832 582-8590

Emergency telephone number

- * Emergency phone #: +1 832 582-8158

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

- Flammable solids: Category 1. H228
- Acute toxicity (oral): Category 4. H302
- Acute toxicity (dermal): Category 4. H312
- Skin irritation: Category 2. H315
- Skin sensitization: Category 1. H317
- Serious eye damage: Category 1. H318
- Serious eye irritation: Category 2. H319
- Eye irritation: Category 2. H320
- Acute toxicity (inhalation): Category 1. H330
- Acute toxicity (inhalation): Category 4. H332
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3. H335
- Reproductive toxicity: Category 1. H360
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1. H370
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 2. H371
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1. H372
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2. H373
- Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 2. H401
- Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 2. H411

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H228: Flammable solid
H302: Harmful if swallowed
H312: Harmful in contact with skin
H315: Causes skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318: Causes serious eye damage
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H320: Causes eye irritation
H330: Fatal if inhaled
H332: Harmful if inhaled
H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370: Causes damage to organs
H371: May cause damage to organs
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373: May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401: Toxic to aquatic life
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

None.

Prevention

P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P284: [In case of inadequate ventilation] Wear respiratory protection.

Response	<p>P301+P317: IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.</p> <p>P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.</p> <p>P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P305+P351: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.</p> <p>P305+P354: IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.</p> <p>P308+P316: IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P316: Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P317: Get emergency medical help.</p> <p>P318: if exposed or concerned, get medical advice.</p> <p>P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P320: Specific treatment is urgent.</p> <p>P321: Specific treatment (see information on this label and safety datasheet)).</p> <p>P330: Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P332+P317: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.</p> <p>P333+P317: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.</p> <p>P337+P317: If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.</p> <p>P338: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam to extinguish.</p> <p>P391: Collect spillage.</p>
Storage	<p>P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P405: Store locked up.</p>
Disposal	<p>P501: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.</p>

2.3 Other hazards

None.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Product name: Camphor

CAS Number: 76-22-2

PubChem CID: 2537

Molecular formula: C₁₀H₁₆O

Molecular weight: 152.23 g/mol

IUPAC name: 1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable (pure substance).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Eye contact: First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison control center or physician for severe exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, water spray.

Unsuitable: High-pressure water jet (may spread fire).

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Excerpt from ERG Guide 133 [Flammable Solids]:

SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO₂, sand, earth, water spray or regular foam.

LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.

FIRE INVOLVING METAL PIGMENTS OR PASTES (E.G. "ALUMINUM PASTE"): Aluminum Paste fires should be treated as a combustible metal fire. Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride-based extinguishers or class D extinguishers. Also, see ERG Guide 170.

FIRE INVOLVING TANKS, RAIL TANK CARS OR HIGHWAY TANKS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames. (ERG, 2024)

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

To fight fire, use foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Carbon oxides. Advice for firefighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

Fight fire from upwind. Cool containers with water spray until fire is extinguished.

Flash point: 150 °F (NIOSH, 2024)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Avoid breathing dust/vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill.

WARNING: Highly toxic — only trained personnel should handle spills.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains, waterways, or soil.

Contain spill with inert absorbent material.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

· CALL 911. Then call emergency response telephone number on shipping paper. If shipping paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.

· Keep unauthorized personnel away.

· Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.

· ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) from immediate area.

· Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Small Dry Spill

· With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area.

Large Spill

· Wet down with water and dike for later disposal.

· Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Excerpt from ERG Guide 133 [Flammable Solids]:

IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area for at least 25 meters (75 feet) in all directions.

LARGE SPILL: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet).

FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

Immediate precautionary measure

· Isolate spill or leak area for at least 25 meters (75 feet) in all directions.

Large Spill

· Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet).

Fire

· If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: sweep up and shovel. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulation... Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal...

