

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Propylene (MSDS No. P-4617-J)	Trade Names: Praxair [®] FG-2 [™]
Chemical Name: Propene	Synonyms: Propene, methylethene, methyl-ethylene, 1-propene, 1-propylene, refrigerant gas R1270
Chemical Family: Alkene	Product Grades: Industrial
Telephone: Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633* CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300* Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR	Company Name: Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

**Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).*

2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

DANGER! Flammable liquid and gas under pressure.

Can form explosive mixtures with air.

May cause liver damage.

May cause frostbite.

May cause anesthetic effects.

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

This product is a colorless gas at normal temperature and pressure with a faintly sweet odor.

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

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure

Inhalation. Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

Skin Contact. No harm expected from gas. Liquid may cause frostbite.

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

Eye Contact. No harm expected from gas. Liquid may cause frostbite.

Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure. Repeated exposures have produced liver damage.

Other Effects of Overexposure. At very high concentrations, propylene may produce cardiac arrhythmias or arrest due to sensitization of the heart to adrenaline and noradrenalin.

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

CARCINOGENICITY: The IARC lists propylene in Group 3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. Propylene is not listed by NTP or OSHA.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: None known. For further information, see section 12, Ecological Information.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section covers materials of manufacture only.

See sections 8, 10, 11, 15, and 16 for information on by-products generated during use, especially use in welding and cutting.

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION
Propylene	115-07-1	>99%*

*The symbol > means "greater than."

4. First Aid Measures

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

SKIN CONTACT: For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

SWALLOWING: This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT: If liquid splashes into eyes, immediately flush them thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Call a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Do not administer adrenaline; propylene has a sensitizing effect on the myocardium. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Flammable gas.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO₂, dry chemical, water spray, or fog.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO/CO₂)

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: DANGER! Flammable liquid and gas under pressure. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately spray cylinders with water from

maximum distance until cool, taking care not to extinguish flames; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Continue cooling water spray while moving cylinders. Remove sources of ignition if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of a cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Propylene cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.) If venting or leaking propylene catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable gas may spread from leak, creating an explosive re-ignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an approved device.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus as appropriate and full fire-fighting turnout gear.

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

DANGER! Flammable liquid and gas under pressure.

Personal Precautions. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if without risk. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Flammable gas may spread from leak. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

Environmental Precautions. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: May cause anesthetic effects. Avoid breathing gas. Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Do not strike an arc on the cylinder. The defect produced by an arc burn could lead to cylinder rupture. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Use only spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. For other precautions, see section 16.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use with adequate ventilation. Separate propylene cylinders from oxygen and other oxidizers by at least 20 ft (6.1 m), or use a barricade of noncombustible material. This barricade should be at least 5 ft (1.53 m) high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them

from falling or being knocked over. Propylene cylinders designed to accept a valve protection cap must be provided with a cap. Screw cap firmly in place by hand. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment in storage areas must be explosion-proof. Storage areas must meet national electric codes for Class 1 hazardous areas. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS: For further information on storage, handling, and use, see Praxair publications P-14-153, *Guidelines for Handling Gas Cylinders and Containers*, and P-3499, *Safety Precautions and Emergency Response Planning*. Obtain from your local supplier.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2009)
Propylene	Not established.	500 ppm

Hazardous fumes may be generated during welding with this product. See section 16 for more information on welding hazards.

TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

IDLH = Not available.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local Exhaust. Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to prevent oxygen deficiency and keep hazardous fumes and gases below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Mechanical (General). Under certain conditions, general exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if adequate to keep hazardous fumes and gases below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Special. None

Other. None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Skin Protection. Wear work gloves for cylinder handling. Wear hand, head, and body protection to prevent injury from radiation and sparks. See ANSI Z49.1. At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and protective goggles and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as substantial clothing. For more information, see section 16. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

Eye/Face Protection. Wear goggles with filter lenses selected as per ANSI Z49.1. Provide protective screens and goggles, if necessary, to protect others. Select as per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. For welding, see section 16.

Respiratory Protection. A respiratory protection program that meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable) requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure the respirator has the appropriate protection

factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure (e.g., an organic vapor cartridge). For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus. Adequate ventilation must keep worker exposure below applicable exposure limits for fumes, gases, and other by products of welding.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Colorless gas
ODOR:	Faintly sweet
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not available.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at normal temperature and pressure
pH:	Not applicable.
FREEZING POINT at 1 atm:	-301.45°F (-185.25°C)
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	-53.9°F (-47.72°C)
FLASH POINT (test method):	-162°F (-107.8°C) TCC
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	High
FLAMMABILITY:	Flammable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR , % by volume:	LOWER: 2% UPPER: 11.1%
VAPOR PRESSURE at 70°F (21.1°C):	132.81 psig (915.69 kPa)
GAS DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	0.110 lb/ft ³ (1.762 kg/m ³)
LIQUID DENSITY at 77°F (25°C):	31.464 lb/f ³ (0.504 g/cm ³)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	1.453
SOLUBILITY IN WATER 68°F (20°C):	0.019
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	851°F (455°C)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available.
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	42.081
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	C ₃ H ₆

