Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Octanes (MSDS No. P-6239-B)

Chemical Name: n-Octane

Chemical Family: Alkane

Product Grades: None assigned.

Telephone: Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633* Company Name: Praxair, Inc.

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300* 39 Old Ridgebury Road Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR Danbury, CT 06810-5113
*Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales

representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).

2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor.

May form explosive mixtures with air.

Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin.

May irritate the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

Has anesthetic effects in high concentrations.

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. Under ambient conditions, this is a colorless liquid with a gasoline-like odor.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure

Inhalation. Vapors irritate the respiratory tract and may be toxic. High concentrations may act as an anesthetic, first stimulating the central nervous system (CNS), then depressing it to varying degrees. CNS depression is marked by dizziness, drowsiness, and possibly unconsciousness.

Skin Contact. Liquid or vapor may irritate the skin. With prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful amounts may be absorbed through the skin.

Swallowing. May be toxic. When children ingest petroleum distillates such as octane, the effects are similar to those of inhalation: CNS depression and tissue irritation. Lung damage due primarily to inhalation of vomited material has lead to coma and death from pulmonary edema (fluid on the lungs).

Eye Contact. Liquid or vapor may irritate the eyes.

Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure of the skin may cause dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Other Effects of Overexposure. None known.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure. The skin irritating properties of octane may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Respiratory irritation may aggravate an existing asthma or other upper respiratory or pulmonary disease. May also aggravate kidney and liver disorders.

CARCINOGENICITY: Octane is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: May be hazardous to aquatic life. For further information, see section 12, Ecological Information.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION
n-Octane	111-65-9	>99%*
*The symbol > means "greater than."	·	·

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Immediately remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes, and wash exposed areas with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse; discard shoes. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.

SWALLOWING: Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical aid.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Immediately see a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. For ingestion, consider gastric lavage.

For ingestion, contact the Poison Control Center in your area for additional information on patient management and follow-up.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Flammable liquid and vapor.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO₂, dry chemicals, water spray, or fog.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: CO, CO₂

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Immediately cool surrounding containers with water spray from maximum distance, taking care not to extinguish flames. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water. Remove ignition sources if without risk. If

flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive reignition may occur. Reduce vapors with water spray or fog. Stop flow of liquid if without risk, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove all containers from area of fire if without risk. Allow fire to burn out. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards. Vapor forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. If leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable and toxic vapors may spread from leak and could explode if reignited by sparks or flames. Vapors are heavier than air and may collect in low spots. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check with an appropriate device.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire-fighting turnout gear.

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor.

Personal Precautions. Vapor forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if without risk. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray, taking care not to spread liquid with water. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable vapors may spread from leak and could explode if reignited by sparks or flames. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

Environmental Precautions. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: May irritate skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Use only with adequate ventilation or respiratory protection. Do not get liquid or vapor in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Have safety showers and eyewash fountains immediately available. May form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Use only spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Protect containers from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move containers; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store in a cool, dry area only in the DOT-approved container in which product was received. Store and use with adequate ventilation at all times. Keep away from oxidizing agents and other flammables. Separate containers of this product from oxygen, chlorine, and other oxidizers by at least 20 ft (6.1 m), or use a barricade of noncombustible material. This barricade should be at least 5 ft (1.53 m) high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment in storage areas must be explosion-proof. Storage areas must meet national electric codes for Class 1 hazardous areas. Keep containers closed. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS: For further information on storage, handling, and use, see NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, published by the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101; 1-800-344-3555; www.nfpa.org.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2009)
n-Octane	500 ppm	300 ppm

TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

IDLH = 1,000 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local Exhaust. Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system with sufficient air flow velocity to prevent oxygen deficiency and keep hazardous vapors below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Mechanical (General). Under certain conditions, general exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air and keep hazardous vapors below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Special. None

Other. None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Skin Protection. Wear work gloves when handling containers; rubber where contact with product may occur. Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective clothing where needed. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

Eye/Face Protection. Wear safety glasses when handling containers. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Respiratory Protection. A respiratory protection program that meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable) requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure (e.g., an organic vapor cartridge). For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Colorless liquid and vapor
ODOR:	Gasoline-like
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not available.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid at normal temperature and pressure
pH:	Not applicable.
MELTING POINT at 1 atm:	-71°F (-57°C)

BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	257°F (125°C)
FLASH POINT (test method):	55.4°F (13°C) CC
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	1.4
FLAMMABILITY:	Flammable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:	LOWER: 1% UPPER: 6.5%
VAPOR PRESSURE at 70°F (21.1°C):	0.213 psia (0.028 kPa abs)
VAPOR DENSITY:	0.289 lb/ft ³ (4.629 kg/m ³) (calculated)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY ($H_2O = 1$) at 68/39.2°F (20/4°C):	0.7
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1):	3.86
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	402.8°F (206°C)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available.
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	114.22
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃ or C ₈ H ₁₈

10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: ☐ Unstable ☐ Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to heat, sparks, or flame

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidizers, such as oxygen, chlorine, and fluorine

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: CO, CO₂

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

☐ May Occur ☐ Will Not Occur

Contact with oxidizers may result in fire or explosion.

11. Toxicological Information

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS: $LC_{50} = 50,518$ ppm, 1 hr, rat

STUDY RESULTS: None known.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: May be harmful to aquatic life.

Fish. Mortality; 100,000 μg/L; 96 hr; Coho salmon, silver salmon

Mollusks. Feeding behavior; EC_{50} =120.0 μ g/L; 1.67 hr; common bay mussel, blue mussel

Phytoplankton. Physiology (photosynthesis); EC₅₀=1.00 μg/L; 9 hr; diatom

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: None known. Octane does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Octanes

HAZARDPACKINGIDENTIFICATIONPRODUCTCLASS:3GROUP/Zone:IINUMBER:UN1262RQ:NoneSHIPPING LABEL(s):FLAMMABLE LIQUID

PLACARD (when required): FLAMMABLE LIQUID

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

MARINE POLLUTANTS: Octane is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None

EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: Yes PRESSURE: No DELAYED: No REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: Yes

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Octane is not subject to reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Octane is not listed as a regulated substance.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Octane is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Octane is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical. However, any process that involves a flammable liquid on site in one location in quantities of 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless the liquid is used as a fuel.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: Octane is not listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

PENNSYLVANIA: Octane is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: Flammable liquid and vapor. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Use a backflow device in any piping. Use only with compatible materials and equipment. Electrical equipment must be non-sparking or explosion-proof. Ground all equipment. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow down the system in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

Mixtures. When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:		HMIS RATINGS:	
HEALTH	= 2	HEALTH	= 2
FLAMMABILITY	= 3	FLAMMABILITY	= 3
INSTABILITY	= 0	PHYSICAL HAZARD	= 1
SPECIAL	= None		

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information can be found in the following materials published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp.

AV-1	Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases
P-1	Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers
_	Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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