Environmental precautions: prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

SRP: The most favorable course of action is to use an alternative chemical product with less inherent propensity for occupational harm/injury/toxicity or environmental contamination. Recycle any unused portion of the material for its approved use or return it to the manufacturer or supplier. Ultimate disposal of the chemical must consider: the material's impact on air quality; potential migration in soil or water; effects on animal and plant life; and conformance with environmental and public health regulations.

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

Waste treatment methods: product: burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

SRP: Contaminated protective clothing should be segregated in a manner such that there is no direct personal contact by personnel who handle, dispose, or clean the clothing. The completeness of the cleaning procedures should be considered before the decontaminated protective clothing is returned for reuse by the workers.

Contaminated clothing should not be taken home at the end of shift, but should remain at employee's place of work for cleaning.

SRP: The scientific literature for the use of contact lenses by industrial workers is inconsistent. The benefits or detrimental effects of wearing contact lenses depend not only upon the substance, but also on factors including the form of the substance, characteristics and duration of the exposure, the uses of other eye protection equipment, and the hygiene of the lenses. However, there may be individual substances whose irritating or corrosive properties are such that the wearing of contact lenses would be harmful to the eye. In those specific cases, contact lenses should not be worn. In any event, the usual eye protection equipment should be worn even when contact lenses are in place.

SRP: Local exhaust ventilation should be applied wherever there is an incidence of point source emissions or dispersion of regulated contaminants in the work area. Ventilation control of the contaminant as close to its point of generation is both the most economical and safest method to minimize personnel exposure to airborne contaminants. Ensure that the local ventilation moves the contaminant away from the worker.

Precautions for safe handling: avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

For more Preventive Measures (Complete) data for CAMPHOR (10 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Excerpt from ERG Guide 133 [Flammable Solids]:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) from immediate area. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

SMALL DRY SPILL: With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area.

LARGE SPILL: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. (ERG, 2024)

Separated from strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, chlorinated solvents and food and feedstuffs. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Separated from strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, chlorinated solvents, food and feedstuffs. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor.

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Use explosion-proof equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, chlorinated solvents and food and feedstuffs. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Separated from strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, chlorinated solvents, food and feedstuffs. Well closed. Ventilation along the floor.

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

[Note: Specific storage temperature not available in public databases. Refer to supplier Certificate of Analysis (COA) for exact storage conditions.]

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure controls

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (OEL)

OSHA PEL: Not established.

ACGIH TLV: Not established.

NIOSH REL: Not established.

No occupational exposure limit values are established for this substance.

Use the lowest feasible exposure level (ALARA principle).

8.1.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use only in a chemical fume hood or with local exhaust ventilation.

Ensure adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

8.2 Individual protection measures

8.2.1 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles and face shield.

8.2.2 Skin protection

Wear protective gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile rubber.

Wear suitable protective clothing (lab coat).

8.2.3 Respiratory protection

Wear NIOSH-approved respirator with appropriate cartridges. SCBA for high concentrations.

8.2.4 Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: Camphor appears as a colorless or white colored crystalline powder with a strong mothball-like odor. About the same density as water. Emits flammable vapors above 150 °F. Used to make moth proofings, pharmaceuticals, and flavorings.

b) Odor: Fragrant and penetrating odor

c) Odor threshold: No data available

- d) pH: No data available
- e) Melting point/freezing point: 345 °F (NIOSH, 2024)
- f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: 399 °F at 760 mmHg (NIOSH, 2024)
- g) Flash point: 150 °F (NIOSH, 2024)
- h) Evaporation rate: No data available
- i) Flammability (solid, gas): No data available
- j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available
- k) Vapor pressure: 0.2 mmHg (NIOSH, 2024)
- l) Vapor density: No data available
- m) Relative density: 0.99 (NIOSH, 2024) - Less dense than water; will float
- n) Water solubility: Insoluble (NIOSH, 2024)
- o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Log P (n-octanol/water): 2.2
- p) Auto-ignition temperature: 871 °F (466 °C)
- q) Decomposition temperature: No data available
- r) Viscosity: No data available
- s) Explosive properties: No data available
- t) Oxidizing properties: No data available

