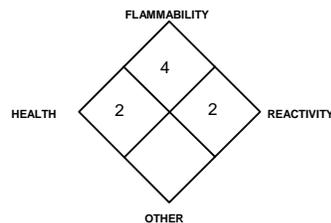


**NFPA RATING**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: **1,3-BUTADIENE - C₄H₆**
Document Number : 1,3 BD

PRODUCT USE: For general analytical/synthetic chemical uses.

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: MESA Specialty Gases & Equipment
ADDRESS: 3619 Pendleton Avenue, Suite C
 Santa Ana, CA 92704

BUSINESS PHONE: 1-714-434-7102
EMERGENCY PHONE: INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

DATE OF PREPARATION: May 10, 1999

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH ppm	OTHER
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm		
1,3-Butadiene Note: 1,3 Butadiene is stabilized with a trace amount of hydroquinone, catechol, tertiary butyl alcohol	106-99-0	>99.0%	2, A2 (Suspected Human Carcinogen)	NE	1000 * (* 2, proposed, in process of 6b rulemaking)	NE * (* 10, proposed, in process of 6b rulemaking)	2000 (Based on LEL)	NIOSH: Carcinogen; reduce to lowest feasible limit OSHA Action Level: 0.5 ppm Carcinogen: EPA-B2; IARC-2A; MAK-A2; NIOSH-X; NTB-2B
Maximum Impurities		<1.0%	None of the trace impurities in this mixture contribute significantly to the hazards associated with the product. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and State equivalent standards.					

NE = Not Established

C = Ceiling Limit

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: 1,3-Butadiene is a colorless, flammable gas with a sharp, varnish-like odor which is shipped as a liquid under its own vapor pressure. Both the liquid and gas pose serious fire hazards when accidentally released. This gas acts as an asphyxiant and presents a significant health hazard by displacing the oxygen in the atmosphere. 1,3-Butadiene can also act as an anesthetic to individuals exposed to high concentrations. The liquefied gas can cause frostbite to any contaminated tissue. 1,3-Butadiene is a suspected carcinogen. The gas is heavier than air and may spread long distances. Distant ignition and flashback are possible. Flame or high temperature impinging on a localized area of the cylinder of 1,3-Butadiene can cause the cylinder to rupture without activating the cylinder's relief devices. 1,3-Butadiene can undergo a violent chemical reaction at elevated temperatures. Provide adequate fire protection during emergency response situations.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

The most significant route of overexposure for 1,3-Butadiene is by inhalation. The following paragraphs describe symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

INHALATION: Exposure to extremely high concentrations of 1,3-Butadiene (20%) can cause anesthetic effects. Symptoms of such overexposure can include coughing, drowsiness, nausea and blurring and vision. Additional symptoms of overexposure includes slight irritation smarting of the eyes, nose, and throat.

High concentrations of this gas can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of overexposure, death may occur. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION	SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
12-16% Oxygen:	Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.
10-14% Oxygen:	Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.
6-10% Oxygen:	Nausea and vomiting, collapse or loss of consciousness.
Below 6%:	Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	2
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	4
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	2
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			H
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings			

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Contact with liquid or 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. Dermatitis (irritation and reddening of the skin) is also possible after prolonged or repeated exposures to 1,3-Butadiene is also possible.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in **Lay Terms**. Overexposure to 1,3-Butadiene may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: The most significant hazard associated with 1,3-Butadiene is inhalation of oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Symptoms of oxygen deficiency include respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, dizziness, indigestion, and nausea. At high concentrations, unconsciousness or death may occur. Additionally, overexposure to 1,3-Butadiene can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, and can cause anesthetic effects. Contact with liquid or rapidly expanding gases may cause frostbite.

CHRONIC: Though no epidemiological studies have specifically identified 1,3-Butadiene as a human carcinogen, 1,3-Butadiene must be viewed as a suspected human carcinogen. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for more detailed information of the carcinogenicity of 1,3-Butadiene. Dermatitis (irritation and reddening of the skin) is possible after prolonged or repeated exposures to 1,3-Butadiene is also possible.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, and respiratory system.

