



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	GROUP 3 WATER WITH VERY DILUTE METHANOL
Other means of identification	
SDS number	10370
Synonyms	PROCESS WATER
Recommended use	This material is a process intermediate stream.
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

Duonix Beatrice, LP
722 Kinney Drive
Beatrice, NE
68310
United States

Telephone numbers – 24 hour emergency assistance

Chemtrec 800-424-9300
 Duonix Beatrice, LP 402-228-5508

Telephone numbers – general assistance

8-5 (M-F, CST) Customer Service 402-228-5500
 8-5 (M-F, CST) MSDS Assistance 316-828-7988
 Email: msdsrequest@fhr.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 4
	Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 3
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	
Label elements		



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	Combustible liquid. May be corrosive to metals. Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement**Prevention**

Keep away from flames and hot surfaces-No smoking. Keep only in original container. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Response

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on this label). If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or fire-fighting foam to extinguish. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not classified.

Supplemental information**Precautionary statement(s)****Hazard statement**

When it is heated, this material may cause thermal burns.

Prevention

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

3. Composition/information on ingredients**Mixtures**

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
WATER		7732-18-5	86 - 98
LACTIC ACID		50-21-5	1 - 4
GLYCEROL		56-81-5	< 3
METHOXYPROPANEDIOLS		See Below	< 3
METHYL ALCOHOL		67-56-1	≤ 1
ACETIC ACID		64-19-7	< 1
ALLYL ALCOHOL		107-18-6	< 1
PROPIONIC ACID		79-09-4	< 1

Additional components	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Chemical name			
FEEDSTOCK (MONOGLYCERIDES, DIGLYCERIDES, TRIGLYCERIDES AND FREE FATTY ACIDS)		See Below	< 1
METHYL ESTERS		See Below	< 1
DIMETHYL ETHER		115-10-6	≤ 0.1

Composition comments

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

Feedstock ingredient can be represented by CAS RN 67701-08-0, CAS RN 67701-06-8, CAS RN 8001-30-7, or a mixture of the three.

Methoxypropanediols are a mixture of two isomers.

Methyl Esters ingredient can be represented by CAS RN 67762-38-3, CAS RN 67762-26-9, CAS RN 515152-40-6, or a mixture of the three.

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.

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

Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water after removing contaminated clothing and shoes. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Discard contaminated leather goods.

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

If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

INHALATION:

May be harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system depression or effects. 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 of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include throat burns, constriction of the windpipe (bronchospasms), severe pulmonary edema and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

SKIN:

Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

EYES:

Contact can cause burns and permanent damage to eye tissue. Can cause blindness.

INGESTION:

May cause severe irritation with intense burning of the mouth and throat followed by abdominal pain and distress, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Swallowing large amounts may cause death. May cause metabolic acidosis and visual system damage, progressing from visual blurring to complete blindness.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

SKIN: Hot material may cause skin burns.

EYES: Hot material may cause burns to the eyes. Early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or fire-fighting foam for Class B fires to extinguish fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

Material will burn in a fire. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.

Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow, if possible. 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.

Do not add water to acid. Water applied directly results in evolution of heat and release of corrosive and/or toxic gases. Acid can react with metals to liberate flammable hydrogen gas, especially when diluted with water. Do not get water inside containers.

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

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 800 meters (1/2 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 50 meters (164 feet) in all directions to preserve public safety. For large spills, if downwind consider initial evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Small spills may be covered with dry sand or other non-combustible material. Use non-sparking tools to collect material and place in a vented non-reactive container for disposal. Large spills may be neutralized with dilute alkaline solutions of soda ash, or lime.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak when safe to do so.

See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into water ways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Notify local authorities and National Response Center, if required.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with oxidizers and carbon steel. Prevent small spills to minimize slip hazard or release to the environment. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse empty containers unless adequate precautions are taken. Keep from any possible contact with water. Do not use with materials or equipment sensitive to acidic solutions.

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 the mist or vapor. Heated material can cause thermal burns. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Avoid contact with oxidizers and carbon steel. Portable container: Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry area away from heat and incompatibles. This material should be stored and shipped in plastic or plastic lined containers. Stationary storage: Store in a vented container. Empty containers may contain material residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)	TWA	10 ppm	
ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	PEL	5 mg/m3	
GLYCEROL (CAS 56-81-5)	PEL	2 ppm	Respirable fraction. Total dust.
		5 mg/m3	
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	PEL	15 mg/m3 200 ppm	

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)	STEL	15 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm
ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	TWA	0.5 ppm
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	STEL	250 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm
PROPIONIC ACID (CAS 79-09-4)	TWA	10 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)	STEL	15 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm
ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	STEL	10 mg/m3
		4 ppm
	TWA	5 mg/m3
		2 ppm
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	STEL	250 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm
PROPIONIC ACID (CAS 79-09-4)	STEL	45 mg/m3
		15 ppm
	TWA	30 mg/m3
		10 ppm

Biological limit values**ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices**

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	15 mg/l	Methanol	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines**US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation**

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6) Can be absorbed through the skin.
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: Skin designation

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6) Can be absorbed through the skin.
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US OSHA Table Z-1: Skin designation

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls

Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures below occupational exposure limits and guidelines.

Generally, this material is contained within vessels and piping designed to withstand expected operating conditions. Certain operations, such as loading, unloading and on-line sampling, generally involve higher risk of exposure, and special equipment is often designed for these activities.

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.

