

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 1.1  
Revision Date 01.07.2021

SDS Number 300000000083  
Print Date 05.03.2022

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Identification of the substance/preparation : Isobutane

Chemical formula : C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>

Other means of identification : Isobutane, Trimethylmethane, 1,1-Dimethyl Ethane, 2-Methyl Propane

Use of the Substance/Mixture : General Industrial. Industrial and professional use.

Restrictions on Use : No data available.

Manufacturer/Importer/Distributor : Air Products Singapore Industrial Gases Pte. Ltd.  
2 International Business Park  
The Strategy, #03-20  
Singapore 609930  
Toll Free No: 800 448 1755

Email Address – Technical Information : GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : 6332 2440

Emergency telephone number (24h) : +65 6853 6800  
+1 610 481 7711 International

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS classification

Flammable gases - Category 1A  
Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas.

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal Word: Danger

#### Hazard Statements:

H220:Extremely flammable gas.  
H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

#### Precautionary Statements:

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- Prevention : P210:Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Response : P377 :Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.  
P381 :In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
- Storage : P403:Store in a well-ventilated place.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

Can cause rapid suffocation.  
Extremely flammable liquefied gas.  
May form explosive mixtures in air.  
Vapors may spread long distances and ignite.  
Immediate fire and explosion hazard exists when mixed with air at concentrations exceeding the lower flammability limit (LFL).  
High concentrations that can cause rapid suffocation are within the flammable range and should not be entered.  
Avoid breathing gas.  
Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.  
Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture : Substance

Components	Chemical formula	CAS Number	Concentration (Volume)
2-methylpropane	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	75-28-5	100 %

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
- Eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical advice.
- Skin contact : Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
- Inhalation : Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.
- Symptoms : Exposure to oxygen deficient atmospheres may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

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## Notes to physician

Treatment : If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Shutting off the source of the gas is the preferred method of control. Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers and do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.
- Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons. : Do not use water jet to extinguish.
- Specific hazards : Gas is heavier than air and may collect in low areas or travel along the ground where there may be an ignition source present. If flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive re-ignition may occur; therefore, appropriate measures should be taken (e.g. total evacuation to protect persons from cylinder fragments and toxic fumes should a rupture occur). Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Combustion by-products may be toxic. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. If possible, shut off the source of gas and allow the fire to burn itself out. Extinguish fire only if gas flow can be stopped. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until fire burns itself out.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Never enter a confined space or other area where the flammable gas concentration is greater the 10% of its lower flammable limit. Ventilate the area.
- Environmental precautions : Should not be released into the environment. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Methods for cleaning up : Ventilate the area. Approach suspected leak areas with caution.
- Additional advice : If possible, stop flow of product. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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## Handling

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use backflow protective device in piping. Purge air from system before introducing gas. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture. Ensure equipment is adequately earthed.

## Storage

Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Smoking should be prohibited within storage areas or while handling product or containers. Display "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in the storage areas. The amounts of flammable or toxic gases in storage should be kept to a minimum. Return empty containers in a timely manner.

## Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from combustible material. All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with flammable materials stored. Containers containing flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials. Where necessary containers containing oxygen and oxidants should be separated from flammable gases by a fire resistant partition.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering measures

Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation that is adequate to ensure flammable gas does not reach its lower explosive limit.

### Personal protective equipment

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Respiratory protection                          | : High concentrations that can cause rapid suffocation are within the flammable range and should not be entered.  |
| Hand protection                                 | : Wear work gloves when handling gas containers.<br>Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.  |
| Eye protection                                  | : Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.<br>Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.   |
| Skin and body protection                        | : Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.<br>Standard EN ISO 14116 - Limited flame spread materials.<br>Standard EN ISO 1149-5 - Protective clothing: Electrostatic properties.<br>Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.<br>Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear. |
| Special instructions for protection and hygiene | : Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.  |

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Appearance                               | : Liquefied gas. Colorless.  |
| Odor                                     | : Sweet. Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Stenchant often added. |
| Odor threshold                           | : No data available.   |
| pH                                       | : Not applicable.  |
| Melting point/range                      | : -255 °F (-159.6 °C)  |
| Boiling point/range                      | : 10 °F (-12 °C)   |
| Flash point                              | : -101 °F (-73.8 °C)   |
| Evaporation rate                         | : Not applicable.  |
| Flammability (solid, gas)                | : Refer to product classification in Section 2                                 |
| Upper/lower explosion/flammability limit | : 9.8 %(V) / 1.5 %(V)  |
| Vapor pressure                           | : 43.51 psia (3.00 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)                                      |

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Water solubility	: 0.054 g/l
Relative vapor density	: 2.007 (air = 1) Heavier than air.
Relative density	: 0.59 (water = 1)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water [log Kow]	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 460 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available.
Viscosity	: Not applicable.
Molecular Weight	: 58 g/mol
Density	: 0.156 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (0.0025 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 70 °F (21 °C) Note: (as vapor)
Specific Volume	: 6.47 ft <sup>3</sup> /lb (0.4039 m <sup>3</sup> /kg) at 70 °F (21 °C)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Reactivity/Incompatible Materials	: Oxygen. Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Incomplete combustion may form carbon monoxide. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye	: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
Effects on Skin	: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
Inhalation Effects	: Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.
Ingestion Effects	: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
Symptoms	: Exposure to oxygen deficient atmospheres may cause the following

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symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

## Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Inhalation : No data is available on the product itself.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : No data available.

Sensitization. : No data available.

## Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) : No data available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure) : Isobutane is a CNS depressant and acts as a simple asphyxiant and mild anesthetic. Isobutane is a weak cardiac sensitizer and it has caused changes in cardiac function in dogs. Conclusive but not sufficient for classification.

Aspiration hazard : No data available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity effects

Aquatic toxicity : LC50 (96 h) : 28 mg/l Species : Fish.  
EC50 (48 h) : 16.3 mg/l Species : Daphnia magna.  
EC50 (72 h) : 8.6 mg/l Species : Algae.

Toxicity to other organisms : No data available.

### Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : No data is available on the product itself.

Mobility : Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground pollution.

Bioaccumulation : Refer to Section 9 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)".

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## Further information

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste from residues / unused products : Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air. Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org> for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 04\*: gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances.
- Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ADR

- UN/ID No. : UN1969  
Proper shipping name : ISOBUTANE  
Class or Division : 2  
Tunnel Code : (B/D)  
Label(s) : 2.1  
ADR/RID Hazard ID no. : 23  
Marine Pollutant : No

### IATA

- UN/ID No. : UN1969  
Proper shipping name : Isobutane  
Class or Division : 2.1  
Label(s) : 2.1  
Marine Pollutant : No

### IMDG

- UN/ID No. : UN1969  
Proper shipping name : ISOBUTANE  
Class or Division : 2.1  
Label(s) : 2.1  
Marine Pollutant : No  
Segregation Group : None

### RID

- UN/ID No. : UN1969  
Proper shipping name : ISOBUTANE  
Class or Division : 2  
Label(s) : 2.1  
Marine Pollutant : No

## Further Information



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Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations

Workplace Health and Safety Act , SS586 Labeling.

Flammable Materials Regulation Licensable Chemicals (Singapore Civil Defense Force).

Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on Inventory.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Prepared by : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Department

For additional information, please visit our web site at <http://www.airproducts.com>.