

Diisobutylene

sc-234698



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Diisobutylene

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate; synthesis of iso-octanol for fuel addition; peroxide reactions.

SYNONYMS

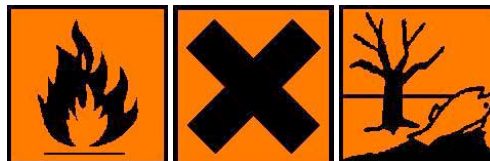
C8-H16, di-isobutylene

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	3		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	2		
Chronic:	0		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Highly flammable.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ When patches containing undiluted material were applied to 201 human volunteers, some individuals reported a burning sensation. No skin irritation was evident on the following day. Undiluted material applied to intact guinea pig skin caused no irritation or sensitisation.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

■ Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

■ Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapor is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

■ If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
diisobutylene	25167-70-8	>98
being a mixture of isomers as 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene	107-39-1	
(alpha-diisobutylene)		

(beta-diisobutylene)

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol. · If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

· Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

· Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	4.8
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.716
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	0.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.
· Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:
- Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
 - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
 - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
 - Avoid splash filling.
 - Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
 - For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Polymerization may occur slowly at room temperature.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	diisobutylene (Diisobutylene)	75							
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	diisobutylene (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, Inhalable)		100 (V)						Skin

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity
 Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
 - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
 - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	112.22
Melting Range (°F)	-148 (approx)	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°F)	213.8- 215.6	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	21.002	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	581	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	4.8	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.716
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>3.8
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Fast

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless liquid; floats on water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Diisobutylene:
 - may form unstable or explosive peroxides
 - is incompatible with strong acids, strong oxidisers
 - flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity.
 - The various oxides of nitrogen and peroxyacids may be dangerously reactive in the presence of alkenes. BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards
 - Avoid reaction with strong Lewis or mineral acids.
 - Reaction with halogens requires carefully controlled conditions.
 - Free radical initiators should be avoided.

The interaction of alkenes and alkynes with nitrogen oxides and oxygen may produce explosive addition products; these may form at very low temperatures and explode on heating to higher temperatures (the addition products from 1,3-butadiene and cyclopentadiene form rapidly at -150 C and ignite or explode on warming to -35 to -15 C). These derivatives ("pseudo- nitrosites") were formerly used to characterize terpene hydrocarbons.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DIISOBUTYLENE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

■ **for diisobutylene (2,4,4-trimethylpentene) (DIB):**

The substance is of low acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity in animals (LD50 values of greater than 2000 mg/kg bw for the oral and dermal routes with no specific signs of toxicity; LC50 values of ca. 30 mg/L/4 hrs in rats), but aspiration was considered a significant hazard for C6-C14 olefins.

DIB is slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits, and has been shown to irritate human nasal mucosa and throat at a concentration of 0.47 mg/L. Three out of 20 test animals were tested positive in a skin sensitisation test according to OECD TG 406 (maximisation test according to Magnusson and Kligman). Data on the sensitisation potential in humans were not available.

Liver and kidneys are the main target organs after repeated exposure of rats to DIB.

In a modern 28-day oral guideline study, increased absolute and relative liver weights (in both sexes) and kidney weights (in males only) were found at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL in this study was at 300 mg/kg bw/day, whilst the LOAEL for male rats in an oral screening study according to OECD TG 421 was at 100 mg/kg bw/day based on increased kidney weights and alpha-2u globulin nephropathy. No reliable studies were available for the respiratory and dermal routes of exposure.

No data was available on the genotoxicity of DIB in humans. DIB was tested negative in an Ames test which was performed according to current guidelines with and without a metabolic activation system. In an earlier study, DIB (erroneously also called 2,2,4-trimethylpentene-1 in the publication) showed a "very low activity". Due to limitations in reporting, this result is, however, difficult to interpret.

No clastogenic activity was found in an in vitro cytogenetic test performed on human lymphocytes according to current guidelines. However, these negative findings have to be evaluated with caution. The compound may be epoxidized by liver microsomal enzyme activity. This renders the earlier slightly positive results of a study plausible. Thus, the negative results in the more recent in vitro genotoxicity tests may be false negatives and need to be repeated because it is not clear whether these tests have been performed under conditions that avoid evaporation of the volatile test compound. There were no in vivo studies available to corroborate these negative findings.

There were no epidemiology data or data from animal carcinogenicity studies with DIB available. However, DIB induced alpha2u-globulin nephropathy in male rats, similarly to the structural analogue 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, which was shown to be a renal tumour promoter specifically in male rats.

