



Normal Butane

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 10/17/2018 Date of Issue: 11/25/2013 Supersedes Date: 11/20/2017

Version: 3.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Normal Butane

Synonyms: LPG, N-butane, C4, liquefied petroleum gas, refinery grade butane, mixed butanes, RGB

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Chemical feedstock or solvent, combustion fuel, gasoline

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Customer

Placid Refining Co. LLC

1940 Highway 1 North

Port Allen, LA 70767

Ph: 225-387-0278

www.placidrefining.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Simple Asphy

Flam. Gas 1 H220

Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

STOT SE 3 H336

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H220 - Extremely flammable gas.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
: P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261 - Avoid breathing gas, mist, spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national,

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and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Butane	(CAS-No.) 106-97-8	40 - 95	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
n-Pentane	(CAS-No.) 109-66-0	2 - 30	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Isobutane	(CAS-No.) 75-28-5	<= 10	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Ethane	(CAS-No.) 74-84-0	<= 1	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Propane, 2-fluoro-2-methyl-	(CAS-No.) 353-61-7	<= 0.5	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a poison center/doctor and follow their advice. Specific treatment is urgent, incorrect first-aid practices will aggravate the injury. Protect affected area with a loose cover until proper medical treatment is received.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Get immediate medical attention. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

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Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Do not extinguish burning gas if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Extinguish secondary FIRES with appropriate materials. Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable gas.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Container may explode in heat of fire.

Reactivity: Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire. Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons.

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. For water based spills contact appropriate authorities and abide by local regulations for hydrocarbon spills into waterways. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Extremely flammable gas. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Liquid gas can cause frost-type burns. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Hygiene Measures: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

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7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up/in a secure area. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling.

Incompatible Materials: Halogenated compounds. Chlorine. Chlorine dioxide. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Chemical feedstock or solvent, combustion fuel, gasoline.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Butane (106-97-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1600 ppm (>10% LEL)
Isobutane (75-28-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
n-Pentane (109-66-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	120 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	610 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2950 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Insulated gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical goggles or face shield. Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection

: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: No data available
Appearance	: Clear. Colorless gas.
Odor	: May contain ethyl mercaptan for leak detection, which has a skunk-like odor.
Odor Threshold	: 5000ppm for non-odorized material
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: -215°F (-137.22°C)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: -1 °C (30.2 °F)
Flash Point	: -60 °C (-76 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: 550°F (287.78°C)
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Extremely flammable gas
Vapor Pressure	: 40 psia @37.78°C (100°F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 2.0 @21.11°C (70°F)
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.58
Solubility	: Insoluble in water.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive Properties	: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

9.2. Other Information

Gas Group : Press. Gas (Liq.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire. Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Overheating. Heat. Sparks. Incompatible materials. Avoid ignition sources. Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Halogenated compounds. Chlorine. Chlorine dioxide. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Butane (106-97-8)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	30957 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Ethane (74-84-0)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	658 mg/l/4h
ATE (Vapors)	658.00 mg/l/4h
ATE (Dust/Mist)	658.00 mg/l/4h
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	658 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	11000 ppm
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg

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LC50 Inhalation Rat	364 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 20 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	9.87 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	9.74 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	11.59 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
NOEC Chronic Algae	2 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Normal Butane	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Butane (106-97-8)	
Log Pow	2.89
Ethane (74-84-0)	
Log Pow	<= 2.8
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
BCF Fish 1	1.57 - 1.97
Log Pow	2.88 (at 20 °C)
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
Log Pow	3.39

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2
Division : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Identification Number : UN1075
Hazard Class : 2
Label Codes : 2.1
Division : 2.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Physical hazard - Gas under pressure Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Propane, 2-fluoro-2-methyl- (353-61-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Butane (106-97-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Ethane (74-84-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Isobutane (75-28-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
n-Pentane (109-66-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

Butane (106-97-8)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Ethane (74-84-0)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

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U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Isobutane (75-28-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
n-Pentane (109-66-0)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision	: 10/17/2018
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapour)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard

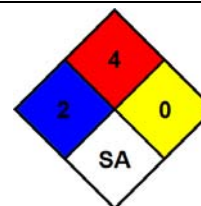
: 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

NFPA Specific Hazards

: SA - This denotes gases which are simple asphyxiants.



This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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