

**Isobutane (Deodorized and purified LPG)**

Creation Date: 2022 /04/28

Revision Date: 2022/09/29

**1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking**

- 1.1. Product Name: Isobutane (Deodorized and purified LPG)
- 1.2. Name of Manufacturing Company: TAIYO PETORLEUM GAS CO., LTD.  
 Address: 8-13 Fukai, Kitamoto-shi, Saitama, Japan  
 Phone Number: +81-(0)48-541-1097 FAX Number: +81-(0)48-543-2139
- 1.3. Recommended Use of the: Aerosol propellants, Refrigerant, Foaming agents  
 Chemical and Restrictions on Use: Aerosol propellants, Refrigerant, Foaming agents

**2. Hazards Identification**

## 2.1. Classification:

[Physicochemical Hazards]

Flammable Gases: Category 1  
 Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied Gas

[Health Hazards]

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 1 Circulatory System  
 Category 3 Narcotic Effects

[Environmental Hazards]

Not Applicable

## 2.2. GHS Label Elements

Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable gas  
 Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated  
 Circulatory system disorders  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
 Causes damage to the central nervous system damage through prolonged or repeated exposure

## 2.3. Precautionary Statements

- 2.3.1– Prevention: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces — No Smoking  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Avoid breathing gas/spray.
- 2.3.2– Response: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.  
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.  
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
If inhaled, remove the victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- 2.3.3 – Storage: Protect from sunlight.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed.  
Store in a location that is inaccessible to outsiders.
- 2.4. Precautionary Statements – Disposal:  
Return used containers to the distributor as soon as possible.
- 2.5. National / Regional Information:  
High-pressure gas as defined in Article 2 of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act and is a flammable gas.  
Liquefied petroleum gas as defined in Article 2 of the Act on the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transactions of Liquefied Petroleum Gas and is a flammable gas.  
Flammable gas as defined in item 5 of Appended Table 1 of the Order for Enforcement of Industrial Safety and Health Act.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Classification of Chemical Substances and Mixtures: Mixture

Chemical name	Concentration or concentration range (Weight %)	MITI No.	CAS No.
Propane	0% to 1% or less	(2)-3	74-98-6
<i>n</i> -Butane	0% to less than 5%	(2)-4	106-97-8
Isobutane	95% to less than 100%	(2)-4	75-28-5

### 4. First Aid Measures

- Inhalation: In case of massive inhalation, measures for oxygen deprivation should be taken.  
If necessary, seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact: Treat for frostbite.
- Eye Contact: Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
- Ingestion: Same as in case of inhalation or skin contact.
- Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed:

Frostbite occurs when liquid gas adheres to the skin.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas causes loss of consciousness in a single breath. If this condition persists, it can be fatal.

Protection of First-aiders: In areas where the product is leaking or gushing, wear protective equipment to prevent skin contact.

Ventilate the area well where the product is leaking or gushing, as the oxygen concentration in the air may be low.

Ventilate the area well when the concentration of leaked gas is about 1.8 to 8.4% of the air, because there is a risk of explosion in the presence of an ignition source.

In the outdoors, use spray nozzles or other means to sprinkle water and prevent explosions.

Special Precautions for Physicians:

No information available.

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## 5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, ABC or BC type powder extinguisher is recommended in case of small fires.

Sprinkling and spraying water is recommended in case of large fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Straight Stream

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Highly flammable/highly combustible gas

The product may ignite easily.

Heating may cause the container to explode.

Specific Extinguishing Methods:

Cut off the gas supply. Cool the surrounding area by spraying water with nozzles or other means to prevent the spread of fire.

Spray water from upwind to cool the container while extinguishing the surrounding fire.

In case of a perimeter fire, move the container to a safe location.

Leaked gas should be diffused by water spray or other means to prevent explosion.

If gas leakage can be prevented, extinguish with fire extinguishing agent.

If gas leakage cannot be prevented, do not extinguish the fire and allow fire to burn.

Evacuate all unrelated persons to a safe place.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Use air respirators and protective clothing when extinguishing fires.

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## 6. Accidental Release Measures

## Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:

The product will explode if there is an ignition source within the concentration range of about 1.8% to 8.4% in the air, so stay away from it if safety cannot be confirmed.

