



WB1 Weller Premium Butane Fuel

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Revision Date: 8/03/2020

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Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: WB1 and WB2 Weller Premium Butane Fuel

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Intended for use only in Weller portable soldering tools.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Apex Tool Group, LLC
14600 York Road, Suite A
Sparks, MD 21152
(800) 688-8949

www.apextoolgroup.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CHEMTREC

Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Simple Asphy

Flam. Gas 1 H220

Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see Section 16.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) :

Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

H220 - Extremely flammable gas.

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) :

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Butane	(CAS-No.) 106-97-8	95	Simple Asphy Flam. Gas 1, H220

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			Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Dimethyl sulfide	(CAS-No.) 75-18-3	< 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death.

Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate.

Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Do not extinguish burning gas if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Extinguish secondary FIRES with appropriate materials. Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable gas.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Container may explode in heat of fire.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Sulfur oxides.

Other Information: Use water spray to disperse vapors.

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Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe gas.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Stop leak, if possible without risk. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe gas.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Intended for use only in Weller portable soldering tools.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in Section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Butane (106-97-8)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	800 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1600 ppm (>10% LEL)
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm

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British Columbia	OEL STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	600 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	800 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	1000 ppm (explosion hazard)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	1900 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	800 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1600 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1400 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	600 ppm

Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	20 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	20 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	20 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

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Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Gas
Appearance	: Clear
Odor	: Sulfur (odorant added to aid in the detection of leaks)
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: < 35.6 °F (2 °C)
Flash Point	: -76 °F (-60 °C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: 549 °F (287.22 °C)
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Extremely flammable gas
Lower Flammable Limit	: 1.9 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: 8.5 %
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Heavier > 1.0
Specific Gravity	: 0.6
Solubility	: Not available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosive Properties	: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. **Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. **Chemical Stability:** Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
- 10.3. **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. **Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.
- 10.5. **Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

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Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Butane (106-97-8)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	30957 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg Sprague-Dawley
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	40250 ppm/4h

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	23 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia pulex)
ErC50 (algae)	23 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	8.3 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

WB1 Weller Premium Butane Fuel	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

WB1 Weller Premium Butane Fuel	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Butane (106-97-8)	
Log Pow	2.89

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Number : 115



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Identification Number : 2.1
Hazard Class : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1075
Label Codes : 2.1



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

WB1 Weller Premium Butane Fuel	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
Butane (106-97-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

Butane (106-97-8)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Butane (106-97-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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Dimethyl sulfide (75-18-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 11/03/2017

Revision

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

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.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)