10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Thermal decomposition or burning may produce CO/CO₂. The welding and cutting process may form reaction products such as CO/CO₂. Other decomposition products of normal operation originate from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the material being worked.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidizing agents, halogens, acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: CO/CO₂

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: May Occur Will Not Occur

This material is a flammable hydrocarbon and may explode in the presence of oxidizers.

11. Toxicological Information

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS: Not available. The welding process may generate hazardous fumes and gases. (See sections 8, 10, 15, and 16.)

STUDY RESULTS: None known.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: No adverse ecological effects expected.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Propylene is not a Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemical.

13. Disposal Considerations

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

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Propylene

HAZARD CLASS:	PACKING GROUP/Zone:	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	PRODUCT RQ:
2.1	NA*	UN1077	None
SHIPPING LABEL(s):		FLAMMABLE GAS	
PLACARD (when required):		FLAMMABLE GAS	

*NA = Not Applicable

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

MARINE POLLUTANTS: Propylene is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

15. Regulatory Information

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

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

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

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

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

TPQ: None

EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

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

IMMEDIATE: Yes

PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED: Yes

REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: Yes

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

Propylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40CFR Part 372.

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

Propylene is listed as a regulated substance in quantities of 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) or greater.

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

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

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

Propylene is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical. However, any process that involves a flammable gas on site in one location in quantities of 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless the gas is used as a fuel.

STATE REGULATIONS:

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

WARNING: Combustion of this gas produces carbon monoxide—a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. (California Health and Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)

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

16. Other Information

Read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH HAZARDS: Using propylene in welding and cutting may create additional hazards.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary labels on the products used in welding and cutting. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-2035, *Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating*, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), 550 N.W. Le Jeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126, <http://www.aws.org/>, or see OSHA's Web site at <http://www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/weldingcuttingbrazing/>. Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112-5710, <http://global.ihs.com/>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To find the quantity and content of fumes and gases, you can take air samples. By analyzing these samples, you can find out what respiratory protection you need. One recommended sampling method is to take air from inside the worker's helmet or from the worker's breathing zone. See AWS F1.1, *Methods for Sampling and Analyzing Gases for Welding and Allied Processes*, available from the AWS.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

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

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

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOR WELDING OPERATIONS:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear welding gloves.

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

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

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: *Flammable liquid and gas under pressure.* Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. For more information, see NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the National Fire Protection Association. Use only in a closed system. Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials. Prevent fires. For more information, get NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork*. Prevent reverse flow. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. All piped systems and associated equipment must be grounded. Electrical equipment must be non-sparking or explosion-proof. Leak check with soapy water; never use a flame. Follow safe practices when returning cylinder to supplier. Ensure that the valve is closed; then install valve outlet cap or plug, if provided, leak-tight. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow down the system in an environmentally safe manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit. When using compressed gases in and around electric welding applications, never ground the cylinders. Grounding exposes the cylinders to damage by the electric welding arc.

NOTE: *Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with propylene. Determine compatibility with rubber welding hose before use. Consult Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Safety Bulletin SB-11-1996, "Use of Rubber Welding Hose."*

Industry experience has shown that propylene may contain small amounts of radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas. Some particulate decay products of radon may be retained in process equipment. Gamma radiation above background levels emitted from short-half-life decay products may be detected outside the equipment during operation. This radiation decreases to background levels within 4 hours after cessation of gas flow. Presume equipment emitting gamma radiation to be internally contaminated with the longer-life decay products that emit alpha radiation, which may be a hazard if inhaled.

If assessment indicates the presence of gamma radiation, minimize your employees' potential exposure by limiting access near the equipment involved. Before maintenance inside such equipment, stop gas flow and allow a 4-hour delay prior to opening. Maintenance personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent skin contamination or inhalation of any residue emitting alpha radiation.

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

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:**NFPA RATINGS:**

HEALTH = 1
FLAMMABILITY = 4
INSTABILITY = 0
SPECIAL = None

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH = 1
FLAMMABILITY = 4
PHYSICAL HAZARD = 2

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED: CGA-510, 791
PIN-INDEXED YOKE: Not applicable.
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION: Not applicable.

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

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information can be found in the following materials published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, <http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp>.

AV-1 *Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases*
P-1 *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*
SB-2 *Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres*
SB-8 *Use of Oxy-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting Apparatus*
V-1 *Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections*
— *Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition*

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

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

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