

# Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

## QUICK IDENTIFIER

Common Name: (used on label and list)

BUTANE GAS

## SECTION 1 -

Manufacturer's Name

BLAZER CORPORATION

Address

114 EAST 32nd. ST./Suite 906

City, State, and ZIP

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

Emergency Telephone No.

(212) 340-4494

Other Information Calls

(212) 532-1166

Signature of Person

Responsible for Preparation (Optional)

Date Prepared

## SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY

Hazardous Component(s) (chemical & common name(s))

OSHA PEL

ACGIH TLV

Other Exposure Limits

% (optional)

CAS NO.

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON

600PPM

(LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS)

## SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point

-1°C

Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O=1)

0,58

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)

15° / 2 bar

Vapor Density (Air = 1)

at 1 bar/ 15°C abt. 2-

Solubility in Water

Insoluble

Reactivity in Water

Appearance and Odor

Colorless Gas,  
Mild Hydrocarbon Odor

Melting Point

-138°C

## SECTION 4 - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point

120 F. K

Method Used

Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume

LEL

Lower

abt. 2

UEL

Upper

abt. 10

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Extinguisher Media

Do not attempt to extinguish, until source is off.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Cut off fuel/ allow fire to burnout under controlled conditions.

Extinguish residual fires w/ dry chem. powder or foam, cover liq. spills w/ foam.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Extreme hazard leaks of gas or spills of liquid can readily

form flammable mixtures, attempt below 21°C. Risk of explosion by sources of ignition.

## SECTION 5 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

Stability ☐ Unstable ☒ Stable ☐ Conditions to Avoid ☒ High Temperature, Heat Sources, Open Flames  
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Strong Oxidants, like liquid chlorine and concentrated oxygen

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide in the case of incomplete combustion

Hazardous Polymerization ☐ May Occur ☒ Will Not Occur ☐ Conditions to Avoid ☒

## SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARDS

1. Acute 2. Chronic  
Inhalation: because of oxygen deficiency acute toxicity, negligible.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Skin contact: Frostbite/coldburn.

In high concentrations: Acts as an anaesthetic and asphyxiant.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

N/A

Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen ☐ National Toxicology Program ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ I.A.R.C. Monographs ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ OSHA ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐

Emergency and First Aid Procedures If overcome by vapors, remove from area immediately & treat for oxygen deficiency. Skin: flush with plenty of water. Prompt medical attention.

### ROUTES OF ENTRY

1. Inhalation Yes  
2. Eyes Yes  
3. Skin Yes  
4. Ingestion No

## SECTION 7 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage Mechanical ventilation, no smoke, no open flames.

Other Precautions Arms, legs, etc. covered with clothes, use gloves & safety glasses

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Mechanical ventilation, no smoke, no open flame.

Waste Disposal Methods (Consult federal, state, and local regulations) Quickly Dispersing

## SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) Only in cases of high concentration.

Ventilation ☐ Local Exhaust ☒ No ☐ Mechanical (General) ☒ Yes ☐ Special ☒ No ☐ Other ☒ No

Protective Gloves ☒ Yes ☐ Eye Protection ☒ Yes

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment Gloves & safety glasses

Work/Hygienic Practices

### IMPORTANT

Do not leave any blank spaces. If required information is unavailable, unknown, or does not apply, so indicate.