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO 1,3-BUTADIENE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONA PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and Fire-Retardant Personal Protective equipment should be worn. Adequate fire protection must be provided during rescue situations.

Remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen.

In case of frostbite, place the frostbitten part in warm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. If warm water is not available, or is impractical to use, wrap the affected parts gently in blankets. Alternatively, if the fingers or hands are frostbitten, place the affected area in the armpit. Encourage victim to gently exercise the affected part while being warmed. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If liquid is spilled on skin, or if irritation of the skin develops after exposure to liquid or gas, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If liquid is splashed into eyes, or if irritation of the eye develops after exposure to liquid or gas, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes.

Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: -76°C (-105°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 420°C (788°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 2.0%

Upper (UEL): 11.5%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Extinguish fires of this gas by shutting off the source of the gas. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, structures, and equipment.

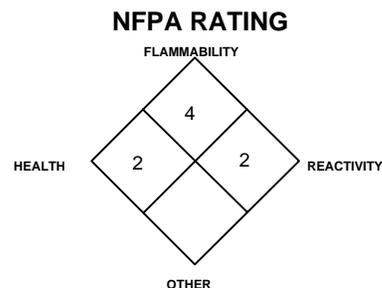
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Flammable gas. The gas itself can irritate the eyes, nose and throat and presents a moderate hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this gas will ignite and produce toxic gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. An extreme explosion hazard exists in areas in which the gas has been released, but the material has not yet ignited. 1,3-Butadiene can undergo violent chemical reactions at elevated temperatures.

DANGER! Fires impinging (direct flame) on the outside surface of unprotected pressure storage vessels of 1,3-Butadiene can be very dangerous. Direct flame exposure on the cylinder wall can cause an explosion either by BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion), or by exothermic decomposition. This could cause a catastrophic failure of the vessel releasing the contents into a massive fireball and explosion of released. The resulting fire and explosion can result in severe equipment damage and personnel injury or death over a large area around the vessel. For massive fires in large areas, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is not possible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Static discharge may cause the released product to ignite explosively.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. The best fire-fighting technique may be simply to let the burning gas escape from the pressurized cylinder, tank car, or pipeline. Stop the leak before extinguishing fire. If the fire is extinguished before the leak is sealed, the leaking gas could explosively re-ignite without warning and cause extensive damage, injury, or fatality. In this case, increase ventilation (in enclosed areas) to prevent flammable or explosive mixture formation. Refer to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Guide #116P) for additional information.



See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a release, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Adequate fire protection must be provided.

Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: fire-retardant protective clothing, mechanically-resistant gloves and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment. Locate and seal the source of the leaking gas. Protect personnel attempting the shut-off with water-spray. Allow the gas to dissipate. Monitor the surrounding area for combustible gas levels and oxygen. Flammable gas concentration must be below 10% of the LEL (LEL = 2.0%) prior to entry. The concentration of 1,3-Butadiene must be below the limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and the atmosphere must have at least 19.5% oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. 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.

THIS IS AN EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Protection of all personnel and the area must be maintained.

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting 1,3-Butadiene IN YOU. Do not eat or drink while handling chemicals. Be aware of any signs of exposure as listed in Section 3 (Hazard Identification); exposures to fatal concentrations of 1,3-Butadiene could occur rapidly.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat. Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage or use areas. Have appropriate fire-extinguishers available in and near storage area.

NOTE: 1,3-Butadiene must be kept inhibited in storage to prevent polymerization and the formation of spontaneously flammable peroxide. The inhibitor content must be monitored regularly if 1,3-Butadiene is stored for any length of time.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: Protect cylinders against physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F). Because of the tendency for 1,3-Butadiene to polymerize, however, 1,3-Butadiene should be kept stored in as cool a location as possible [preferably in insulated tanks below 1.7°C (35°F)]. Isolate from oxidizers such as oxygen, chlorine, or fluorine. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow. Post "No Smoking or Open Flame" signs in storage and use areas. 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. Never tamper with pressure relief in valves and cylinders. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking or explosion proof. 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 in-place (if provided) until cylinder is ready for use.

