

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Flammable Gas Mixture: 1,3-Butadiene / Acetylene / Argon / Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Hydrogen / Hydrogen Sulfide / Isobutane / Isobutylene / Isopentane / Methane / N-Butane / Nitrogen / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene

## Section 1. Identification

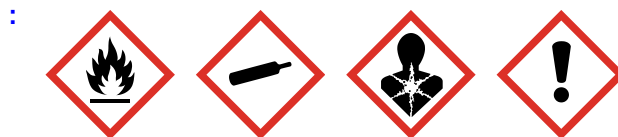
- GHS product identifier** : Flammable Gas Mixture: 1,3-Butadiene / Acetylene / Argon / Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Cis-2-Butene / Ethane / Ethylene / Hydrogen / Hydrogen Sulfide / Isobutane / Isobutylene / Isopentane / Methane / N-Butane / Nitrogen / Propane / Propylene / Trans-2-Butene
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- Product use** : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
- SDS #** : 019920
- Supplier's details** : Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates  
259 North Radnor-Chester Road  
Suite 100  
Radnor, PA 19087-5283  
1-610-687-5253
- 24-hour telephone** : 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
- Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



**Signal word**

: Danger

**Hazard statements**

- : Extremely flammable gas.  
May form explosive mixtures with air.  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.  
Asphyxiating even with adequate oxygen.  
May cause genetic defects.  
May cause cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- General** : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Do not depend on odor to detect presence of gas. Approach suspected leak area with caution.
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing gas.
- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : In addition to any other important health or physical hazards, this product may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- Product code** : 019920

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
ethylene	0.0001 - 99	74-85-1
Cis-2-Butene	0.0001 - 90	590-18-1
N-Butane	0.0001 - 90	106-97-8
propylene	0.0001 - 90	115-07-1
Propane	0.0001 - 90	74-98-6
ethane	0.0001 - 90	74-84-0
methane	0.0001 - 90	74-82-8
hydrogen	0.0001 - 90	1333-74-0
Trans-2-Butene	0.0001 - 20	624-64-6
Isobutylene	0.0001 - 20	115-11-7
isobutane	0.0001 - 20	75-28-5
Nitrogen	0.0001 - 20	7727-37-9
Carbon Dioxide	0.0001 - 1.99	124-38-9
isopentane	1 - 1.1	78-78-4
hydrogen sulfide	0.25 - 0.9999	7783-06-4
carbon monoxide	0.1 - 0.9999	630-08-0
1,3-butadiene	0.1 - 0.9999	106-99-0
acetylene	0.0001 - 0.9999	74-86-2
Argon	0.0001 - 0.9999	7440-37-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- : Contains gas under pressure. Extremely 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. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

- : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

- : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### 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, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel

- : Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

#### For emergency responders

- : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### Environmental precautions

- : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spill

- : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

#### Large spill

- : 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

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. 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

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
ethylene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Cis-2-Butene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
N-Butane	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
propylene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Propane	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
ethane	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]
methane	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

hydrogen Trans-2-Butene	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant] <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
Isobutylene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
isobutane	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours.
Nitrogen	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Carbon Dioxide	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant] <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].</b> STEL: 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> STEL: 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 5000 ppm 10 hours.
	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> TWA: 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> STEL: 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 10000 ppm 8 hours.
isopentane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
hydrogen sulfide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> CEIL: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 minutes. CEIL: 10 ppm 10 minutes.
	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> STEL: 21 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 14 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> AMP: 50 ppm 10 minutes. CEIL: 20 ppm
carbon monoxide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 29 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> CEIL: 229 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 200 ppm TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 35 ppm 10 hours.
	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> TWA: 55 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> CEIL: 229 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 200 ppm TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

1,3-butadiene	TWA: 35 ppm 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 4.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 2 ppm 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours.
acetylene	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> CEIL: 2662 mg/m <sup>3</sup> CEIL: 2500 ppm
Argon	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

**Appropriate 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.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : 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, gases 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 protection

**Hand protection** : 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.

**Body protection** : 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.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas.
<b>Color</b>	: Not available.
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	: -105°C (-157°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: Trans-2-Butene. Weighted average: -178.75°C (-289.7°F)
<b>Critical temperature</b>	: Lowest known value: -240.15°C (-400.3°F) (hydrogen).
<b>Odor</b>	: Not available.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flash point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Burning time</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Burning rate</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Highest known value: 2.1 (Air = 1) (N-Butane). Weighted average: 1.27 (Air = 1)
<b>Gas Density (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>	: Weighted average: 0.03
<b>Relative density</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Solubility</b>	: Not available.
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>SADT</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Oxidizers
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
N-Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Isobutylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	550000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
isopentane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	280000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
hydrogen sulfide	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	712 ppm	1 hours
carbon monoxide	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3760 ppm	1 hours
1,3-butadiene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	128000 ppm	4 hours

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
ethylene	-	3	-
propylene	-	3	-
1,3-butadiene	-	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
isopentane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
hydrogen sulfide	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
carbon monoxide	Category 1	Not determined	Not determined

#### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
isopentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: , reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
hydrogen sulfide	Acute EC50 62 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus	2 days
	Acute LC50 2 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Coregonus clupeaformis - Yolk-sac fry	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
ethylene	1.13	-	low
Cis-2-Butene	2.33	-	low
N-Butane	2.89	-	low
propylene	1.77	-	low
Propane	1.09	-	low
ethane	1.09	-	low
methane	1.09	-	low
Trans-2-Butene	2.31	-	low
Isobutylene	2.34	-	low
isobutane	2.8	-	low
Nitrogen	0.67	-	low
Carbon Dioxide	0.83	-	low
isopentane	3	171	low
1,3-butadiene	1.99	10	low
acetylene	0.37	-	low
Argon	0.74	-	low

### Mobility in soil






**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1954	UN1954	UN1954	UN1954	UN1954
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ethylene, methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ethylene, methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ethylene, methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ethylene, methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ethylene, methane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environment</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Additional information</b>	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 1000.1 lbs / 454.05 kg Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).  <b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125  <b>ERAP Index</b> 3000  <b>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</b> Forbidden  <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> Forbidden	-	-	-
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“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user’s premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** hydrogen sulfide  
**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances:** ethylene; hydrogen; methane; ethane; Cis-2-Butene; N-Butane; propylene; propane; Trans-2-Butene; isobutylene; Isobutane; Isopentane (2-Methylbutane)

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
hydrogen sulfide	0.25 - 0.9999	Yes.	500	-	100	-

**SARA 304 RQ** : 10001 lbs / 4540.5 kg

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
Sudden release of pressure  
Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
ethylene	0.0001 - 99	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Cis-2-Butene	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
N-Butane	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
propylene	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Propane	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
ethane	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
methane	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
hydrogen	0.0001 - 90	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Trans-2-Butene	0.0001 - 20	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Isobutylene	0.0001 - 20	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
isobutane	0.0001 - 20	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Nitrogen	0.0001 - 20	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Carbon Dioxide	0.0001 - 1.99	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
isopentane	1 - 1.1	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
hydrogen sulfide	0.25 - 0.9999	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
carbon monoxide	0.1 - 0.9999	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
1,3-butadiene	0.1 - 0.9999	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
acetylene	0.0001 - 0.9999	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Argon	0.0001 - 0.9999	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	ethylene	74-85-1	0.0001 - 99
	propylene	115-07-1	0.0001 - 90
	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	0.1 - 0.9999
<b>Supplier notification</b>	ethylene	74-85-1	0.0001 - 99
	propylene	115-07-1	0.0001 - 90
	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	0.1 - 0.9999

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

### State regulations

#### Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: ETHYLENE; ETHENE; HYDROGEN; METHANE; MARSH GAS; ETHANE; 2-BUTENE-CIS; BUTANE; PROPYLENE; PROPENE; PROPANE; NITROGEN; NITROGEN (LIQUIFIED); 2-BUTENE-TRANS; 2-METHYLPROPENE; CARBON DIOXIDE; ISOBUTANE; ISOPENTANE

#### New York

: None of the components are listed.

#### New Jersey

: The following components are listed: ETHYLENE; ETHENE; HYDROGEN; METHANE; ETHANE; 2-BUTENE-cis; 2-BUTENE, (2Z)-; BUTANE; PROPYLENE; 1-PROPENE; PROPANE; NITROGEN; 2-BUTENE-trans; 2-BUTENE, (2E)-; ISOBUTYLENE; 1-PROPENE, 2-METHYL-; CARBON DIOXIDE; CARBONIC ACID GAS; Isobutane; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; ISOPENTANE; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; 1,3-BUTADIENE; BIETHYLENE

#### Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: ETHENE; HYDROGEN; METHANE; ETHANE; 2-BUTENE, (Z)-; BUTANE; 1-PROPENE; PROPANE; NITROGEN; 2-BUTENE, (E)-; 1-PROPENE, 2-METHYL-; CARBON DIOXIDE; PROPANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; 1,3-BUTADIENE

#### California Prop. 65

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
1,3-butadiene	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
carbon monoxide	No.	Yes.	No.	No.

### International regulations

#### International lists

#### National inventory

<b>Australia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Malaysia</b>	: Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: Not determined.

#### Canada

<b>WHMIS (Canada)</b>	: Class A: Compressed gas. Class B-1: Flammable gas. Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). <b>CEPA Toxic substances:</b> The following components are listed: Methane; Volatile organic compounds; Carbon dioxide; 1,3-Butadiene <b>Canadian ARET:</b> None of the components are listed. <b>Canadian NPRI:</b> The following components are listed: Ethylene; Volatile organic compounds; Volatile organic compounds; Butene (all isomers); Butane (all isomers); Propylene; Propane; Butene (all isomers); Butene (all isomers); Butane (all isomers); Pentane (all isomers) <b>Alberta Designated Substances:</b> None of the components are listed. <b>Ontario Designated Substances:</b> None of the components are listed. <b>Quebec Designated Substances:</b> None of the components are listed.
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## Section 16. Other information

<b>Canada Label requirements</b>	: Class A: Compressed gas. Class B-1: Flammable gas. Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
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### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	1
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	3

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

## Section 16. Other information



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Gas 1, H220	On basis of test data
Press. Gas Comp. Gas, H280	On basis of test data
Muta. 1B, H340	Calculation method
Carc. 1, H350	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility)	Expert judgment
Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)	Expert judgment
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 3, H402	Expert judgment
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Expert judgment

### History

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**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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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.