

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Isobutane



Section 1. Identification

Product name : Isobutane
Synonyms : Methylpropane; IC4; LPG

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Fuel.

Manufacturer : HollyFrontier Refining & Marketing LLC
2828 North Harwood
Suite 1300
Dallas, Texas 75201
USA
Customer Service: (888) 286-8836

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300
CCN 201319

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
SIMPLE ASPHYXIANT

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - 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. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Not applicable.

Supplemental label elements : Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

Hazards not otherwise classified : Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not available.

Product code : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Isobutane	90 - 100	75-28-5
Butane	0 - 5	106-97-8
Propane	0 - 3	74-98-6

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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** : At very high concentrations, can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.
- 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.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : frostbite
- Inhalation** : respiratory tract irritation; coughing
- Skin contact** : frostbite

Ingestion : frostbite

Indication of immediate medical 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. Avoid the use of epinephrine due to cardiac sensitization properties of this material.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of medical responders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

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.

Remark : Flammable

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".

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

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.
- 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits		
Isobutane	-	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
Butane	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
Propane	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours.		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 10 hours.

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.

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** : Appropriate 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** : The gas can cause asphyxiation without warning by replacing the oxygen in the air. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If operating conditions cause high gas concentrations to be produced or any recommended or statutory exposure limit is exceeded, use an air-fed respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 9. Physical and chemical properties**Appearance**

- Physical state** : Gas. [Liquefied gas]
- Color** : Colorless.
- Odor** : Faint odor.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : -160°C (-256°F)
- Boiling point** : -12°C (11°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -83°C (-117°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Flammable
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 2.2%
Upper: 8.8%
- Vapor pressure** : 304 kPa (2280 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapor density** : 2 [Air = 1]
- Specific gravity** : 0.56
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature	: 460°C (860°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not applicable.
Molecular weight	: Not available.

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	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>20 mg/l	4 hours
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>20 mg/l	4 hours
Propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>20 mg/l	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases.
Specific target organ toxicity: Narcotic in high concentrations.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : No data available.

Eyes : No data available.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : No data available.

Respiratory : No data available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases. No mutagenic effect.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases. No carcinogenic effect.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases. Not considered to be toxic to the reproductive system.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases. No teratogenic effect.
Prolonged hypoxia during pregnancy may result in adverse effects on the developing fetus.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Inhalation.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of petroleum gases. Specific target organ toxicity unknown.

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 toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Isobutane	2.8	-	low
Butane	2.89	-	low
Propane	1.09	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : 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. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. 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 Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075	UN1075
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum gases, liquefied	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	GASES LICUADOS DEL PETROLEO	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED (Isobutane)	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p> <p>Special provisions T50</p>	<p>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.12</p> <p>ERAP Index 3000</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Ship Index 65</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index Forbidden</p>	-	<p>Hazard identification number 23</p> <p>Limited quantity 0</p> <p>Special provisions 274, 583, 639, 660</p> <p>Tunnel code (B/D)</p>	<p>Emergency schedules (EmS) _F-D_, S-U</p>	<p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden Packaging instructions: Forbidden</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft OnlyQuantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 200</p> <p>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden Packaging instructions: Forbidden</p>

Isobutane						HollyFrontier Refining & Marketing LLC
						Special provisions A1

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** 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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Isobutane; Butane; Propane

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Sudden release of pressure
Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Isobutane	90 - 100	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Butane	0 - 5	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Propane	0 - 3	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: ISOBUTANE; BUTANE; PROPANE

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Isobutane; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE; PROPANE

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE; PROPANE

California Prop. 65

None of the components are listed.

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International regulations

International lists

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

[National Fire Protection Association \(U.S.A.\)](#)



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Version : 2

Key to abbreviations :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Notice to reader](#)

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.