

1. Identification

Product identifier	PROPANE
Other means of identification	
SDS number	9192
Synonym(s)	LPG * LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS * C3
Recommended use	Chemical feedstock. Home heating. Fuel.
Recommended restrictions	Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment is completed, prior to commencement of that use, which demonstrates that the use will be controlled.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Flint Hills Resources Pine Bend, LLC
P.O. Box 64596
Pine Bend, MN
55164-0596
United States

Telephone numbers - 24 hour emergency assistance

Chemtrec	800-424-9300
Flint Hills Resources, LP	651-437-0676

Telephone numbers - general assistance

8-5 (M-F, CST)	651-437-0700
8-5 (M-F, CST) MSDS Assistance	316-828-7988
Email:	msdsrequest@fhr.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable gases	Category 1
	Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas
Health hazards	Not classified.	
OSHA defined hazards	Simple asphyxiants	Classified

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement

Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Response

Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

Not applicable.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not classified.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Components	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
PROPANE		74-98-6	90 - 100 %

Additional components

Chemical name	CAS number	%
ETHANE	74-84-0	0 - 6
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0 - 5
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	0 - 2.5
n-BUTANE	106-97-8	0 - 1
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	75-08-1	0 - 0.005

Composition comments

Ethyl mercaptan is used in propane as a malodorant.

Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time.

This Safety Data Sheet is intended to communicate potential health hazards and potential physical hazards associated with the product(s) covered by this sheet, and is not intended to communicate product specification information. For product specification information, contact your Flint Hills Resources, LP representative.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin contact

For frostbite or freeze burns, keep affected area warm by immersing or flushing with warm water. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Eye contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Ingestion

Due to the volatile nature of this material, ingestion is not a likely route of exposure.

Most important

symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

INHALATION:

Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen causing the feeling of suffocation and can cause central nervous system depression from oxygen deprivation. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

SKIN:

Direct contact with compressed gas may cause frostbite (cold burns) and skin damage. Short term contact may result in tissue destruction and severe burns.

EYES:

Direct contact with compressed gas may cause frostbite (cold burns) and permanent damage. Vapors may also produce eye irritation.

INGESTION:

Not a normal route of exposure.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustion may produce COx, SOx, reactive hydrocarbons, irritating vapors, and other decomposition products in the case of incomplete combustion.

Material will burn in a fire.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Explosion hazard if exposed to extreme heat.

Shut off source of flow, if possible.

Do not attempt to extinguish fire if gas source cannot be shut off first.

Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.

If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor, cool adjacent structures, and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak.

Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in flame.

Be aware that a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion) may occur unless surfaces are kept cool with water.

Firefighters must wear NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. For spills in confined areas, ensure adequate ventilation. For spills outdoors, stay upwind. IF TANK, RAILCAR OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN A FIRE, isolate for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions. Evacuate area endangered by release as required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions to preserve public safety. For large leaks, consider initial evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Keep ignition sources out of area and shut off all ignition sources. Use water spray to reduce vapors. For leaks in confined areas, ensure adequate ventilation. Stop leak when safe to do so.

See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

Environmental precautions

If material is released to the environment, take immediate steps to stop release. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the released material. Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Bond and ground lines and equipment (tank, transfer lines, pump, floats, etc.) used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not use electronic devices while handling, unless the device is certified as intrinsically safe as they could present ignition sources.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Avoid release to the environment. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld (or introduce any other ignition source) on empty containers. Do not reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken.

Contents under pressure. Containers and delivery lines may be cold enough to present frostbite hazards. Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen availability for breathing. Use adequate ventilation.

Avoid personal contact with this material. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as removing contaminated clothing and protective equipment, washing after handling the material and before entering public areas. Restrict eating, drinking and smoking to designated areas to prevent personal chemical contamination. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Do not breathe gas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Ground/bond container and equipment. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Empty containers may contain material residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions. Store in gas cylinders in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection**Occupational exposure limits****US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)**

Material	Type	Value
PROPANE	PEL	1800 mg/m3 1000 ppm

Components	Type	Value
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)	PEL	1000 ppm

Additional components	Type	Value
ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1)	Ceiling	25 mg/m3 10 ppm

U.S. - Minnesota (MNOSHA)

Components	Type	Value
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)	TWA	1000 ppm

Additional components	Type	Value
n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8)	TWA	800 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Additional components	Type	Value
n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8)	STEL	1000 ppm

ISOBUTANE (CAS 75-28-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
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PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1)	TWA	500 ppm
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ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1)	TWA	0.5 ppm
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US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Material	Type	Value
PROPANE	TWA	1800 mg/m3 1000 ppm

Components	Type	Value
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)	TWA	1000 ppm

Additional components	Type	Value
n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8)	TWA	800 ppm

ISOBUTANE (CAS 75-28-5)	TWA	800 ppm
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ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1)	Ceiling	1.3 mg/m3 0.5 ppm
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Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Exposure guidelines**US. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5155. Airborne Contaminants**

ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1)	1 MGM3 - 0.5 PPM
n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8)	1900 MGM3 - 800 PPM
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)	1800 MGM3 - 1000 PPM

Appropriate engineering controls	Consider the following when employing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment: potential hazards of the material, applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place. Explosion-proof ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures below occupational exposure limits and guidelines.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye/face protection	Keep away from eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by using chemical safety glasses, goggles and/or face shield. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.
Hand protection	Avoid skin contact with this material. Use chemical resistant gloves when handling this material. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection regarding permeability and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Wear cold insulating gloves.
Other	Avoid skin contact with this material. Additional protective clothing may be necessary.
Respiratory protection	If ventilation cannot reduce airborne concentrations below acceptable limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. Use a supplied air respirator. Material may displace oxygen. Ensure that sufficient oxygen is present.
Thermal hazards	Direct contact with compressed gas may cause frostbite (cold burns) and permanent damage. Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing. Additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of apron, arm covers, face shield, or boots.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Gas.
Form	Gas at room temperature and pressure; liquid under high pressure
Color	Colorless
Odor	Faint at high concentration Mercaptan odorant (natural gas odor) added prior to shipping
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available
Melting point/freezing point	-310 °F (-190 °C)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	-44 °F (-42.2 °C)
Flash point	-156 °F (-104.44 °C)
Evaporation rate	Liquid boils rapidly to gas at room temperature
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable gas.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	2 %
Flammability limit - upper (%)	9.5 %
Explosive limit - lower (%)	See flammability limit
Explosive limit - upper (%)	See flammability limit
Vapor pressure	953.25 kPa at 25 °C 101.32 kPa at 25 °C 175 - 208 psi at 100 °F (38 °C)
Vapor density	1.5
Relative density	0.49 - 0.51 at 60/60 °F (15.6/15.6 °C)
Solubility(ies)	Slightly soluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	2.36 Kow
Auto-ignition temperature	842 °F (450 °C)
Decomposition temperature	1202 °F (650 °C)
Viscosity	Not applicable

Other information

Bulk density	4.09 - 4.24 lb/gal
Chemical family	Aliphatic Hydrocarbon
Molecular formula	C3H8
Molecular weight	44.09
Percent volatile	100 %
VOC (Weight %)	100 %

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See statements below.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not anticipated under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid unventilated areas, heat, open flames, sparks and ungrounded electrical equipment.
Incompatible materials	Incompatible with strong oxidizers. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).
Hazardous decomposition products	Not anticipated under normal conditions.

11. Toxicological information**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Ingestion	Not a likely route of exposure
Inhalation	Likely route of exposure
Skin contact	Likely route of exposure
Eye contact	Likely route of exposure

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

INHALATION:
Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen causing the feeling of suffocation and can cause central nervous system depression from oxygen deprivation. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

SKIN:
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EYES:
Direct contact with compressed gas may cause frostbite (cold burns) and permanent damage. Vapors may also produce eye irritation.

INGESTION:
Not a normal route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Not classified.

Components	Species	Test Results
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)		
Acute		
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Mouse	1237 mg/l, 2 hr

Skin corrosion/irritation Not classified.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Not classified.

Respiratory sensitization Not classified.

Skin sensitization Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity	Not classified.
ACGIH Carcinogens	
PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity	
PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Aspiration toxicity	Not classified.

Toxicological data

PROPYLENE: At extremely high levels propylene gas acts as a general anesthetic and central nervous system depressant. Studies in laboratory animals indicate evidence of mild, reversible hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats exposed to levels of 1000-4,500 ppm propylene for 90-days. The International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of propylene. Overall evaluation: Propylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

ALKANE GAS: Studies in laboratory animals indicate that exposure to high levels (1-10%) of some alkane or alkene gases may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal. Human incidences of ventricular fibrillation and fatalities have also been reported following inhalation of aerosols containing these materials.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Material not classified as harmful to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in the environment.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not likely to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.
Mobility in soil	After release, disperses into the air.
Other adverse effects	No other adverse effects expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions This material, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is a hazardous waste according to Federal Regulations due to the material exhibiting a hazardous characteristic under Subpart C of 40 CFR 261. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the material to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of waste material must be conducted in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the material to determine, at the time of disposal, whether this material meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

For additional handling information and protection of employees, see Section 7 (Handling and Storage) and Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

Hazardous waste code The proper waste code must be evaluated at the time of disposal and should be determined by the user and waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of this material in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal in accordance with government regulations. Packaging may contain residue that can be hazardous.

14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not classified for MARPOL. Please contact the Transportation Compliance CSO if transportation mode is ship or vessel to determine the need for a MARPOL classification.

General information

BILL OF LADING - BULK (U. S. DOT): UN1075, Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, 2.1*

BILL OF LADING - NON-BULK (U. S. DOT): UN1075, Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, 2.1*

The following language shall be added to the proper shipping description for liquefied petroleum gas:

The words "NONCORROSIVE" or "NONCOR" to indicate the suitability for shipping "NONCORROSIVE" liquefied petroleum gas in a cargo tank made of quenched and tempered steel as authorized by 49 CFR 173.315(a); or

The words "NOT FOR Q AND T TANKS" for grades of liquefied petroleum gas other than "Noncorrosive".