During Use: Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Use check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment.

After Use: Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap (if provided). Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".

NOTE: Use only DOT or ASME code containers. Earth-ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with 1,3-Butadiene. Close valve after each use and when empty. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner. For additional information refer to the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. Additionally, refer to CGA Bulletin SB-2 "Oxygen Deficient Atmospheres".

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Purge gas handling equipment with inert gas (e.g., nitrogen) before attempting repairs.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred, because it prevents 1,3-Butadiene dispersion into the work place by eliminating it at its source. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the presence of potentially explosive air-gas mixtures and the level of oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain exposures to 1,3-Butadiene below the exposure limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) of this MSDS. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. NIOSH recommends that exposures to 1,3-Butadiene be reduced to the lowest feasible level. Use supplied air respiratory protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or during emergency response to a release of 1,3-Butadiene. If respiratory protection is required, follow the requirements of the Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent State standards. The following NIOSH respiratory protection recommendations for 1,3-Butadiene are provided for additional information.

CONCENTRATION

Any Detectable Concentration:

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Positive pressure, full facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure, full facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape:

Any air-purifying, full facepiece respirator (gas mask) with an appropriate canister; Escape-type SCBA should be used.

The IDLH concentration for 1,3-Butadiene is 2000 ppm, which is based on the LEL.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles, face-shield, or safety glasses for protection from rapidly expanding gases and splashes of liquid 1,3-Butadiene.

HAND PROTECTION: Butyl or Viton gloves are recommended when handling containers of liquid 1,3-Butadiene.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Impervious coveralls, boots, or other protective clothing should be worn if contact with liquid is anticipated. Transfer of large quantities under pressure may require protective equipment appropriate to protect employees from splashes of liquefied product, as well as fire retardant items.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 1.865

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1): 1.878

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 0

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: 0.16-1.3 ppm

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

pH: Not applicable.

FREEZING POINT: -108°C (-164°F)

BOILING POINT @ 1 atm: -4.5°C (-24.1°F)

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE (psia): 36.1

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 6.9

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Colorless gas with a sharp, varnish-like odor. The liquid is also colorless and has a sharp, aromatic odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor threshold for 1,3-Butadiene is 0.16-1.3, which is 10 times below the Threshold Limit Value given in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) of this MSDS; therefore, the odor acts as a good warning property to detect releases of this material. Additionally, 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. At high temperatures and pressures, 1,3-Butadiene can polymerize. In the presence of air, explosive peroxides may be produced.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When ignited in the presence of oxygen, this gas will decompose to produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Uninhibited 1,3-Butadiene may form explosive organic peroxides when exposed to air.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: 1,3-Butadiene may react violently with strong acids, strong bases, and strong oxidizers (e.g., chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). 1,3-Butadiene can react readily with numerous organic compounds (e.g. styrene, amines, and diazo compounds) and inorganic compounds e.g., hydrogen sulfide and sulfur) in the presence of specific catalysts (typically aluminum or transition metal compounds).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: At elevated temperatures, polymerization may occur with a rapid release of pressure and heat.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to heat, sparks and other sources of ignition.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicity data are available for 1,3-Butadiene:

