

MATERIAL
SAFETY
DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME Normal Butane	CAS# 106-97-8
TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS Normal Butane, Butane, n-Butane	DOT I.D. NO. UN 1011
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS Normal Butane (D.O.T.)	DOT HAZARD CLASS Division 2.1
ISSUE DATE AND REVISIONS Revised March 2007	FORMULA n-C ₄ H ₁₀
	CHEMICAL FAMILY Aliphatic Hydrocarbon

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE LIMIT TWA = 800 Molar PPM (ACGIH 1994-1995). No PEL (8 hours TWA) listed by OSHA 1993.
SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE Effects of exposure to high concentrations so as to displace the oxygen in the air necessary for life are headache, dizziness, labored breathing and eventual unconsciousness. Also, it is a narcotic which acts as a depressant on the central nervous system. Contact with the rapidly evaporating liquid can cause frostbite or cryogenic "burns".
TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES Breathing high concentrations causes a narcotic effect; however, the major property is the exclusion of an adequate supply of oxygen to the lungs. Frostbite effects are a change in color of the skin to gray or white, possibly followed by blistering. Normal butane is not listed in the IARC, NTP or by OSHA as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen. Persons in ill health where such illness would be aggravated by exposure to normal butane should not be allowed to work with or handle this product.
RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO BUTANE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. <u>Inhalation:</u> Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. <u>Dermal Contact or Frostbite:</u> Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. A physician should see the patient promptly if the cryogenic "burn" has resulted in blistering of the dermal surface or deep tissue freezing.

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

Normal butane is flammable in air.

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT 31.1°F	LIQUID DENSITY AT BOILING POINT 600.7 kg/m ³
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F 31.0 psia	GAS DENSITY AT 70°F, 1 atm 2.484 kg/m ³
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Very slightly	FREEZING POINT -217°F
EVAPORATION RATE N/A (Gas)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR=1) 2.07 @ 70°F
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless, liquefied gas with very slight hydrocarbon odor.	

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) -101 °F (Closed Cup)	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE 788 °F	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME LEL 1.8 UEL 8.4
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical		ELECTRICAL CLASSIFICATION Class 1, Group D
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES If possible, stop the flow of normal butane. Use water spray to cool surrounding containers.		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Normal butane is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition. Should flame be extinguished and flow of gas continue, increase ventilation to prevent flammable mixture formation in low areas or pockets.		

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Unstable		High temperatures. Normal butane begins to decompose at 815 °F.
Stable	X	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid) Oxidizers		
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS None		
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
May Occur		N/A
Will Not Occur	X	

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type) Positive pressure air line with mask or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.	
VENTILATION Hood with forced ventilation.	SPECIAL N/A
MECHANICAL (Gen.) In accordance with electrical codes.	OTHER N/A
LOCAL EXHAUST To prevent accumulation above the TWA.	
PROTECTIVE GLOVES Plastic or rubber	EYE PROTECTION Safety goggles or glasses
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash "fountain".	

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED**

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in container or container valve, contact HSG for special advice.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Do not attempt to dispose of waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container properly labeled, with any valve outlet plugs or caps secured and valve protection cap in place to your supplier. For emergency disposal assistance, contact HSG for special advice.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS*

SPECIAL LABELING INFORMATION DOT Shipping Name: Butane DOT Shipping Label: Flammable Gas	DOT Hazard Class: Division 2.1 I.D. No.: UN 1011
SPECIAL HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<250 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.	
SPECIAL STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time.	
SPECIAL PACKING RECOMMENDATIONS Normal butane is noncorrosive and may be used with any common structural material.	
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS Earth-ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with the normal butane system. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking or explosion proof. Compressed gas cylinders should not be refilled except by qualified producers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his (written) consent is a violation of Law.	

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