Ventilate well to prevent asphyxiation hazards because the volume increases about 250 times, while the oxygen concentration in the air is reduced when vaporized.

When liquefied gas comes in direct contact with the body, the heat of vaporization causes frostbite. Wear dry leather gloves if necessary.

Wear antistatic clothing and shoes, leather gloves. Use air respirators and protective clothing as necessary.

Environmental Precautions: No information available.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Stop the leakage if it is not dangerous to do so.

If possible, rotate the leaking vessel so that gas, not liquid, is released to the air.

Sprinkle water to reduce evaporation and prevent vapor diffusion.

Ground all equipment when handling spills.

Measures to Prevent Secondary Accidents:

Remove ignition sources in the vicinity. Cut off gas supply.

Since the product is heavier than air in specific gravity, there is a risk of accumulation. Measures such as ventilation and diffusion should be taken.

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## 7. Handling and Storage

### 7.1. Handling:

Technical Measures:

Take measures to prevent containers from tipping over or falling.

Do not handle them roughly.

Always use a pressure regulator, not directly from the container, except in special cases of use.

Use soapy water or other foaming solution to check for leaks at joints, hoses, piping, and equipment.

Local Exhaust and General Ventilation:

Provide adequate ventilation.

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Take measures when using the product in areas where there is a risk of accumulation.

The product mixes with air or oxygen easily to form an explosive gas mixture.

Be very careful about leaks because of high hazard due to its low lower explosive limit (i.e. approximately 1.8% to 8.4%).

Since the product is highly flammable, any use of fire in the vicinity is strictly prohibited.

Containers with removable protective caps should be kept closed when not in use.

Do not use up the gas in the container to the end in order to preserve residual pressure.

Contact Avoidance: See "10. Stability and reactivity".

## 7.2. Storage

Conditions for Safe Storage: Containers should be placed in a dry area with good drainage and ventilation. Keep containers out of direct sunlight and at temperatures 40°C (104°F) or lower. Store in a location that is inaccessible to outsiders. Post warning signs clearly indicating "flammable gas" or "LP Gas" when storing containers in a container yard. Containers filled with toxic gases and oxygen should be kept in separate. Container storage area is provided. No fire or flammable or combustible materials shall be placed. Promptly return used containers to the distributor.

Safe Container Material: The container shall be a liquefied petroleum gas container as defined in the High Pressure Gas Safety Act.

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## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### 8.1. Exposure Guidelines:

Japan Society for Occupational Health:

(May 2018 edition) *n*-Butane 500 ppm (Note 1)

Isobutane 500 ppm (Note 1)

ACGIH: *n*-Butane 1,000 ppm (Note 2)

(TLV-TWA, 2016) Isobutane 1,000 ppm (Note 2)

(Note 1) The average daily exposure concentration must not exceed this value.

(Note 2) The average exposure concentration over any 15-minute period must not exceed this value. (STEL: short-term exposure limit)

### 8.2. Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Measures: Ensure to ventilate well when used indoors. In areas where liquefied petroleum gas is likely to leak and accumulate, install gas leak alarms that will sound an alarm when the gas concentration in the air is less than about 0.5% (about 1/4 of the lower explosive limit).

### 8.3. Individual Protection Measures:

Respiratory Protection: Use an air respirator as necessary.

Hand Protection: Wear dry leather gloves as necessary.

Eye Protection: Wear protective eyewear as necessary.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear work clothes and helmets appropriate for the type of use.

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## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Physical State:	Under atmospheric pressure
Shape:	Gaseous
Color:	Colorless, transparent
Odor:	Odorless
Flammability:	Flammable gas
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available.
pH:	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity:	Not Applicable (gaseous at atmospheric pressure)
Particle Properties:	Not Applicable (gaseous at atmospheric pressure)
Other Physical and Chemical Properties:	See the attached table.

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## 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity and Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Reacts violently with oxidizing substances

Propane: Explodes violently with chlorine dioxide

Butane: Nickel carbonyl + oxygen gas mixture causes explosion

Conditions to Avoid: When storing containers, avoid the presence of combustible materials under combustible temperatures.

Materials to Avoid: It is soluble in alcohol and ether and dissolves well in petroleum, animal and vegetable oils, and natural rubber.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Incomplete combustion in the form of harmful carbon monoxide occurs, if sufficient air is not supplied during combustion.

