

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance  
Name : Trans-2-Butene  
CAS No : 624-64-6  
Formula : C4H8  
Other means of identification : trans-2-Butene  
Product group : Core Products

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

No additional information available

#### 1.3. Supplier

Praxair, Inc.  
39 Old Ridgebury Road  
06810-5113 Danbury - USA  
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146  
[www.praxair.com](http://www.praxair.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24 hr/day 7 days/week  
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887  
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-CA classification

Flam. Gas 1 H220  
Liquefied gas H280

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms :



GHS02

GHS04

Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements :

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS**  
CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED  
MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION  
MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR

Precautionary statements :

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking  
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely  
In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources  
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, respiratory protection, and/or face protection

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)  
 Use a back flow preventive device in the piping  
 Close valve after each use and when empty  
 Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use  
 Approach suspected leak area with caution  
 Open valve slowly  
 Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol.)	Common Name (synonyms)
Trans-2-Butene (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 624-64-6	100	But-2-ene, trans- / trans-2-Butene / 2-Butene, (2E)- / (E)-But-2-ene / Butene, trans-2- / (E)-2-Butene / trans-2-Butylene / 2-Butene, trans- / 2-Butene,(E)- / Butene, 2-trans-

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after 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. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : None.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, Water spray or fog. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

### 5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

### 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

Fire hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

Explosion hazard	: <b>EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.</b> Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
Reactivity	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
Reactivity in case of fire	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

#### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.
Protection during firefighting	: Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen. <b>DANGER! FLAMMABLE, HIGH PRESSURE GAS.</b>
Special protective equipment for fire fighters	: Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
Specific methods	: Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems  Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire.
Other information	: Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TC.)

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: <b>DANGER: Flammable, liquefied gas.</b> 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 safe to do so. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray, taking care not to spread liquid with water. Shut off flow if safe to do so. 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. If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.
------------------	--

#### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	: This material is an Asphyxiant Gas. Any leaks should be handled by Emergency Response personnel. For assistance call your supplier.
-------------------------	---

#### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Isolate from cylinders of oxygen and chlorine

This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment

Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking/No Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit

Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)		
USA - ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
New Foundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	250 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	250 ppm

## 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system with sufficient flow velocity to maintain an adequate supply of air in the worker's breathing zone. Mechanical/General measures: Use in a closed system. Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. **MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Inadequate - Use only in a closed system.** Use explosion proof equipment and lighting. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

## 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment : Safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.



Hand protection : Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.

Eye protection : Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

Respiratory protection : **Respiratory protection:** Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal hazard protection : Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

Environmental exposure controls : Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.

Other information : **Other protection :** Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Gas  
 Appearance : No data available  
 Molecular mass : 56 g/mol  
 Colour : Colourless.  
 Odour : Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Sweetish.  
 Odour threshold : Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.  
 pH : Not applicable.  
 pH solution : No data available  
 Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available  
 Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable.  
 Melting point : 105 °C  
 Freezing point : No data available  
 Boiling point : 0.88 °C  
 Flash point : TCC  
 Critical temperature : 155.4 °C  
 Auto-ignition temperature : 324 °C  
 Decomposition temperature : No data available  
 Vapour pressure : 200 kPa  
 Vapour pressure at 50 °C : No data available  
 Critical pressure : 3985 kPa

Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.63
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: No data available
Density	: No data available
Relative gas density	: 2
Solubility	: Water: No data available
Log Pow	: 2.32
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C)	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 1.6 - 9.7 vol % FLAMMABLE GAS

### 9.2. Other information

Gas group	: Liquefied gas
Additional information	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerization may occur if normal conditions are exceeded. This material is a flammable hydrocarbon and may explode in the presence of oxidizers.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Incompatible materials	: Oxidizer. Halogens. Acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition may produce : Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)	
Hydrocarbon	Yes

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No data available. No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)	
Log Pow	2.32
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Log Pow	2.32
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer : None  
Effect on global warming : No known effects from this product

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

#### TDG

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1075  
TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable Gas.  
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED

ERAP Index : 3 000  
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0.125 L  
Passenger Carrying Ship Index : 110 kg  
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : Forbidden

#### 14.3. Air and sea transport

#### IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1012

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED  
Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases  
MFAG-No : 115

### IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 1012  
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Petroleum gases, liquefied  
Class (IATA) : 2

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. National regulations

#### Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### 15.2. International regulations

#### Trans-2-Butene (624-64-6)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)

## SECTION 16: Other information

Date of issue : 15/10/1979  
Revision date : 18/08/2016  
Supersedes : 15/10/2013

### Indication of changes:

Training advice : The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

Other information : 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. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the 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 SDS 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 Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product. Praxair Canada Inc, SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair Canada Inc, or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from [www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca). If you have questions regarding Praxair SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write Praxair Canada Inc, (Phone: 1-888-257-5149; Address: Praxair Canada Inc, 1 City Centre Drive, Suite 1200, Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 1M2).

PRAXAIR and the Flowing Airstream design are trademarks or registered trademarks of Praxair Technology, Inc. in the United States and/or other countries.



# Trans-2-Butene

## Safety Data Sheet E-4578

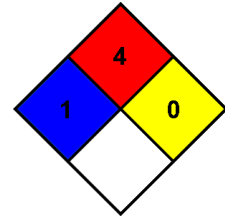
according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

Date of issue: 10-15-1979

Revision date: 08-18-2016

Supersedes: 10-15-2013

- NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.
- NFPA fire hazard : 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.
- NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

- Health : 0 Minimal Hazard - No significant risk to health
- Flammability : 4 Severe Hazard - Flammable gases, or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F, and boiling points below 100 F. Materials may ignite spontaneously with air. (Class IA)
- Physical : 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

### SDS Canada (GHS) - Praxair

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*