

Material Safety Data Sheet



Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

- Product name** : Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene
- Supplier** : AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253
- Product use** : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
- MSDS #** : 012469
- Date of Preparation/ Revision** : **12/12/2014.**
- In case of emergency** : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Physical state** : Gas.
- Emergency overview** : DANGER!
FLAMMABLE GAS.
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed.
Contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, mucous membranes, heart, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS), ovary, testes.
- Routes of entry** : Inhalation
- Potential acute health effects**
- Eyes** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
- Skin** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
- Inhalation** : Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
- Ingestion** : Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
- Potential chronic health effects**
- Chronic effects** : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data.
- Carcinogenicity** : Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, mucous membranes, heart, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS), ovary, testes.
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Propylene	115-07-1	0.01 - 99	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Propane	74-98-6	0.1 - 20	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
1-Butene	106-98-9	0.01 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
Ethane	74-84-0	0.01 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.0001 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 4.4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 2 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.
Cis-2-Butene	590-18-1	0.01 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
Trans-2-Butene	624-64-6	0.01 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylene	74-85-1	0.01 - 10	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
N-Butane	106-97-8	0.01 - 5	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
Isobutane	75-28-5	0.01 - 5	NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

Section 4. First aid measures

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.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 287°C (548.6°F) (propane).
- Flash point** : Lowest known value: Closed cup: -135.85°C (-212.5°F). (ethylene)
- Flammable limits** : Greatest known range: Lower: 2.7% Upper: 36% (ethylene)
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.

In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.

Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable. 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. 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.

- 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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : 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

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. 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

- 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.

Personal protection

- Eyes** : 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 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** : 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.
- Respiratory** : 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.
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : 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. 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.
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Product name

propene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.

propane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours.

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

	TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
but-1-ene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
ethane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
1,3-butadiene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 4.4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 2 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.
(Z)-but-2-ene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
(E)-but-2-ene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
ethylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
Isobutane	NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Melting/freezing point	: -105°C (-157°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: (E)-but-2-ene. Weighted average: -171.97°C (-277.5°F)
Critical temperature	: Lowest known value: 9.95°C (49.9°F) (ethylene).
Vapor density	: Highest known value: 2.1 (Air = 1) (Butane). Weighted average: 1.57 (Air = 1)
Gas Density (lb/ft³)	: Weighted average: 0.11

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials. Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids and alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>800000 ppm	15 minutes
1,3-butadiene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	128000 ppm	4 hours
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
Isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	57 pph	15 minutes
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	570000 ppm	15 minutes

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [propene]. Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, 1 (Known to be human carcinogens.) by NTP, + (Proven.) by NIOSH, 1 (Proven for humans.) by European Union [1,3-butadiene]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH [1,3-butadiene]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [ethylene].
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2 by European Union [1,3-butadiene].
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, mucous membranes, heart, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS), ovary, testes.

Other toxic effects on humans : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Products of degradation : Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water.

Environmental fate : Not available.

Environmental hazards : No known significant effects or critical hazards.




Toxicity to the environment : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

Section 14. Transport information

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		Reportable quantity 100 lbs / 45.4 kg Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
TDG Classification	UN1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125 ERAP Index 3000 Passenger Carrying Ship Index Forbidden Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index Forbidden
Mexico Classification	UN1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

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

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

- U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
SARA 302/304: No products were found.
SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention - Flammable Substances:

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

Propylene
Propane
1-Butene
Ethane
1,3-Butadiene
Ethylene
Trans-2-Butene
Cis-2-Butene
N-Butane
Isobutane

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: propene; propane; but-1-ene; ethane; 1,3-butadiene; ethylene; (E)-but-2-ene; (Z)-but-2-ene; Butane; Isobutane

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	Propylene	115-07-1	0.01 - 99
	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.0001 - 10
	Ethylene	74-85-1	0.01 - 10
Supplier notification	Propylene	115-07-1	0.01 - 99
	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.0001 - 10
	Ethylene	74-85-1	0.01 - 10

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations :

- Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
- Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey:** None of the components are listed.
- Florida substances:** None of the components are listed.
- Illinois Chemical Safety Act:** None of the components are listed.
- Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act:** None of the components are listed.
- Louisiana Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
- Louisiana Spill:** None of the components are listed.
- Massachusetts Spill:** None of the components are listed.
- Massachusetts Substances:** The following components are listed: PROPYLENE (PROPENE); PROPANE; 1-BUTENE; ETHANE; 1,3-BUTADIENE; ETHYLENE; 2-BUTENE-TRANS; 2-BUTENE-CIS; BUTANE; ISOBUTANE
- Michigan Critical Material:** None of the components are listed.
- Minnesota Hazardous Substances:** None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey Hazardous Substances:** The following components are listed: PROPYLENE; 1-PROPENE; PROPANE; 1-BUTENE; ETHANE; 1,3-BUTADIENE; BIETHYLENE; ETHYLENE; ETHENE; 2-BUTENE-trans; 2-BUTENE, (2E)-; 2-BUTENE-cis; 2-BUTENE, (2Z)-; BUTANE; Isobutane; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-
- New Jersey Spill:** None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** None of the components are listed.
- New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** None of the components are listed.
- New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
- Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** The following components are listed: 1-PROPENE; PROPANE; 1-BUTENE; ETHANE; 1,3-BUTADIENE; ETHENE; 2-BUTENE, (E)-; 2-BUTENE, (Z)-; BUTANE; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-
- Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65 : **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
1,3-Butadiene	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.

Canada

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1-Butene / 1,3-Butadiene / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Isobutane / N-Butane / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

WHMIS (Canada)

: Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

CEPA Toxic substances: The following components are listed: Volatile organic compounds; 1,3-Butadiene

Canadian ARET: None of the components are listed.

Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: Propylene; Propane; Butene (all isomers); Volatile organic compounds; 1,3-Butadiene; Ethylene; Butene (all isomers); Butene (all isomers); Butane (all isomers); Butane (all isomers)

Alberta Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.

Ontario Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.

Quebec Designated Substances: None of the components are listed.

Section 16. Other information

United States

Label requirements

: FLAMMABLE GAS.
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Canada

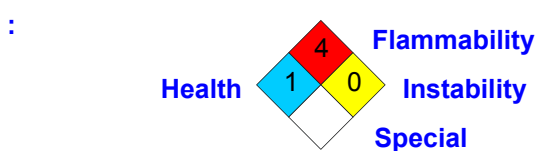
Label requirements

: Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	1
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		3

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

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.