

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Isobutylene

Revision Date:2025-01-11 Revision Number:1

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**Product identifier**

Product name : Isobutylene  
CBnumber : CB4763080  
CAS : 115-11-7  
EINECS Number : 204-066-3  
Synonyms : Isobutylene,isobutene

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Gases under pressure: Compressed gas  
Flammable gases, Category 1A, Flammable gas

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

☐

Signal word : Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H220 Extremely flammable gas  
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

**Precautionary statement(s)**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.  
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.  
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.  
P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Prevention**

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

**Response**

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

P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

**Storage**

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

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Disposal**

none

**Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Product name	: Isobutylene
Synonyms	: Isobutylene, isobutene
CAS	: 115-11-7
EC number	: 204-066-3
MF	: C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
MW	: 56.11

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures****If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

**Following skin contact**

ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention .

**Following eye contact**

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

**Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Inhalation of moderate concentrations causes dizziness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness. Contact with eyes or skin may cause irritation; the liquid may cause frostbite. (USCG, 1999)

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary ... Anticipate seizures and treat as necessary ... For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport ... Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal ... Treat frostbite with rapid rewarming techniques ...

Aliphatic hydrocarbons and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

To fight fire, stop flow of gas.

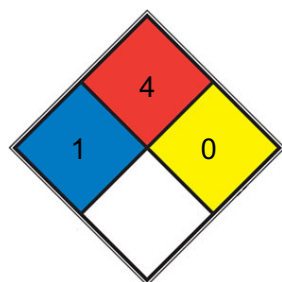
### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Behavior in Fire: Containers may explode in fire. Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a long distance to a source of ignition and flash back. (USCG, 1999)

### Advice for firefighters

Shut off supply; if not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out. In other cases extinguish with water spray, powder, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

### NFPA 704



■ HEALTH 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury (e.g. [acetone](#), sodium bromate, potassium chloride)

Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal atmospheric pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will

■ FIRE 4 burn readily. Includes pyrophoric substances. Flash point below room temperature at 22.8 °C (73 °F). (e.g. acetylene, propane, [hydrogen gas](#))

■ REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N2](#))

□ SPEC.

□ HAZ.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.

## Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. NO contact with oxidizing agents. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Use non-sparking handtools. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool.... MATERIALS WHICH ARE TOXIC AS STORED OR WHICH CAN DECOMPOSE INTO TOXIC COMPONENTS ... SHOULD BE STORED IN A COOL, WELL VENTILATED PLACE, OUT OF THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE SUN, AWAY FROM AREAS OF HIGH FIRE HAZARD, AND SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY INSPECTED. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS SHOULD BE ISOLATED ...

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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 250 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen)

### Biological limit values

no data available

## Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

## Individual protection measures

### Eye/face protection

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

### Skin protection

Cold-insulating gloves.

### Respiratory protection

Use closed system or ventilation.

## Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Gaseous.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Coal gas odor
Melting point/freezing point	-140.7 °C. Remarks:At standard temperature and pressure.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	-6.9 °C. Remarks:At standard temperature and pressure.
Flammability	Extremely flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	-76 °C.
Auto-ignition temperature	465 °C.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Insoluble (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 2.34.
Vapour pressure	3278 mm Hg ( 37.7 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.59 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:25 °C.
Relative vapour density	2 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts violently with halogens, oxidants and strong acids. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

### Chemical stability

Volatile liquid or easily liquefied gas.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

A very dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. The gas is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. The gas is heavier than air and may accumulate in lowered spaces causing a deficiency of oxygen. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated. ISOBUTYLENE is incompatible with oxidizers. It polymerizes easily. It reacts easily with numerous materials, such as alkyl halides, halogens, concentrated sulfuric acid, hypochlorous acid, aluminum chloride, carbon monoxide and hydrogen with a cobalt catalyst. Polymerization is catalyzed by aluminum chloride and boron trifluoride. (NTP, 1992)

### **Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### **Incompatible materials**

Can react vigorously with oxidizing materials.

### **Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LC50 Mouse oral 415 mg/L/2 hr
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure at high levels could cause unconsciousness.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

On loss of containment this substance can cause serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Fish - 22 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 - Daphnia sp. - 16 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Green algae - 7.1 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### Persistence and degradability

Isobutylene was degraded to 1,2-epoxybutane by pure cultures of methanotrophic bacteria(1).

### Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 35 was calculated for isobutylene(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.34(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

### Mobility in soil

The Koc of isobutylene is estimated as 450(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.34(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that isobutylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil(SRC).

### Toxics Screening Level

The Initial Threshold Screening Level (ITSL) for isobutene (a.k.a., isobutylene) is 110,000 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with annual averaging time (AT).

### Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1055 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1055 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1055 (For reference only, please check.)

## UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ISOBUTYLENE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: ISOBUTYLENE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: ISOBUTYLENE (For reference only, please check.)

## Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 2.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 2.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 2.1 (For reference only, please check.)

## Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: (For reference only, please check.)

## Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

## Special precautions for user

no data available

## Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

#### EC Inventory

Listed.

#### United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

#### China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

#### New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

#### PICCS

Listed.

#### Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.



## IECSC

Listed.

## Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

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# SECTION 16: Other information

## Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

## Other Information

Density of the liquid at boiling point: 0.605 kg/l. High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death. Check oxygen content before entering area. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state.

### Disclaimer:

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.