1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS:  ISOBUTYLENE (< 1.8%)/AIR (BALANCE) GAS MIXTURE

CHEMICAL FAMILY:  Organic Hydrocarbon Mixture  
PRODUCT USE:  Calibration Mixture

MANUFACTURER
MATHESON TRI-GAS, INC.
959 ROUTE 46 EAST
PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054-0624
USA
Phone: 973/257-1100

EMERGENCY PHONE:
CHEMTREC (U.S. DOMESTIC):  1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC INTERNATIONAL:  1-703-527-3887
CANUTEC (CANADA):     1-613-996-6666

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

(10,000 ppm = 1%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>mole %</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH-TLV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene</td>
<td>115-11-7</td>
<td>&lt; 1.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>132259-10-0</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Isobutylene is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.

Air is a mixture of gases. The primary components of air, and the approximate concentration of each component, are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>mole %</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>7727-37-9</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>7782-44-7</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NIC = Notice of Intended Change
NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** This gas mixture is a colorless, odorless, non-flammable gas. The main health hazards associated with releases of this gas are related to the high pressure within the cylinder. Air, the main component of this product, is generally considered non-flammable, however, Air will support combustion. The flammable component of this gas mixture is below the LEL. A cylinder rupture hazard exists when this product, which is under pressure, is subjected to heat or flames.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant route of over-exposure for air is by inhalation at elevated or reduced pressure.

**INHALATION:** This product is non-toxic. Air, the main component of this product, is necessary for life.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Contact with rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** No component of this gas mixture presents a hazard of skin absorption.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:** Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

**ACUTE:** The most significant hazards associated with compressed air is the pressure hazard. Contact with rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain after contact with liquid can quickly subside.

**CHRONIC:** There are currently no known adverse health effects associated with chronic exposure to this gas mixture.

**TARGET ORGANS:** ACUTE: Respiratory system. CHRONIC: None.

**HMIS RATING:** HEALTH = 0  FLAMMABILITY = 0  REACTIVITY = 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** Remove to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If release of this gas mixture has resulted in frostbite, warm affected area slowly. Seek immediate medical attention.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If release of this gas mixture has affected the eyes, seek immediate medical attention.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to this gas mixture.
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable; non-flammable gas.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Use fire-extinguishing material appropriate for surrounding materials. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed structures, cylinders and equipment.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: None; this gas is non-flammable.
EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: Not sensitive.
EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Not sensitive.
SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately cool cylinders with water spray from maximum distance, to avoid danger of cylinder rupture. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. When cool, move cylinders from fire area if this can be done without risk to firefighters. Other information for pre-planning can be found in the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Guide Number 126).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Evacuate immediate area. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment, should be used in the event of a significant release from a single cylinder. Use only non-sparking tools. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666).

Attempt to close the main source valve prior to entering the area. If this does not stop the release (or if it is not possible to reach the valve), allow the gas to release in-place or remove it to a safe area and allow the gas to be released there. Protect personnel attempting to shut-off with water spray. Monitor the surrounding area for the level of Oxygen. The atmosphere must have at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES
Do not eat or drink while handling chemicals.
Be aware of all potential exposure symptoms; exposures to a fatal oxygen-deficient atmosphere could occur without any significant warning symptoms.
All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release.
Workers who handle this gas mixture should wear protective clothing, as listed in Section 8 (Exposure Controls and Personal Protection).
If ventilation controls are not adequate to provide sufficient oxygen content, proper respiratory protection equipment should be provided and workers using such equipment should be carefully trained in its operation and limitations.
Precautions must always be taken to prevent suck-back of foreign materials into the cylinder by using a check-valve, or vacuum break, since suck-back may cause dangerous pressure changes within the cylinder.
7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:
Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting. Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat or ignition. Do not allow the area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F).

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. The following rules are applicable to work situations in which cylinders are being used.

Before Use: Move cylinders with a suitable hand-truck. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Do not drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other. Secure cylinders firmly. Leave the valve protection cap (where provided) in-place until cylinder is ready for use.

During Use: Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment. Immediately contact the supplier if there are any difficulties associated with operating the cylinder valve. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage the valve, causing a leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Never strike an arc, on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder part of an electric circuit.

After Use: Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap. Close valve after each use and when empty. Mark empty cylinders “EMPTY”.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Refer to current CGA Guidelines for information on protective practices during maintenance of contaminated equipment.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain the Oxygen level above 19.5% in the workplace. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), or equivalent U.S. State standards and Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA’s Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or appropriate Canadian Standards.


BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Transfer of large quantities under pressure may require protective equipment appropriate to the task. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, foot protection should be used, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Air, the main component of this gas mixture:

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY: 1
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 1.49% (v/v)
EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.
pH: Not applicable.
SPECIFIC VOLUME: 13.8 ft³/lb; (0.867 m³/kg) [for Nitrogen]
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

ISOBUTYLENE (< 1.8%), AIR (Balance) GAS MIXTURE MSDS EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 18, 2003
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9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

The following information is pertinent to this product:

**APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR:** This mixture is a colorless gas with a petroleum-like or gasoline-like odor.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** There are no distinct warning properties of this gas mixture. The odor cannot be used as a method to detect leaks of this gas mixture, as the odor of the Isobutylene component is unreliable and is about the same magnitude as, or above the TLV for that material. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Stable at standard temperatures and pressures.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** The thermal decomposition products of this gas mixture are oxides of carbon.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** Air (the main component of this product) is not compatible with fuels, in that air will support combustion. The Isobutylene component of this mixture is incompatible with strong oxidizers (e.g., chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride).

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**TOXICITY DATA:** Air has no toxicity data. The following are toxicological data currently available for Isobutylene.