The above description may not cover shipping in all cases, please consult 49 CFR 100-185 for specific shipping information or Transport Compliance Specialist (CSO).

15. Regulatory information**US federal regulations**

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory, or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

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 SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Check local, regional or state/provincial regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Failure to comply may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration

PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1) 1.0 %

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1) Listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1) LISTED
 ISOBUTANE (CAS 75-28-5) LISTED
 n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8) LISTED
 PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6) LISTED
 PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1) LISTED

US CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable quantity

ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1) 100 LBS
 ISOBUTANE (CAS 75-28-5) 100 LBS
 n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8) 100 LBS
 PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6) 100 LBS
 PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1) 100 LBS

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 304 - Extremely Hazardous Spill: Reportable quantity

Not regulated.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories
 Immediate Hazard - Yes
 Delayed Hazard - No
 Fire Hazard - Yes
 Pressure Hazard - Yes
 Reactivity Hazard - No

Other federal regulations**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List**

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

ETHANE (CAS 74-84-0)
 ETHYL MERCAPTAN (CAS 75-08-1)

ISOBUTANE (CAS 75-28-5)
n-BUTANE (CAS 106-97-8)
PROPANE (CAS 74-98-6)
PROPYLENE (CAS 115-07-1)

US. California Proposition 65

Based on available information this product does not contain any components or chemicals currently known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm at levels which would be subject to Proposition 65. Reformulation, use or processing of this material may affect its composition and require re-evaluation.

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	01-15-2015
Version #	01
Further information	<p>This material may have been malodorized to facilitate its identifiability. It has been determined that the odorant can diminish or fade due to exposure to oxidized substances, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Adsorption ("sticking") of the odorant molecules to the inside surface of metal storage containers and pipes, particularly (i) those that are new; (ii) those whose interior surfaces have been exposed to the atmosphere while out of service; or (iii) those whose interior surfaces are rough.2. The presence of ordinary red rust (iron or ferric oxide) inside a storage container or piping.3. Selective adsorption ("filtering") of the odorant molecules by soil in the case of underground leaks.4. Adsorption of the odorant molecules on the walls (particularly those made of rough woods, rock or any other types of masonry) or on the fabric of draperies, furniture or carpets in rooms where there is little or no air circulation. <p>Physical and environmental conditions such as competing odors, common colds, allergies, or smoking may lessen a person's ability to smell the odorant. In addition, prolonged exposure to the odorant or exposure to extremely high concentrations of the odorant can diminish a person's ability to smell the odorant. Finally, some individuals are not capable of smelling the odor emitted by the odorant.</p> <p>All material users and handlers should acquaint themselves with what they determine to be the usual odor of odorized material. Further, as such individuals use or handle the material, proper precautions should be taken to ensure that the exposure of the material to substances such as those identified above is eliminated or to properly passivate such substances prior to use. Frequent sniff tests should be conducted. Handlers and retailers of the material should conduct periodic stain tube or other testing to ensure proper levels of the odorant are maintained and documented. Special attention should be focused on storage or transportation systems which exhibit the characteristics described above. In the event a lower level of odorant than required by law is discovered pursuant to the stain tube or other testing, additional odorant, or additional, properly odorized propane, should be added.</p> <p>Purchaser and all downstream individuals who engage in the re-selling of material should continually communicate, inform, and train their employees, customers, and the public at large regarding the characteristics and hazards of the product, including specifically the possible failure of the odorant warning system under certain circumstances.</p>
HMIS® ratings	Health: 1 Flammability: 4 Physical hazard: 0
NFPA ratings	Health: 1 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0
Disclaimer	<p>THIS SDS HAS BEEN PREPARED TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS THAT ARE INTENDED TO QUICKLY PROVIDE USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE USER(S) OF THIS MATERIAL OR PRODUCT - IT IS NOT INTENDED TO SERVE AS A COMPREHENSIVE DISCUSSION OF ALL POSSIBLE RISKS OF HAZARDS, BUT RATHER PROVIDES INFORMATION GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AS RELEVANT REGARDING THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF THIS PRODUCT. ADEQUATE TRAINING, INSTRUCTION, WARNINGS AND SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO HANDLERS AND USERS. USERS SHOULD REVIEW THE INFORMATION IN THE SDS, AND SATISFY THEMSELVES AS TO ITS SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS, INCLUDING ENSURING THAT THIS IS THE MOST CURRENT SDS.</p>

Revision Information

Product and Company Identification: Synonyms
Composition / Information on Ingredients: Ingredients
Exposure Controls / Personal Protection: OELs
Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties
Toxicological Information: Toxicological Data
Transport Information: Material Transportation Information
Regulatory Information: United States
HazReg Data: International Inventories

Completed by

Flint Hills Resources, LP - Operations EH&S