9.2 Other information

Topological Polar Surface Area (TPSA): 17.1 Å²
Complexity: 217

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No specific reactivity hazards identified under normal handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions under normal conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, direct sunlight, and moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with ...strong reducing agents and chlorinated solvents, causing fire and explosion hazard.
Strong oxidizers (especially chromic anhydride & potassium permanganate).
Strong oxidizers (especially chromic anhydride & potassium permanganate)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
See also Section 5 (Fire-fighting measures) for combustion products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

No acute toxicity data available.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Causes skin irritation (H315).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Causes serious eye damage (H318).

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317).

Germ cell mutagenicity:

No data available.

Carcinogenicity:

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity:

May damage fertility or the unborn child (H360).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

H370, H371, H372, H373

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

No data available.

Aspiration hazard:

No data available.

11.2 Additional information

Carcinogen classification:

A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. /Camphor, synthetic/

Exposure routes:

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

Cough. Sore throat. Further see Ingestion.

Redness.

Redness. Pain.

Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Headache. Confusion. Convulsions.

Unconsciousness.

irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; headache, dizziness, excitement, epileptiform convulsions

Data source: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) via PubChem.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: static bioassay; Concentration: 145 mg/L for 1 hr; 112 mg/L/24 hr; 111 mg/L/48 hr; 110 mg/L/72 hr; 110 mg/L/96 hr

LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: static bioassay; Concentration: 112 mg/L for 24 hr

LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: static bioassay; Concentration: 111 mg/L for 48 hr

LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: static bioassay; Concentration: 110 mg/L for 72 hr

For more Ecotoxicity Values (Complete) data for CAMPHOR (6 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

Camphor's production and use as a flavoring and fragrance compound, as a plasticizer in cosmetics and other applications, as a preservative and as starting reagent for organic syntheses may result in its release to the environment through various waste streams. Camphor occurs in many plants and is released to the environment through emissions from various plant and tree species. If released to air, a vapor pressure of 0.65 mm Hg at 25 °C indicates camphor will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase camphor will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 3.5 days. Camphor absorbs at wavelengths >290 nm and, therefore, may be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. If released to soil, camphor is expected to have high mobility

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Log P (n-octanol/water): 2.2

Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log P < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers and do not mix with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers in the same manner as the product itself.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN 2717

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Camphor, synthetic

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class 4.1

IMO classification: Class 4.1

DOT label: Flammable Solid

14.4 Packing group

Packing group III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: Yes (classified as environmentally hazardous per GHS).

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport in original packaging. Ensure containers are tightly sealed.

For bulk or commercial quantities, consult applicable transport regulations (DOT, IATA, IMDG).

DOT Emergency Response Guide (ERG) number: 133

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US EPA / TSCA: Subject to EPA TSCA regulations

EU ECHA / REACH: Registered (REACH Active)

SARA 302 Components:

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Acute (short-term) health hazard

Chronic (long-term) health hazard

Environmental hazard

Fire hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Pennsylvania Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

New Jersey Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Other regulatory listings:

- The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: Chemical: Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl-
- The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: Chemical: Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl-, (1S)-
- California Safe Cosmetics Program (CSCP) Reportable Ingredient: Hazard Traits - Fragrance Allergen Authoritative List - Annex III of the EU Cosmetics Regulation No. 1223/2009 - Fragrance Allergens Report - if present in a rinse-off cosmetic product at a concentration
- EFSA Legal Basis: Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 (amended)
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act: The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces. (N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq.)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance.

For research-use-only compounds, no CSA is required under REACH Annex I.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 2026/09/09

Further Information: The information provided is believed to be correct but is not exhaustive and should be used only as a guideline based on current knowledge. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Selleck Chemicals Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or contact with the product.