Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION / COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name:	**Ultratane Butane Fuel**
Product Use:	Fuel for Butane powered heat tools
Company Name:	Master Appliance Corp.

SECTION II COMPOSITION / DATA ON COMPONENTS GHS Classification:

Flammable Gases, 1, H220
Gases Under Pressure – Liquefied Gas, H280

GHS Label Elements
Symbol(s):

Signal Words: Danger

GHS Hazard Statements: **Physical Hazards**
H220: Extremely flammable gas.
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Gas may reduce oxygen in confined spaces.

Health Hazards

Environmental Hazards

GHS Precautionary Statements
Other Hazards
Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. Vapors are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing available oxygen. May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Prevention: P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P377: Leaking gas Fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage: P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

SECTION III COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	PERCENT	TLV (PPM)
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	100	1000

SECTION IV FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: For liquid contact, irrigate with running water for minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact: For liquid contact, warm areas gradually and get medical attention if there is evidence of frost bite or tissue damage. Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. If blistering occurs, apply a sterile dressing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Consult a physician.
Ingestion: This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

Most important symptoms and effects
Acute: Anesthetic effects at high concentrations.
Delayed: None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any.
Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

SECTION V FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Water spray, Water mist, Foam, Dry chemical or Carbon Dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Procedures:
For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
Extremely flammable. Contents under pressure. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition. The vapor is heavier than air. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Drains can be plugged and valves made inoperable by the formation of ice if rapid evaporation of large quantities of the liquefied gas occurs. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses – may cause explosion hazard in drains and may reignite.

Hazardous Combustion Products:
Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.
See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits.

SECTION VI ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released or Spilled
Avoid sources of ignition - ventilate area. Use water fog to evaporate or ventilate. Protect body against contact with liquid. If confined space - use self-contained breathing apparatus. Consult local fire authorities.

Personal Precautions: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION VII HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Comply with state and local regulations covering liquefied petroleum gases. Comply with NFPA Pamphlet #58. Keep away from heat or sources of ignition. Prohibit smoking in areas of storage or use. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Contents are under pressure. Gases can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146.

WARNING: Unless otherwise specifically indicated, no odorant is added to this product. You cannot depend upon your sense of smell for leak detection! Ensure appropriate gas detection is available and working for the detection of leaks.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F (51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

SECTION VIII EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

Component	**ACIGH (TWA ppm)**	**OSHA (TWA ppm)**
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	1000	

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protection:

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin Protection: Impervious, insulated gloves recommended.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). A

respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION IX PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance & Odor: CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUEFIED GAS WITH SWEET PETROLEUM ODOR.
Odor Threshold: No Data
pH: Not Applicable

Melting / Freezing Point: Flash Point (Method) :	No Data -156 F (ESTIMATED)	**Initial Boiling Point / Range:**	+9.3 TO +31.1 F
Lower Explosion Limit:	1.9% (vol.) Gas in air	**Evaporation Rate:**	> 1 (ETHYL ETHER = 1.0)
Vapor Pressure @ 70 °F:	31 PSIG	**Upper Explosion Limit:**	9.5% (vol.) Gas in air
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1.00) :	0.574	**Vapor Density (air = 1.00):**	1.933
Percent Volatile by Volume :	100%	**Solubility in Water @ 70 °F:**	0.008%
Decomposition Data:	No Data	**Auto-ignition temperature:**	No Data
		Viscosity:	No Data

SECTION X STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Cannot occur
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): None.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, volatile hydrocarbon vapors
Conditions to Avoid: High heat, sparks, open flames

SECTION XI TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Effects Of Over Exposure

Ingestion: Not likely to be ingested.

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapor may produce anesthetic effects and feeling of euphoria. Prolonged overexposure can cause rapid breathing, headache, dizziness, narcosis, unconsciousness, and death from asphyxiation, depending on concentration and time of exposure.
Skin Contact: Contact with evaporating liquid can cause frostbite.
Eye Contact: Liquid can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and possible freeze burns.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.
Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer. This substance is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.
Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.
Other Comments: High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components
Propane
Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of propane as high as 12,000 ppm for 28 days.
Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to propane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

n-Butane

Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of butane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to butane; no observed adverse effect level = 12,000 ppm.

Isobutane

Target Organs: No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9000 ppm. Fertility and mating indices may have been affected at 9000 ppm but no effects were observed at 3000 ppm.

SECTION XII ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: No classified hazards.

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

Bio-accumulative Potential: Not expected as having the potential to bio-accumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photo-degradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

SECTION XIII DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Waste Disposal

(1) Mechanical Recovery
(2) Flare-Off At Safe Location (Vapors)
(3) Exhaust to Atmosphere in Safe Location (No Open Flames)
*** Comply With All State and Local Regulations ****

SECTION XIV TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
Class 2.1
UN number UN1075
UN proper shipping name Petroleum Gases, Liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 2.1
Packing group Not applicable.
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions T50
Packaging exceptions 306
Packaging non bulk 304
Packaging bulk 314, 315

IATA
UN number UN1075
Class 2.1
UN proper shipping name Petroleum Gases, Liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 2.1
Packing group Not applicable.
Environmental hazards No
ERG Code 10L

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG
Class 2.1
UN number UN1075
UN proper shipping name Petroleum Gases, Liquefied
Transport hazard class(es)
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 2.1
Packing group Not applicable.
Marine pollutant No
Environmental hazards
EmS F-D, S-U
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.
Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION XV REGULATIONS

Regulatory Information

Chemical Inventories
USA TSCA: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
Europe Einecs: All components in this product are listed on EINECS
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL): This product and/or all of its components are listed on the Canadian DSL.
Australia AICS: All components of this product are listed on AICS.
Korea ECL: All components in this product are listed on the Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI).
Japan Miti (ENCS): All components of this product are listed on MITI.

SARA Title III:
CERCLA/SARA (Section 302) Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:
Acute Health: Yes Chronic Health: No Fire Hazard: Yes Pressure Hazard: Yes

SARA (313) Chemicals: Not listed
California Proposition 65: This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.
EC Classification:


F+ Extremely flammable
Risk phrases:
12 Extremely flammable.
Safety phrases:
9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
16 Keep away from sources of ignition -No smoking.
33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

SECTION XVI OTHER INFORMATION

Store and use in well-ventilated areas, away from heat or sources of ignition. Prohibit smoking in areas of storage or use.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for the safe handling, use, processing, storage,

transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

NPCA - HMIS RATINGS
HEALTH 1
FLAMMABILITY 4
REACTIVITY 0
PERSONAL PROTECTION - (Personal Protection Information: To Be Supplied By The User)

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Disclaimer

All information in this Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no guaranty or warranty of any kind is made with regard to the accuracy of information or the suitability of the recommendations contained herein. It is the user's responsibility to assess the safety and toxicity of the product under their own conditions of use and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.