

Material Name: Isobutane

## Safety Data Sheet

# Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	Isobutane
Chemical name	Isobutane
Other means of identification	propane, 2-methyl-; trimethylmethane; 2-methylpropane,R600A
Product use	Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
Synonym	propane, 2-methyl-; trimethylmethane; 2-methylpropane,R600A
Supplier's details	Electronic Fluorocarbons 3266 Bergey Road Hatfield PA 19440
Emergency telephone # Outside the US (call collect)	1-800-535-5053 1-352-323-3500

## \* \* \*Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION\* \* \*

OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	$\wedge$ $\wedge$
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
	May cause frostbite.
	May form explosive mixtures in Air. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
Precautionary statements	
General	Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position. Approach suspected leak area with caution.
Prevention	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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 when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well- ventilated place.
Disposal	Not applicable.
Hazards not otherwise classified	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

#### \* \* \*Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS\* \* \*

Substance/mixture Substance

Chemical nameIsobutaneOther means of identificationpropane, 2-methyl-; trimethylmethane; 2-methylpropane,R600A

#### CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number	75-28-5
Product code	001030

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
isobutane	100	75-28-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

Description of necessary mst	
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health	effects	
Eye contact	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.	
Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Skin contact	Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.	
Frostbite	Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.	
Ingestion	Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.	
Over-exposure signs/symptoms		
Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite	
Inhalation	No specific data.	

Skin contact Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite
Indication of immediate med	ical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

#### See toxicological information (Section 11)

### \* \* \*Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES\* \* \*

Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. None known.
media	
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

## \*\*\*Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES\*\*\*

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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# **Environmental precautions** Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Immediately contact emergency personnel. tools and explosion-proof equipment.	Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof
Large spill	Immediately contact emergency personnel. tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note information and Section 13 for waste dispos	see Section 1 for emergency contact

## \* \* \*Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE\* \* \*

#### Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

## \* \* \*Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION\* \* \*

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
isobutane	NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013).
	TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA:
	800 ppm 10 hours.
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).
	STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

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Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection A	ppropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

# \*\*'\*Section - - D\ mg]WU`UbX'7\ Ya ]WU`DfcdYf]h]Yg\*\*\*

Appearance

Physical state	Gas. [Liquefied gas]
Color	Colorless.
Molecular weight	58.14 g/mole
Molecular formula	C4-H10
Boiling/condensation point	-12°C (10.4°F)
Melting/freezing point	-160°C (-256°F)
Critical temperature	134.85°C (274.7°F)
Odor	Characteristic.
Odor threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: -83.15°C (-117.7°F)
Burning time	Not applicable.
Burning rate	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 1.8% Upper: 8.4%

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Vapor pressure	30.7 (psig)
Vapor density	2 (Air = 1)
Specific Volume (ft ³/lb)	1.7947
Gas Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	0.5572 (20°C / 68 to °F)
Relative density	Not applicable.
Solubility	Not available.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-	2.8
octanol/water	
Auto-ignition temperature	460°C (860°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
SADT	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
*	* *Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY* * *
Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow gas to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizers
Hazardous decomposition	
	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should
products	not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

\* \* \*Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION\* \* \*

#### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m³	4 hours

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

#### **Sensitization**

Not available.

## Mutagenicity

Not available.

# Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.								
Teratogenicity								
Not available.								
Specific target organ toxicit	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)							
Not available.								
Specific target organ toxicit	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)							
Not available.								
Aspiration hazard								
Not available.								
Information on the likely routes of exposure	Not available.							
Potential acute health effects								
Eye contact	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.							
Inhalation	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Skin contact	Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or							
	frostbite.							
Ingestion	Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.							
Symptoms related to the phy	sical, chemical and toxicological characteristics							
Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite							
Inhalation	No specific data.							
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite							
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite							
	ts and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure							
Short term exposure								
Potential immediate Not effects	available.							
Potential delayed effects	Not available.							
Long term exposure								
Potential immediate effects	Not available.							
Potential delayed effects	Not available.							
Potential chronic health effe	ects							
Not available.								
General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.							
Numerical measures of toxic	ity							
Acute toxicity estimates								
Net evaluable								

Not available.

### \* \* \*Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION\* \* \*

#### Toxicity

Not available.

#### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
isobutane	2.8	-	low

#### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition	Not available.
coefficient (Koc)	

Other adverse effects No know

#### No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### \* \* \*Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS\* \* \*

**Disposal methods** 

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

#### \* \* \*Section 14 - Transport Information\* \* \*

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN number	UN1969	UN1969	UN1969	UN1969	UN1969
UN proper shipping name	ISOBUTANE	ISOBUTANE	ISOBUTANE	ISOBUTANE	ISOBUTANE
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	Limited quantity Yes. Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden. Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg Special provisions 19, T50	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2). Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125 ERAP Index 3000	-	-	Passenger and Cargo <u>Aircraft</u> Quantity limitation: 0 Forbidden <u>Cargo Aircraft Only</u> Quantity limitation: 150 kg

	Passenger Carrying Ship Index Forbidden		
	Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index Forbidden Special		
	<b>provisions</b> 29		

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Special precautions for user	<b>Transport within user's premises:</b> always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.						
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not a	available.					
* *	*Sec	tion 15 - REGU	LATOR	RY INFORM	ATION* * *		
U.S. Federal regulations	Ur	A 8(a) CDR Exemp nited States invent n Air Act (CAA) 11	ory (TSC	• A 8b): This ma	aterial is listed	•	
Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Not I	isted					
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	Not I	isted					
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	Not I	isted					
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)	Not I	isted					
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	Not I	Not listed					
SARA 302/304							
Composition/information c	on ing	<u>redients</u>					
No products were found.							
SARA 304 RQ <u>SARA</u>	Not a	applicable.					
<u>311/312</u>							
Classification	Fire	hazard. Sudden rele	ease of p	ressure			
Composition/information of	on ing	redients					
Name		%	Fire	Sudden	Reactive	Immediate	Delayed

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	(acute) health	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
isobutane	100	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

#### State regulations

MassachusettsThis materNew YorkThis mater

This material is listed. This material is not listed.

New Jersey	This material is listed.				
Pennsylvania	This material is listed.				
International regulations					
International lists					
National inventory					
Australia	This material is listed or exempted.				
Canada	This material is listed or exempted.				
China	This material is listed or exempted.				
Europe	This material is listed or exempted.				
Japan	This material is listed or exempted.				
Malaysia	This material is listed or exempted.				
New Zealand	This material is listed or exempted.				
Philippines	This material is listed or exempted.				
Republic of Korea	This material is listed or exempted.				
Taiwan	Not determined.				
Canada					
WHMIS (Canada)	Class A: Compressed gas. Class B-1: Flammable gas.				
	CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed. Canadian ARET: This material is not listed. Canadian NPRI: This material is listed. Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed. Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed. Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.				
* * *Soction 16 OTHER INFORMATION* * *					

#### \* \* \*Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION\* \* \*

#### **Canada Label requirements**

Class A: Compressed gas. Class B-1: Flammable gas.

#### **NFPA Ratings**

Health: 1 Fire: 4 Reactivity: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe **Key / Legend** 

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA -Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EEC - European Economic Community; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer: IATA - International Air Transport Association: ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG -International Maritime Dangerous Goods; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR - Korea; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LOLI - List Of LIsts™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; RID - European Rail Transport; RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances®; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL -Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States

#### **Other Information**

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