

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)



Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier: Propane
Other means of identification: -HD-5 Propane
-Commercial Propane
-Stenched Propane
-Liquefied Petroleum Gas
-Propane, Odorized

SDS Number: H1301.1
Recommended Use: Process chemical
Restrictions on Use: All others

Responsible Party
Texon Midstream, LLC and Affiliates
11757 Katy Freeway, Suite 1400
Houston, TX 77079
281-531-8400
www.texonlp.com

Emergency Phone Number
Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Classified Hazards: – Flammable gases – Category 1
– Gases under pressure – Liquefied gas

OSHA Defined Hazards: Simple Asphyxiant

Label Elements:



Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

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

Precautionary Statements: Use care when handling.

Prevention: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

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

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

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations

Supplemental label information: Not applicable.

Other Hazards: Not applicable.

Known acute toxicity: Not acutely toxic.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Propane	74-98-6	90-100%
Propylene	115-07-1	<5%
Butane	106-97-8	<5%
Ethane	74-84-0	<6%
Isobutane	75-28-5	<2.5%
<i>Ethyl Mercaptan</i>	<i>75-08-1</i>	<i><.01%</i>

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Odorized products contain small quantities (<0.1%) ethyl mercaptan as an olfactory indicator to aid in leak detection.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact: For contact with the liquefied gas, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Hold eyelids apart and gently flush the affected eye(s) with lukewarm water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Liquefied gases may cause cryogenic burns or injury. Treat burned or frostbitten skin by flushing or immersing the affected area(s) in lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Do not remove clothing that adheres due to freezing. After sensation has returned to the frostbitten skin, keep skin warm, dry, and clean. If blistering occurs, apply a sterile dressing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

Most important symptoms and effects:

Acute: Anesthetic effects at high concentrations, asphyxiation, and frostbite.

Delayed: None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on Toxicological Effects.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically. Epinephrine and sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical or carbon dioxide is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Never use water to put out a propane fire.

Specific hazards arising from the material:

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazards indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Drains can be plugged, and valves made inoperable by the formation of ice if rapid evaporation of large quantities of the liquefied gas occurs. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for firefighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stay away from ends of container. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for flammable properties, including Flash Point and Upper and Lower Explosive Limits.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down-wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8)

Environmental Precautions: If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Avoid release into the environment.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Extremely flammable Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flames – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Contents are under pressure; the use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29 CFR 1910.146.

Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard.

Propane and odorant are heavier than air and will collect and pool along the ground or floor. Odorant, therefore, may not be detectable above the location of propane storage or service (for example, odorant in propane released or leaked into the basement of a dwelling may not be detected above the basement).

WARNING: THE INTENSITY OF THE ODORANT MAY FADE OVER PROLONGED STORAGE OR IN THE PRESENCE OF RUST, WHEN PLACED INITIALLY IN NEW OR FRESHLY-CLEANED STORAGE VESSELS, OR WHEN EXPOSED TO MASONRY.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post in area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125°F(51.6°C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors, in detached storage, or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL
Propane	TWA: 1000 ppm as Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases: Alkane (C1-C4)	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³
Propylene	TWA: 500 ppm	—	—
Butane	TWA: 1000 ppm as Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases: Alkane (C1-C4)	—	TWA: 800 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³
Ethane	TWA: 1000 ppm as Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases: Alkane (C1-C4)	—	—
Isobutane	TWA: 1000 ppm as Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases: Alkane (C1-C4)	—	TWA: 800 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³

Note: State, local, or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: Wear thermal insulating gloves when working with materials that present thermal hazards (hot or cold).

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content

less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Suggestions provided this Section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

Appearance: Colorless	Flash Point: -156°F / -104°C
Physical Form: Liquefied Gas	
Odor: Petroleum with Sulfur stench as warning agent	Initial Boiling Point/Range: -44.1°F / -42.2°C
Odor Threshold: N/D	Vapor Pressure: 190-208 psia (Reid VP) @ 100°F / 37.8°C
pH: N/A	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): N/D
Vapor Density (air=1): 1.6	Melting/Freezing Point: -309°F / -189°C
Relative Density: 0.59	Auto Ignition Temperature: 842°F / 450°C
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 9.5	Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 2.1	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.50-0.51 @ 60°F / 15.6°C
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): >1	Bulk Density: N/D
Particle Size: N/A	Viscosity: N/D
Percent Volatile: 100%	Solubility in Water: Insoluble in Water
Flammability (solid, gas): Extremely Flammable	

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in storage tank.

Material to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with acids, aluminum chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur under normal conditions of use.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture:

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Asphyxiant. High concentrations in confined spaces may limit oxygen available for breathing. See signs and symptoms below.	>20,000 ppm

Dermal	Skin absorption is not anticipated		N/A
Oral	Ingestion is not anticipated		N/A

Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable for this product.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause frostbite ("cold" burn). Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not expected to be irritating. Contact with the liquefied or pressurized gas may cause momentary freezing followed by swelling and eye damage.

Symptoms of Overexposure: Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which may be reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances, and vomiting. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbing of the extremities, unconsciousness, and death.