Skin protection	
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. When handling hot material, use heat resistant gloves.
Other	Dermal exposure to this chemical may add to the overall exposure.
	Avoid skin contact with this material. Additional protective clothing may be necessary.
Respiratory protection	A NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister, such as an organic vapor and acid gas combination cartridge may be used in circumstances where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. See OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 for more information regarding respiratory protection and Assigned Protection Factors (APFs).
Thermal hazards	Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in 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	Liquid.
Form	Not available.
Color	Clear
Odor	None to slight alcohol (methanol)
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	2 - 5
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 95 °F (> 35 °C)
Flash point	> 140 °F (> 60 °C)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature Not available.

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity Not available.

Other information

Density	58.80 - 61.60 lb/ft ³
VOC (Weight %)	2

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 oxidizers and carbon steel. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).
Hazardous decomposition products	Not anticipated under normal conditions.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Likely route of exposure
Skin contact	Likely route of exposure
Eye contact	Likely route of exposure
Ingestion	Likely route of exposure

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

INHALATION:
May be harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system depression or effects. 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 of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs. Symptoms may include throat burns, constriction of the windpipe (bronchospasms), severe pulmonary edema and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

SKIN:
Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

EYES:
Contact can cause burns and permanent damage to eye tissue. Can cause blindness.

INGESTION:
May cause severe irritation with intense burning of the mouth and throat followed by abdominal pain and distress, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Swallowing large amounts may cause death. May cause metabolic acidosis and visual system damage, progressing from visual blurring to complete blindness.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled.

Components	Species	Test Results
ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3200 - 3500 mg/kg
WATER (CAS 7732-18-5)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 89800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Not classified.

Skin sensitization Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Not classified.

ACGIH Carcinogens

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)

A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Not listed.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Not listed.

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

Not regulated.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not classified.

Toxicological data

ACETIC ACID: Severe eye and nasal irritation can occur at concentrations above 25 ppm. Air concentrations above 50 ppm are considered intolerable. Repeated exposures to high concentrations can cause conjunctival lesions, blackening of the hands, hyperkeratosis of the skin, teeth erosion, congestion and edema of the pharynx, bronchial constriction, and respiratory tract irritation.

METHANOL: Methanol (methyl alcohol) is a skin and eye irritant. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption and ingestion. It has been shown to produce neurotoxicity and is a central nervous system depressant. Poisoning may affect the eyes, kidneys, heart, brain and liver. Intoxication may result from ingestion. Symptoms may occur within 12-18 hours after exposure and may include: headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, ringing in ears, dullness, restlessness, diminished appetite, weakness, abnormal rapid heart beat and leg cramps. Blurred or dimmed vision with optic neuritis, rhythmical movement of eyeball, dilated, unresponsive pupils, eye pain, concentric constriction of visual fields, intolerance to light and optic nerve atrophy, with transient or permanent blindness. Effects on vision may be delayed. It has been shown to produce reproductive/fetal effects in laboratory animals following inhalation exposures.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life.

Components		Species	Test Results
ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Algae	EC50	Algae	> 300.82 mg/l, 72 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	> 1000 mg/l, 48 hr
Fish	LC50	Fish	> 1000 mg/l, 96 hr
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)			
Aquatic			
<i>Acute</i>			
Algae	EC50	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	22000 mg/l, 96 hr
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia magna	18260 mg/l, 96 hr
Fish	EC50	Fish	12700 mg/l, 96 hr
<i>Chronic</i>			
Crustacea	NOEC	Daphnia magna	208 mg/l, 21 d

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential Not likely to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water. May move through soil and reach groundwater.

Other adverse effects No other adverse effects expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions 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

General information	Due to the possible variances of this material, shipping classification has not been predetermined. The shipping classification must be evaluated at the time of shipment. Please consult 49 CFR 171 - 180 for specific shipping information or Transportation Compliance System Owner (CSO). The proper shipping name must be determined by analysis or specific generator's knowledge regarding variances of this product.
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.

15. Regulatory information

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

This material may contain 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.

This material contains up to 2% volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per 40 CFR Part 51.100.

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

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	1.0 %
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	1.0 %

US CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable quantity

ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7)	5000 LBS
ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	100 LBS
DIMETHYL ETHER (CAS 115-10-6)	100 LBS
METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	5000 LBS
PROPIONIC ACID (CAS 79-09-4)	5000 LBS

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

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)	100 LBS
------------------------------	---------

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

Not regulated.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

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

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)

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

ALLYL ALCOHOL (CAS 107-18-6)
DIMETHYL ETHER (CAS 115-10-6)

US state regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Proposition 65, CAL. HSC. §25249.5.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin

METHYL ALCOHOL (CAS 67-56-1)	Listed: March 16, 2012
------------------------------	------------------------

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

Issue date	09-08-2015
Revision date	12-14-2016
Version #	04
Further information	Fixed equipment: D-124 Wash Water Tank D-139 Pre-Flash Feed Tank E-117 Methanol Dryer Reboiler Rotating equipment: E-142 Water Tank Trim Cooler P-125 A/B Wash Water Pumps P-112 A/B Methanol Dryer Bottoms Pumps PFD Process streams: 1003, 1005, 1006, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1402, 1405
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2* Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 0 * Indicates chronic health hazard
NFPA ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0
Disclaimer	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.
Revision information	Physical & Chemical Properties: Multiple Properties Disposal considerations: Disposal instructions
Completed by	Flint Hills Resources, LP - Operations EH&S