

SAFETY DATA SHEET

R600a (ISOBUTANE)

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	R600a, Isobutane
Synonyms	Isobutane, 2-methylpropane, trimethylmethane.
Chemical Formula	C ₄ H ₁₀
CAS No	75-28-5
Use of Substance	Industrial uses as refrigerant. Perform risk assessment prior to use.
Manufacturer	Juhua Group Corporation No. 849 Jiangcheng Rd, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 310009
Contact Number	+86-570-3098687
Emergency Phone Number (24 hr)	+86-570-3097819
SDS Reference Number	SDS-045-R600a

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Classification Code	Labeling		
			H-code	Signal Word	Hazard Pictogram
R600	75-28-5	Press. Gas Flam. Gas 1	H 280 H 220	Danger	

Classification of the substance Flam. Gas I : Flammable gases category I

Press. Gas : Gases under pressure
 (Liquefied gas)

Hazard Statement

H 220 : Extremely flammable gas

H 280 : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

OSHA - : May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
H01

CGA – : May cause frostbite.
HG01

CGA – : May form explosive mixtures with air.
HG04

Precautionary Statement

P 202 : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P 210 : Keeps away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces –
No smoking.

P 271 + P : Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Store in a
403 well-ventilated place.

P 377 : Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be
stopped safely.

- P 381 : Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
- P 304, P 340, P 313 : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice /attention.
- P 302, P 336, P 315 : IF ON SKIN: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
- CGA-PG02 : Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52 °C (125°F).
- CGA-PG05 : Use a back flow preventive device in the piping.
- CGA-PG06 : Close valve after each use and when empty.
- CGA-PG11 : Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles.
- CGA-PG12 : Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.
- CGA-PG27 : Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use.
- OSHA-PG01 : DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL (or equivalent wording).

Other Hazards

Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite.

Classification of the substance

- Press. Gas : Gases under pressure
(Liquefied gas)
- Flam. Gas1 : Flammable gases category 1

Hazard Statement

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	P377	: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
	P381	: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
	P403	: Store in a well-ventilated place

Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite.
Forms explosive mixture with air and oxidizing agents.

Other Hazards

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common Name	Ingredient	CAS Number	Specification	OSHA-PEL	TLV-ACGIH
R600a	Isobutane	75-28-5	100% (w/w)	None established.	1000 ppm

*Contains no other components or impurities which influence the classification of the product.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite.
Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, opening eyelids to ensure flushing.
Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Inhalation

Victims should be assisted to an uncontaminated area is most important.

Move exposed person to fresh air.

If not breathing, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

In the event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage.

Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

Keep victim warm and quiet.

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE.

RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Skin Contact

Take off the contaminated clothing / shoes immediately.

Flush the affected area with lukewarm water not exceeds 105°F (40°C) immediately.

Do not use hot water.

If warm water is not available, gently wrap affected parts in blankets.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion

Unlikely route of exposure.

Do not include vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

High concentrations may cause asphyxiation.

Symptoms may include loss of mobility/ consciousness.

Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.

As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Contact with liquefied gas may cause frostbite.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol-resistant foam.
Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
Dry Chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water Jet.

Special hazards arising from the chemical

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
Vapor is heavier than air, may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a source of ignition and flashing back.
When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined.
Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE).
DO NOT direct water at source of leak or pressure relief devices, icing may occur.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.
Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool.
In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus (open-circuit positive pressure compressed air type) in combination with fire kit.
Safety gloves and shoes, or boots, should be worn when handling cylinders.
Vapors may form explosive air mixtures even at room temperature.
Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations.
Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Ensure suitable personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages.
Evacuate surrounding areas.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations.
Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Environmental precautions

If safe to do so: isolate the source of the leak.
Try to stop release.
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and work pits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precaution for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of high concentrations of vapors.
Atmospheric level should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Atmospheric concentrations well below the occupational exposure limit can be achieved by good occupational hygiene practice.
The vapor is heavier than air, high concentrations may be

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Precaution for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of high concentrations of vapors.
Atmospheric level should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Atmospheric concentrations well below the occupational exposure limit can be achieved by good occupational hygiene practice.
The vapor is heavier than air, high concentrations may be produced at low levels where general ventilation is poor.
In such cases, provide adequate ventilation or wear suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply.
Avoid contact between the liquid and skin and eyes.
Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature.
Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.
Do not allow back feed into the container.
Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of cylinder.
Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point.
Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders.
Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.
Use a pressure regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure piping or systems.
Avoid venting to atmosphere.