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## 11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation: Gas):

"Not Applicable".

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: "Not Applicable".

Serious Eye Damage/Eye irritation:

"Not Applicable".

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

"Not Applicable".

Germ-Cell Mutagenicity: "Not Applicable".

Carcinogenicity: "Not Applicable".

Reproductive Toxicity: "Not Applicable".

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):

Isobutane falls under "Category 1 (circulatory system)" and the concentration of all components are calculated to be "Category 1".

Propane, *n*-butane and isobutane fall under "Category 3 (narcotic effect)".

[Source data]

Excerpt from Workplace Safety Site Model SDS (based on JIS Z7253:2019)

2-Methylpropane (Isobutane)

- (1) In three of the four deaths from inhalation of butane gas (unknown quantity), *n*-butane, isobutane (this substance), or a mixture of *n*-butane, this substance, and propane were detected in the blood, brain, and lungs, with total hydrocarbon concentrations being greatest in the brain in all cases. The authors reported that, together with one other case of *n*-butane poisoning, the suspected cause of death in five cases was cardiac rhythm disturbances (DFGOT vol. 20 (2003)).
- (2) A 16-year-old boy suffered heart failure after inhaling butane gas. Abnormalities were observed on the electrocardiogram, but the mechanism of induction of heart failure was unknown. The authors reported that in addition to central inhibition, oxygen deprivation, ventricular flutter triggering cardiac arrest, or direct induction of cardiac arrest by butane were involved (DFGOT vol. 20 (2003)).
- (3) A 2-year-old girl developed ventricular tachycardia, tonic seizures, and hypokalemia after exposure to this substance and deodorants containing butane and propane. Tachycardia is thought to be caused by deodorant exposure and endogenous epinephrine (Patty (6th, 2012)).
- (4) Based on the solubility of *n*-butane and this substance in olive oil and the partition coefficient between air and olive oil, the estimated concentrations for the onset of anesthetic effects in humans are 17,000 ppm for *n*-butane (DFGOT vol. 20 (2003)).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):

*n*-Butane falls under "Category 1 (central nervous system)" and the concentration of all components is calculated to be "Not Applicable".

[Source data]

Excerpt from Workplace Safety Site Model SDS (based on JIS Z7253:2019)

*n*-butane

- (1) A 15-year-old girl who abused butane gas in a lighter replacement can for 4 weeks suffered serious brain damage and neurological complications after hospitalization and treatment. MRI results showed disintegration of gray matter and atrophy of the brain (PATTY (6th, 2012)).
- (2) There are multiple reports of hallucinations, auditory hallucinations, and

other neurological symptoms developing in young men and women who abused butane gas (PATTY (6th, 2012)).

(3) Euphoria and hallucinations were observed in most of the 12 persons who repeatedly inhaled butane gas (DFGOT vol. 20 (2003)).

Aspiration Hazard: The aspiration hazard regulates the hazards of accidental ingestion and does not cover gaseous gases, including liquefied petroleum gas.

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## 12. Ecological Information

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Short-Term (Acute):

No information available.

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Long-Term (Chronic):

No information available.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer:

"Not applicable" because the product does not contain any controlled substances listed in Annexes A through E of the Montreal Protocol.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and Degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulation: No information available.

Mobility in Soil: No information available.

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## 13. Disposal Considerations

Residual Waste: If it is necessary to empty a container containing liquified gas, it should be done gradually outdoors in a well-ventilated environment after making sure that the handling concentration is less than 0.5% and no-fire nearby.

Contaminated Containers and Packaging:

Return empty or unwanted containers to the distributor.

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## 14. Transport Information

### 14.1. International Regulations :

UN Number: UN1969

Proper Shipping Name: Isobutane

Hazard Class: 2.1

Sub-Grade: -

Marine Pollutant: Not applicable

Maritime Regulation Information:

In accordance with IMO (International Maritime Organization) regulations.

Aviation Regulation Information:



In accordance with ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) / IATA (International Air Transport Association) regulations.

14.2. Domestic Regulations:

Land Regulation Information: In accordance with the provisions of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act.

Maritime Regulation Information:

In accordance with the provisions of the Ship Safety Act.

