According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

n-Butane

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : n-Butane

Product code : 002D3446

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Vertex Refining Alabama LLC

400 Industrial Pkwy

Ext. East

Saraland, AL 36571

SDS Request : 251-679-7180 Customer Service : 251-679-7180

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : 1-800-424-9300 Health Information : 1-800-424-9300

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable gases : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Compressed gas

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







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Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

No smokina.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be

stopped safely.

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

P301 IF SWALLOWED:

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated

place.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regula-

tions.

Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.

Exposure to rapidly expanding gases may cause frost burns to eyes and/or skin.

This material has the potential to be a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
butane	butane (Gas)	106-97-8	50 - 100
isobutane	isobutane (Gas)	75-28-5	0 - 20
propane	propane (Refrigerated liquid)	74-98-6	0 - 20
pentane	pentane	109-66-0	0 - 10

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim un-

less proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Do not remove clothing that adheres to skin due to freezing.

In the event of frostbite, slowly warm the exposed area by

rinsing with warm water. Otherwise:
Obtain medical treatment immediately.

Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore

should be soaked with water before being removed.

Loosen tight clothing. Keep warm and at rest.

In case of eye contact : DO NOT DELAY.

Obtain medical treatment immediately. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

If swallowed : In the unlikely event of ingestion, obtain medical attention

immediately.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

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Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special

treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Administer oxygen if necessary.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let

the fire burn itself out.

Dry chemical

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire fight-

ers.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they

could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Hazardous combustion products may include:

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed

to heat or flames.

Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid

Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone.

If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is

to evacuate immediately.

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if

large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Test atmosphere for flammable gas concentrations to ensure safe working conditions before personnel are allowed to enter

the area.

Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if product

enters surface water drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Allow to evaporate.

Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe loca-

tion, for example by using fog sprays.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earth-

ing) all equipment.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if product

enters surface water drains.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

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sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before

laundering.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Elec-

trostatic discharge may cause fire.

Earth all equipment.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section. Do not use com-

pressed air for filling discharge or handling. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Elec-

trostatic discharge may cause fire.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Store only in purpose-designed, appropriately labelled pres-

sure vessels or cylinders.

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight,

ignition sources and other sources of heat.

Do not store near cylinders containing compressed oxygen or

other strong oxidizers.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers and container linings, use

materials specifically approved for use with this product., Examples of suitable materials are: PA-11, PEEK, PVDF, PTFE, GRE (Epoxy), GRVE (vinyl ester), Viton (FKM), type F and

GB, Neoprene (CR).

Unsuitable material: Some forms of cast iron., Examples of materials to avoid are: ABS, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polyethylene (PE / HDPE), polypropylene (PP), PVC, natural rubber (NR), Nitrile (NBR) ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), Butyl (IIR), Hypalon (CSM), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., For containers and container linings, aluminium should not be used if there is a

risk of caustic contamination of the product.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

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near containers. Containers, even those that have been emp-

tied, can contain explosive vapours.

Specific use(s) : See additional references that provide safe handling practices

> for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
butane	106-97-8	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
isobutane	75-28-5	STEL	1,000 ppm ACGIH	
propane	74-98-6	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
pentane	109-66-0	TWA	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
pentane		TWA	1,000 ppm OSHA Z-1 2,950 mg/m3	
pentane		TWA	1,000 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures The level of protection and types of controls necessary will

vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select

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controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne con-

centrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli-

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cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses and face shield (preferably with a chin

guard) if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Chemical and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and

apron.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid under pressure.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Unstenched

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : Not applicable

Initial boiling point and boiling : ca. -42 - 0 °C / -44 - 32 °F

range

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Flash point : $<-50 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / < -58 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable.

Upper explosion limit / upper

flammability limit

12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

Data not available

Vapour pressure : 350 - 500 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 500 - 589 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: < 4

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : No, product will not become self-reactive.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

No. Hazardous, exothermical polymerization cannot occur.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

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Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of

the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure may occur through skin or eye contact.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 20000ppmV

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Not applicable

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Essentially non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not expected to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

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Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair

fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling., High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Acute Health Hazard

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Physical properties indicate that petroleum gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and

chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

aqualic inverte

toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

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Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only

environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be

found.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the

toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Given the nature and uses of this product, the need for disposal seldom arises. If necessary, dispose by controlled combustion in purpose-designed equipment. If this is not possible,

contact the supplier.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard.

Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste

container.

Return part-used or empty cylinders to the supplier.

For tanks seek specialist advice from suppliers.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1011 Proper shipping name : BUTANE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 ERG Code : 115 Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1011 Proper shipping name : BUTANE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1011
Proper shipping name : BUTANE

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not Assigned

Labels : 2.1 Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
butane	106-97-8	100	100	

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SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Gases under pressure Aspiration hazard

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

 butane
 106-97-8

 propane
 74-98-6

 isobutane
 75-28-5

 pentane
 109-66-0

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

California List of Hazardous Substances

butane 106-97-8 pentane 109-66-0

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS/ELINCS/EC : All components listed.

DSL : All components listed.

TSCA : All components listed.

AIIC : All components listed.

PICCS : All components listed.

^{*:} Vertex HSSE classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore re-leases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., The components with RQs are given for information.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

n-Butane

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 4, 0

tivity)

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : 8-hour time weighted average

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo-

gy Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

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IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit

TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date : 04/01/2022

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