

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision Date 24-Jul-2018

SDS Number 888100008807

Revision Number 1.02

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Name Butane, Commercial Grade

Synonyms Butane, Commercial Butane, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, LPG, Normal Butane, N Butane, Stanchied Butane, APPC899, RS006

Recommended Use Fuel gas, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
Uses advised against All others

Manufacturer Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.
19100 Ridgewood Parkway
San Antonio, TX 78259

Emergency Telephone Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Tesoro Call Center: 1-877-783-7676

E-mail address ProductStewardship@TSOCORP.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas

Label elements

Danger

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



Appearance Gas

Physical State @20°C Gas

Odor Faint, gasoline-like

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking

DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place
Protect from sunlight

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Contact with product may cause frostbite

Other Information

Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Butane	106-97-8	95-100
Propane	74-98-6	0-3
Isobutane	75-28-5	0-3
Ethanethiol; Ethyl mercaptan	75-08-1	0-0.75

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice**

Remove from exposure, lie down. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Eye contact

Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Skin contact

For dermal contact or suspected frostbite, remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not typically an exposure route of gases or compressed gases. If swallowed, call a poison control center or physician immediately.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8). Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Symptoms**

In high concentration the gas may cause a suffocation. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians A patient adversely affected by exposure to this product should not be given adrenaline (epinephrine) or similar heart stimulant since these would increase the risk of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Small Fire Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, foam (AFFF/ATC), or water spray can be used.

Large Fire Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Unsuitable extinguishing media DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode.

Hazardous combustion products Smoke, CO, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Further information ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

NFPA **Health hazards** 1 **Flammability** 4 **Stability** 0 **Physical and chemical properties** -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Flammable vapor may accumulate to flammable ranges in confined spaces or containers. Monitor area for flammable or explosive atmosphere.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Do not breathe gas. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Flammable/toxic gases may accumulate in confined areas (basements, tanks, hopper/tank cars etc.). Pay attention to flashback. Use only with adequate ventilation and in closed systems. Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. Store in accordance with local regulations. Protect from sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Butane 106-97-8	STEL: 1000 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 800 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1900 mg/m ³
Propane 74-98-6	: See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 1000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m ³
Isobutane 75-28-5	STEL: 1000 ppm	-
Ethaneithiol; Ethyl mercaptan 75-08-1	TWA: 0.5 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 0.5 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 10 ppm Ceiling: 25 mg/m ³

NOTE: Limits shown for guidance only. For additional information, OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard exposure limits provided even though the limits were vacated in 1992. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Use goggles or face-shield where there is a possibility of splashing.

Hand Protection

Wear suitable gloves. Polyvinyl alcohol. Nitrile rubber. Neoprene gloves. Ensure that the breakthrough time of the glove material is not exceeded. Refer to glove supplier for information on breakthrough time for specific gloves.

Skin and body protection

If there is a risk of contact: Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use

appropriate certified respirators. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when there is a potential for airborne concentrations to exceed occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the respirator manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used for fire fighting. Use a NIOSH approved positive-pressure supplied air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen), or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

General hygiene considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State @20°C	Gas
Appearance	Gas
Odor	Faint, gasoline-like
Color	Colorless gas. Cold vapor cloud may be white but the lack of visible gas cloud does not indicate absence of gas. A colorless liquid when pressurized
Odor threshold	Odor threshold for mercaptan additive is in the 40 part per billion range