Aviation Regulation Information:

In accordance with the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

14.3. Specific Safety Measures and Conditions for Transportation:

Containers should be kept away from falls, drops, and impacts.

Containers should be prevented from rising in temperature so that they do not exceed 40°C.

When a container is loaded on a vehicle for transportation, a "high pressure gas" warning sign must be displayed in a conspicuous location on the vehicle, while carrying a fire extinguisher, fire prevention tools, etc.

Yellow Card must be carried.

**15. Regulatory Information**

Laws	Applicable Matters
Industrial Safety and Health Act	Dangerous substances and hazardous substances for which the name, etc., must be labeled (Article 57 of the Act)
	Dangerous substances and hazardous substances for which the name, etc., must be notified (Article 57-2 of the Act)
	Substances whose potential for danger or harm, etc. must be assessed (Article 57-3 of the Act)
	Hazardous materials and flammable gases (Appended Table 1 No. 5 of the Order for Enforcement)
High Pressure Gas Safety Act	High-pressure Gas (Article 2, Item 3 of the Act)
	Flammable Gas (General High Pressure Gas Safety Regulations, Article 2, Item 1)
	Container storage and filling containers, etc. (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Regulations, Article 6, Paragraph 2, Item 7)
	Security Measures and Technical Standards Pertaining to Movement (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Regulations, Articles 47, 48 and 49)
Act on the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Article 2 of the Act)
Ship Safety Act	Gases under pressure

	(Article 2 and Article 3 of the Regulations on the Carriage and Storage of Hazardous Materials by Ships, and Appendix 1 of the Hazardous Materials Notification)
Civil Aeronautics Act	Gases under pressure (Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act, Article 194, Hazardous Materials Notification, Appendix 1)

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## 16. Other Information

### References:

1. Training Textbook on MSDS Preparation Methods for Mixtures (Chemical Substances) in Compliance with GHS (Revised Edition), Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association
  2. Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association, Japan Advanced Information Center of Safety and Health, <http://www.jaish.gr.jp/>
  3. GHS Classification Manual, Version "Feb. 10, 2006 ed.", Liaison Conference of Ministries and Agencies concerned with GHS
  4. International Chemical Safety Card (ICSC) Japanese version, National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS)
  5. Workplace Safety Site, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan. <http://anzeninfo.mhlw.go.jp/index.html>  
\* This SDS reflects GHS classification year: through FY 2019.
  6. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 6 (2015), United Nations (METI translation)
  7. JIS Z 7253: 2019 "Methods for communicating hazard information on chemicals based on the GHS - Labels, in-workplace markings and safety data sheets (SDS)", Japanese Standards Association
  8. JIS Z 7252: 2019 "Classification methods for chemical substances etc. based on the GHS", Japanese Standards Association
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### (Appendix) Physical and chemical properties

Chemical name	Propane	<i>n</i> -Butane	Isobutane
Melting point/Freezing point	-189.7°C (melting point)	-138°C	-160°C
Boiling point, initial distillation point and boiling range	-42°C (boiling point)	-0.5°C	-12°C
Flash point	-104°C	-60°C (Sealed)	-82.99°C
Combustion range (Explosion range)	Lower limit 2.1 vol% Upper limit 9.5 vol%	Lower limit 1.8 vol% Upper limit 8.4 vol%	Lower limit 1.8 vol% Upper limit 8.4 vol%
Vapour pressure	840 kPa (20°C)	213.7 kPa (21.1°C)	304 kPa (20°C)
Relative vapour density (air = 1)	1.6	2.1	2.01
Specific gravity of liquid (Density)	0.5853 (-45°C/4°C)	0.5788 (20°C/4°C)	0.6
Solubility	62.4 mg/L (25°C, water)	61 mg/L (20°C, water)	48.9 mg/L (Water)
<i>n</i> -octanol/Water partition coefficient	log Pow = 2.35	log Pow = 2.89 (Measured value)	log Kow = 2.8
Auto-ignition temperature	450°C	287°C	460°C
Other Data (Molecular weight)	44.1 (ICSC)	58.1 (ICSC)	58.12
CAS No.	74-98-6	106-97-8	75-28-5

(Reference) CAS numbers also include the following classifications: LPG: 68476-85-7.

(Source: Workplace Safety Site, International Chemical Safety Card (ICSC))