A reproductive toxicity screening test was performed according to OECD TG 421 with oral administration of DIB to CD rats during pre-mating, mating, gestation and until lactation day 4. There were no indications for an adverse effect on reproductive performance, peri- and post-natal viability and performance of offspring (NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg bw/day).

2,4,4-TRIMETHYL-2-PENTENE:

2,4,4-TRIMETHYL-1-PENTENE:

■ **For olefins:**

Acute toxicity: The weight of evidence indicates alpha and internal olefins with carbon numbers between C6 and C54 have a similar and low level of mammalian toxicity, and the toxicity profile is not affected by changes in the location of the double bond or the addition of branching to the structure. These materials are not eye irritants or skin sensitisers. Prolonged exposure of the skin for many hours may cause skin irritation.

Olefins (alkenes) ranging in carbon number from C6 to C24 alpha (linear) and internal (linear and branched), and C24-54 alpha (linear and branched) demonstrate low acute toxicity by the oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure: Rat oral LD50 >5 g/kg; rat 4-hr inhalation LC50 range = 110 mg/L (32,000 ppm) to 6.4 mg/L (693 ppm) for C6 to C16; and rat/rabbit dermal LD50 > highest doses tested (1.43-10 g/kg).

Repeated dose toxicity: Studies, using the inhalation (C6 alpha), dermal (C12-16 alpha), or oral (C6 alpha and internal linear/branched; C8 and C14 alpha; and C16/18, C18 and C20-24 internal linear/branched) routes of exposure, have shown comparable levels of low toxicity in rats. In females, alterations in body and organ weights, changes in certain clinical chemistry/haematology values, and liver effects were noted (NOELs of >= 100 mg/kg oral or >= 3.44 mg/kg [1000 ppm] inhalation). In males, alterations in organ weights, changes in certain clinical chemistry/hematology values, liver effects, and kidney damage were noted (LOELs > =100 mg/kg oral only). The male rat kidney damage suggests alpha2u,- globulin nephropathy, a male rat specific effect that is not considered relevant to human health. The noted liver effects were seen in oral studies with C14 alpha olefins (minimal-to-mild hepatocyte cytoplasmic vacuolation with increased liver weight in males and females) and with C20-24 internal olefins (minimal centrilobular hepatocyte hypertrophy with increased liver weight in females only). No effects were present in the study with C20-24 internal olefins following a 4-week recovery period, indicating reversibility of the observed effects. These liver effects seen only with the larger molecules may be indirect effects of an intensified liver burden, rather than a direct toxic effect of the olefin. Based on evidence from neurotoxicity screens included in repeated dose studies with C6 and C14 alpha olefins and with C6, C16/18 and C20-24 internal linear/branched olefins, the category members are not neurotoxic.

Reproductive/ developmental toxicity: Based on evidence from reproductive/developmental toxicity screens in rats with C6 and C14 alpha olefins and C6 and C18 linear/branched internal olefins, along with the findings of no biologically significant effects on male or female reproductive organs in repeated dose toxicity studies, olefins are not expected to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity.

Genotoxicity: Based on the weight of evidence from studies with alpha and internal olefins, category members are not genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity: No carcinogenicity tests have been conducted on C6-54 alpha or internal olefins; however, there are no structural alerts indicating a potential for carcinogenicity in humans.

2,4,4-TRIMETHYL-2-PENTENE:

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
diisobutylene	HIGH		LOW	MED
2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene	HIGH		LOW	MED
2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene	HIGH		LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN2050 PG: II

Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: IB2, T4, TP1

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 202

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 5 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 60 L Vessel stowage: Location: B aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Diisobutylene, isomeric compounds

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 2050 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: None

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 307 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L

Shipping Name: DIISOBUTYLENE, ISOMERIC COMPOUND

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 2050 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-E , S-D Special provisions: None

Limited Quantities: 1 L Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping Name: DIISOBUTYLENES, ISOMERIC COMPOUNDS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

diisobutylene (CAS: 25167-70-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)", "US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene (CAS: 107-39-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4 (e) - ITC Priority Testing List", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene (CAS: 107-40-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4 (e) - ITC Priority Testing List", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes diisobutylene 25167- 70- 8 2, 4, 4- trimethyl- 1- pentene 107- 39- 1 2, 4, 4- trimethyl- 2- pentene 107- 40- 4

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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