Inhalation: Simple asphyxiant.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Release of pressurized gas may cause frostbite.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer in humans.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause inheritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus. The odorant, ethyl mercaptan, can be irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. **AT HIGH CONCENTRATIONS, A PERSON CAN TEMPORARILY LOSE THE ABILITY TO SMELL ETHYL MERCAPTAN. IN ADDITION, SOME INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE AN IMPAIRED SENSE OF SMELL, WHICH INHIBITS THE DETECTION OF THE ODORANT.**

Toxicological Effects of Components

Propane:

Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of propane as high as 12,000 ppm for 28 days.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to propane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

Butane:

Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of butane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to butane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

Isobutane:

Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9000 ppm. Fertility and mating indices may have been affected at 9000 ppm, but no effects were observed at 3000 ppm.

Propylene:

Target Organs: No observed effect maximum dose / concentration (rat) / 3 month : 10000 ppm

Reproductive Toxicity: The product is not considered to be toxic to reproduction (rat) , (mouse) : inhalation / 3 month / 10000 ppm

Ethane:

Target Organs: Not Available

Reproductive Toxicity: Not Available.

Ethyl Mercaptan:

Target Organs: Not Available

Reproductive Toxicity: Not Available

Section 12: Ecological Information

EcoToxicity: Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Since the log Kow values measured for refinery gas constituents are below 3, they are not regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Propane is an RCRA Hazardous Waste, EPA classifies as Ignitable Waste, No. D001. Disposal must comply with 40 CFR 262 as well as state and local regulations. Do not allow to drain into storm sewers.

Disposal Instructions: Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed, controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration.

Local Disposal Regulations: Dispose of product in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous Waste Code: Ignitable waste, D001.

Waste from Residues/Un-used Products: Dispose of product in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Not applicable.

Section 14: Transport Information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: UN1978, Propane, 2.1

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Propane, UN1978

Non-Bulk Package Labeling: Flammable gas

Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable gas / UN1978

Packaging – References: 49 CFR: 173.306 (Exceptions); 173.304 (Non-Bulk); 173.314 & 173.315 (Bulk)

Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for Regulatory Information

Emergency Response Guide: 115

See also:

Shipping Description: UN1075, Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, 2.1

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Gases, Liquefied or Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Identification Nos.: UN1075

Hazard Class/Label Code: 2.1

PG: none

Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable gas/1075

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, UN1075

Non-Bulk Package Labeling: Flammable gas

Packaging – References: 49 CFR: 173.306 (Exceptions); 173.304 (Non-Bulk); 173.314 & .315 (Bulk)

ERAP Index: 3000

Emergency Response Guide: 115

Note: For domestic transportation only, UN1075 may be substituted for the UN number shown as long as the substitution is consistent on package markings, shipping papers, and emergency response information. See 49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision 19. Containers of NON-ODORIZED liquefied petroleum gas must be marked either NON-ODORIZED or NOT ODOORIZED as of September 30, 2006. [49 CFR 172.301(f), 326(d), 330(c) and 338(e)].

The following alternate shipping description order may be used until January 1, 2013: Proper Shipping name, Hazard Class, or Division, (Subsidiary Hazard if any), UN or NA number, Packing Group.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

Other shipping description elements may be required for DOT compliance.

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

Hazard Class & Division: 2.1

UN Number: 1075

Packing Group: (N/A)

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: UN1978, Propane, 2.1; see also UN1075 (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Propane, UN1978

Labels: Flammable gas

Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable gas/1978

Packaging – Non-Bulk: P200

EMS: F-D, S-U

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

UN/ID #: UN1978; see also UN1075 (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)

Proper Shipping Name: Propane

Hazard Class/Division: 2.1

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Propane, UN1978

Labels: Flammable gas

ERG Code: 10L

Note: *Special provision A1 applies to this product.*

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #:	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	Packing Group n/a
Max. Net. Qty. Per Package:	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	150 kg

Section 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD

This material has been evaluated and determined to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

CERCLA – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA – Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: Yes
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Component	Concentration	de minimis
Propylene	<20%	1.0%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material – (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

Right to Know Information

The recipient of this Safety Data Sheet should review applicable state and local regulations in order to determine whether additional "Right to Know" information is required (see <https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/statestandards.html>). If applicable, the recipient may contact Texon Midstream, LLC and Affiliates (see Section 1) to obtain any such additional information.

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory or are not regulated under TSCA. All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Issue:	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number:	Status:
07/25/2024	06/30/2024	H1301.1	Final Draft

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: GHS Updates

Identification (Section 1)
 Hazards Identification (Section 2)
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Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = Nation Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIAH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based upon data reasonably believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared, and such information is specific only to the product described herein. If the product described herein is used as a component of any other product or process, this information may not be valid. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.

It is the recipient's obligation to evaluate this Safety Data Sheet and to investigate the product in order to make its own determination as to the suitability of the product for its particular purpose, to use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Texon and Affiliates shall not be liable or responsible for any personal or property loss, damage, illness, death or injury arising out of or in any way connected to the handling, transportation, storage, disposal or use of the product, which is not the intended product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected or be exposed to the product of any hazards described herein and of any precautions that should be taken. The recipient may contact Texon and Affiliates (see Section 1) to ensure that this Safety Data Sheet is the most current available. Alteration of this Safety Data Sheet by any party other than Texon and Affiliates is strictly prohibited.