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	Not applicable	
Melting point / freezing point	-187 °C / -305 °F	
Boiling range	-1 °C	
Flash point	< -60 °C / -76 °F	
Evaporation rate	No data available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Gas	
Flammability Limit in Air %		
Upper flammability limit:	8.5	
Lower flammability limit:	1.8	
Vapor pressure	23993.8	
Vapor density	2007 at 21.1	
Relative density	0.56	
Water solubility	Negligible	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	287 °C / 549 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Explosive properties	No data available	
Oxidizing properties	No data available	
Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	No data available	
K_{st} (bar.m/s)	No data available	
Softening point	No data available	
VOC Content (%)	No data available	
Density	No data available	
Bulk density	Not applicable	
Conductivity	Hydrocarbon liquids without static dissipater additive may have conductivity below 1 picoSiemens per meter (pS/m). The highest electro-static ignition risks are associated with "ultra-low conductivities" below 5 pS/m. See Section 7 for sources of information on defining safe loading and handling procedures for low conductivity products. Note that conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity This product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing or reducing agents. Acids. Alkali.
Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal use conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Eye contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Skin contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Ingestion	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	No information available.
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Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS (Wizards mg/kg)	Inhalation LC50
Butane 106-97-8	-	-	= 658 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	= 658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Isobutane 75-28-5	-	-	= 658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Ethanethiol; Ethyl mercaptan 75-08-1	= 682 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	= 4420 ppm (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chemical Name **Butane**

If inhaled, short-term overexposure to hydrocarbon gases may cause rapid suffocation. Inhalation of butane at very high concentrations can cause drowsiness, narcosis, asphyxia, and cardiac arrhythmia; butane affects the central nervous system (CNS). As gases, the primary route of exposure is inhalation; compressed gases may exhibit additional hazards. In animal studies, 2-Butene was the most toxic of the C1-4 hydrocarbon gas (C1-4 HCs) evaluated for its short term (acute) toxicity when inhaled for four hours at 10,000 ppm (23.1 g/m³); no fatalities were observed, and no LC50 value was established. Repeated dose toxicity has been observed in combination with testing for reproductive and developmental toxicity; the lowest dose at which adverse effects were observed (LOAEL) following repeated dose reported to be 5,000 ppm. Adverse effects included lowered body weight, though some changes in blood chemistry were also reported. C1-4 HCs were not mutagenic in several test systems using bacteria or mammalian cells, nor were they mutagenic in animal studies. No adverse developmental effects were reported for the highest dose tested (NOAEL ≥ 5,000 ppm). Reproductive toxicity was reported for isobutene (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm) as reduced fertility in females and pregnancy loss; caution should be used in interpreting the results of this study due to the small number of animals

tested. The carcinogenicity of individual petroleum streams varies due to factors such as source and processing; IARC and ECHA C&L Inventory reports individually on the carcinogenicity of these substances.

Health hazard and classification information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation No information available.
No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity No information available.

Reproductive toxicity No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single Exposure No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure No information available.

Target organ effects Central nervous system.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional Ecological Information Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802

Ecotoxicity The environmental impact of this product has not been fully investigated.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Ethanedithiol; Ethyl mercaptan 75-08-1	-	-	-	90 - 280: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 0.09 - 0.28; 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Butane 106-97-8	2.89
Propane 74-98-6	2.3
Isobutane 75-28-5	2.88

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.
Contaminated packaging	Do not reuse empty containers.
US EPA Waste Number	D001.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GAS, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class	2.1
Special Provisions	T50
Description	UN1075, PETROLEUM GAS, LIQUEFIED, 2.1
Emergency Response Guide Number	115

TDG

UN/ID no	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	Liquefied Petroleum Gases
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1075, LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES, 2.1

MEX

UN/ID no	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1075, PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, 2.1

IATA

UN/ID no	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class	2.1
ERG Code	10L
Description	UN1075, PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, 2.1

IMDG

UN/ID no	UN1075
Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class	2
EmS No.	F-D, S-U
Description	UN1075, PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, 2

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Listed
DSL/NDSL	Listed
ENCS	Listed
IECSC	Listed
KECL	Listed
PICCS	Listed
AICS	Listed

Legend:

- TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
- DSL/NDL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
- ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
- IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
- KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
- PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- AICS** - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

CERCLA

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

US State Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Butane 106-97-8	X	X	X
Propane 74-98-6	X	X	X
Isobutane 75-28-5	X	X	X
Ethanethiol; Ethyl mercaptan 75-08-1	X	X	X

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Revision Date 24-Jul-2018

Revision Note No information available.

Disclaimer

Tesoro Companies, Inc. (Tesoro) provides the information on this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in order to meet its obligations

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End of Safety Data Sheet