Condition for safe storage

Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges).
Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125°F (52°C).
Use a “first-in-first out” inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive period of time.
Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits
Full and empty cylinders should be segregated.
Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
Container should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent falling over.
Outside or detached storage is preferred.
Post “No Smoking” signs in use or storage areas.
There should be no accidental ignition in areas where this product is being used or stored.
Avoid storing near to the intake of air conditioning units, boiler units, and open drains.
Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.
Do not store with oxidizers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limit: OSHA-PEL

Chemical Name	Eight-hour time-weighted average airborne concentration	
	ppm	mg/m ³
R600a (Isobutane)	-	-

Exposure Limit: ACGIH TLV

Chemical Name	Short Term Limit Exposure Limit (STEL)
	ppm
R600a (Isobutane)	1000

Appropriate controls

engineering

Use local exhaust and general ventilation system, not only to control exposure but also to prevent formation of flammable mixtures. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of flammable gases/vapors may be released. Systems under pressure should be released.

Personal protection equipment

Wear goggles for eye protection.
Protective gloves made of any suitable material.
Contact lens should not be worn when working.
Wear suitable hand, body and head protection.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.
For emergency release use a positive pressure NIOSH approved air supplying respirator systems (SCBA or airline/escape bottle).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Colorless, Liquefied gas
Odour	:	Sweet petroleum odor.
Odour threshold	:	Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for over exposure.
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point / Freezing point	:	-159 °C
Boiling point	:	-12 °C
Flash point	:	-87 °C
Evaporation rate	:	Not available
Flammability	:	Extremely flammable
Upper/lower explosive limit	:	UPPER: 8.4 vol% LOWER: 1.8 vol%
Vapour pressure	:	31 psig
Vapour density (Air =1)	:	2.006.
Relative density	:	0.56 (15° C)
Solubility (H₂O)	:	Negligible. (0.008%)
Partition coefficient	:	Log Pow 1.09 - 2.8.
Auto ignition temperature	:	460 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in subsections below.
Chemical Stability	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not expected to occur. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Condition to avoid	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. Oxidizing conditions.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide, volatile hydrocarbon vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD₅₀ > No information available.
Dermal: LD₅₀ > No information available.
Inhalation: LC₅₀ > Mouse, 974 mg/l, 2hrs.

Skin corrosion / irritation

Not irritant

Serious eye damage/ irritation

Not irritant

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not expected to be a sensitizer

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered a mutagenic hazard

Carcinogenicity product

Not expected to be carcinogenic

Reproductive toxicity product

Not expected to impair fertility.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure product.

Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure product

Not expected to be a hazard

Aspiration hazard product

Not considered an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effect

Acute toxicity product Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Additional ecological information Not available

Persistence and degradability Not available

Bioaccumulative potential Not available

Mobility in soil Not available

Other adverse effects Not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residue / unused product

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities.
Flare-off at safe location (vapors).
Exhaust to atmosphere in safe locations (No open Flames).
Contact supplier if guidance is required.

Contaminated packaging

Do not reuse empty containers.
Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with local and national regulation.
Return cylinder to supplier

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	UN 1075
UN proper shipping name	ISOBUTANE
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1
Packing group	-
Environmental hazards	Not applicable
Special precautions for user	None
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not available

Others Information

Ensure the driver is understand well on the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.
Secured the product containers before transporting it.
Ensure that the cylinder valve is closed and not leaking.
Container valve guards or caps should be in place.
Ensure adequate air ventilation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Contact local government authority.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Legend to the abbreviations and acronyms used

Classification of the substance	Press. Gas	:	Gases under pressure (Liquefied gas)
	Flam. Gas 1	:	Flammable gases category 1
	LC ₅₀	:	Lethal Concentration
	LD ₅₀	:	Median Lethal Dose

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