**ISOBUTYLENE:**
- LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 620 gm/m³/4 hours
- LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 415 gm/m³/2 hours

**SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT:** The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, IARC, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and therefore is not considered to be, nor suspected to be a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This gas mixture is not irritating to contaminated tissue.

**SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:** The components of this product are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Listed below is information concerning the effects of the components of this gas mixture on the human reproductive system.

- **Mutagenicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.
- **Embryotoxicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.
- **Teratogenicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
- **Reproductive Toxicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:** This gas mixture will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas.

**EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS:** Any adverse effect on animals would be related to oxygen deficient environments.

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:** No an adverse effect from this gas mixture on aquatic life is expected.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Return cylinders with any residual product to Matheson Tri-Gas. Do not dispose of locally.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Isobutylene, Air)
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
D.O.T HAZARD LABEL: Non-Flammable Gas

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126
MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles present serious safety hazards and should be discouraged.

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders which have not been filled with the owner’s consent is a violation of Federal law (49 CFR, Part 173.301 (b).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Isobutylene, Air)
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956
HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERAP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: 75

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126
NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: No; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: Yes

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Isobutylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The threshold quantity for this gas is 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg). Isobutylene is listed as Regulated Substances in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) or greater, per 40 CFR, Part 68 of the Risk Management for Chemical Accidental Release.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under some specific State regulations, as denoted below (other State regulatory lists may exist; individual States should be contacted regarding full compliance).

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Nitrogen.
New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Isobutylene, Nitrogen.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

LABELING: Cylinders of this gas mixture should be labeled for precautionary information per the guidelines of the CGA. Refer to the CGA for further information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: This gas mixture would be categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class: A (compressed gas). The following symbol is required for WHMIS compliance for this gas mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CREATION DATE: June 6, 2003  REVISION DATE: New

REVISION HISTORY: Change of lower range, up-date of Definition of Terms.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you use the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

“Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers” (P-1, 1999)
“Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases” (AV-1, 1999)
“Handbook of Compressed Gases” (1992)

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
800/441-3365
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Not Included Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH’s Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA’s Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rules (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, “Vacated 1989 PEL,” is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TWA-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. Skin Irritation: Essentially non-irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to skin. Eye Irritation: Essentially non-irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to eye. Inhalation Toxicity: Essentially non-toxic. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to respiratory system.

1 (Slight Hazard): Irritation of skin or eyes may occur. Skin Irritation: Irritating to skin. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to skin. Eye Irritation: Slightly irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to eye. Inhalation Toxicity: Slightly irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to respiratory system.

2 (Mild Hazard): May cause transitory irritation or minor reversible injury. Skin Irritation: Irritating or mildly irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to skin. Eye Irritation: Irritating or mildly irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to eye. Inhalation Toxicity: Slightly irritating or mildly irritating. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to respiratory system.

3 (Serious Hazard): Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. Skin Irritation: Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to skin. Eye Irritation: Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to eye. Inhalation Toxicity: Severe irritation or corrosive; may destroy respiratory tissue, cause respiratory injury, cause death. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to respiratory system.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes.

1 (Slight Hazard): Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Materials require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur.

2 (Moderate Hazard): Materials that can be ignited by heat or flame under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this class may produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperature conditions, including liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F).

3 (Serious Hazard): Materials that will burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards. Materials may form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Materials may ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or liquid at 47.2°C (117°F).

ISOBUTYLENE (< 1.8%), AIR (Balance) GAS MIXTURE MSDS

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EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 18, 2003
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity; Materials that do not react with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. Explosives: Substances that are Non-Explosive. Unstable Compressed Gases: No Rating. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: No “O” rating allowed. Unstable Reactives: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react; 1 (Water Reactivity: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. Explosives: Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. Compressed Gases: Pressure below OSHA definition. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packaging Group III; Solids: any material that in either dry or wet condition, explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before ignition; or materials that react explosively with water. Explosives: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II; Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning temperature of less than equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); 2 (Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. Explosives: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packaging Group II; Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning temperature of less than equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature, but at high pressure, but have little or no potential for heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxydes upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); 3 (Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. Explosives: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. Compressed Gases: Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group I; Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3.2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchoric acid (50%/cellulose mixture. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.);

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

ISOBUTYLENE (< 1.8%), AIR (Balance) GAS MIXTURE MSDS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. 4 Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. 1 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. 2 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. 3 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). PPE Rating B: Hand and eye protection is required for routine chemical use. PPE Rating C: Hand, eye, and body protection may be required for routine chemical use.

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

3 (continued); 4 (Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. Explosives: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. Compressed Gases: No Rating. Pyrophorics: Add to the definition of Flammability “4”. Oxidizers: No “4” rating. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.).
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: \( \text{LD}_{50} \) - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; \( \text{LC}_{50} \) - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; \( \text{mg/m}^3 \) concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; \( \text{mg/kg} \) quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include \( \text{TDLo} \), the lowest dose to cause a symptom and \( \text{TCLo} \) the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; \( \text{TDo} \), \( \text{LDLo} \), and \( \text{LDo} \), or \( \text{TC} \), \( \text{TCo} \), \( \text{LClo} \), and \( \text{LCo} \), the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. Cancer Information: The sources are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other Information: BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter; EC is the Effect Concentration in water; EC\(_{50}\) is the Effect Concentration for 50% of the organisms exposed; NOEC is the No Observed Effect Concentration; MATC is the Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration; NOLC is the No Observed Lethal Concentration; \( \text{TL}_{\text{m}} \) = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by \( \log K_{\text{ow}} \) or \( \log K_{\text{oc}} \) and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:
U.S. and CANADA:
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (DSL/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.