Micronucleus Test (mouse, inhalation) = 100 ppm/6 hours/2 days; carcinogenic effects	TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 625 ppm /6 hours/61 weeks; carcinogenic effects	LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) = 5480 mg/kg
Mammalian Somatic Cells (mouse, lymphocyte) 20 pph	TCLo (inhalation, human) = 2000 ppm; eye effects	LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) = 285000 mg/m ³ /4 hours
TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 8000 ppm/6 hours (6-15 D preg); teratogenic effects	TCLo (inhalation, human) = 8000 ppm; eye and pulmonary effects	LC ₅₀ (inhalation, mouse) = 27000/m ³ /2 hours
	TC (inhalation, rat) = 8000 ppm/6 hours/60 weeks-l; neoplastigenic effects	LCLo (inhalation, rabbit) = 25 pph/23 minutes

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: 1,3-Butadiene is listed as follows:

EPA- B2; Probable Human Carcinogen (sufficient evidence from animal studies; inadequate evidence in epidemiological studies).

IARC - Group 2A; Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (limited human evidence; sufficient evidence in experimental animals).

MAK-A2; Unmistakably carcinogenic in animal experimentation only.

NTP- Group 2; Reasonably Anticipated to be a Carcinogen.

ACGIH - A2; Suspect Human Carcinogen.

NIOSH-X; Carcinogen defined with no further explanation.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: 1,3-Butadiene is not irritating; however, contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite to exposed tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: 1,3-Butadiene is not known to cause sensitization in humans upon repeated or prolonged exposure.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of 1,3-Butadiene on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No human mutagenicity effects have been described for 1,3-Butadiene. 1,3-Butadiene and its metabolites have exhibited mutagenicity in bacterial test system. Metabolite 1,2,3,4-diepoxybutane has induced dose-related sister-chromatid exchanges in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells. 1,3-Butadiene induced micronuclei and sister chromatid exchanges in the bone-marrow cells of mice, but not of rats treated in vivo.

Embryotoxicity: 1,3-Butadiene has not been reported to cause embryotoxic effects; see following paragraph for further information.

Teratogenicity: No human teratogenicity effects have been described for 1,3-Butadiene. Pregnant rats were exposed to 200, 1000, or 8000 ppm 1,3-Butadiene on days 6-15 of gestation. Dose-related maternal and fetal toxicity were observed. Offspring of rats exposed at 8000 ppm had increased numbers of major skeletal abnormalities.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive toxicity effects on humans have been described for 1,3-Butadiene. No reproductive effects nor other significant toxic effects were observed in two inhalation studies using rats (1000-8000 ppm; 6 hours/day for 5 days/week over 13 weeks) or rats and guinea pigs (600-6700 ppm daily for 3 months). In the long-term carcinogenicity studies, there were increased frequencies of uterine and testicular cancers in mice. Non-cancerous atrophy of the ovaries and testes also occurred in mice.

*A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.*

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to 1,3-Butadiene. Dermatitis or other skin ailments may also be aggravated by repeat or prolonged exposures to the liquefied gas.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen, if necessary. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for 1,3-Butadiene.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: This gas will be dissipated in well-ventilated areas. Additional environmental data for 1,3-Butadiene are available as follows:

1,3-BUTADIENE: Log K_{ow} = 1.99. Water Solubility = 735 mg/L at 20 °C. Log BCF = estimated, 19.1. Bioconcentration factor does not indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is important. This chemical is expected to be biodegraded in the environment.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: In terms of environmental contamination, any adverse effect on animals would be related to oxygen-deficient environments. Clinical studies on animals demonstrate the overexposure to 1,3-Butadiene can cause anesthetic effects, irritation of the eyes, throat, and mucous membranes, and carcinogenic effects. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information. No adverse effect is anticipated to occur to plant life, except for frost produced in the presence of rapidly expanding gases. Additional information on the effects of 1,3-Butadiene on plants is available as follows:

1,3-BUTADIENE: 1,3-Butadiene may damage plant leaves.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: 1,3-Butadiene is not expected to have an adverse effect on aquatic life. Aquatic toxicity data are available for 1,3-Butadiene as follows:

1, 3-BUTADIENE:

TLm (pinperch) = 71.5 mg/L/24 hours.

LC₅₀ (marine penfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*) = 71.5 mg/L, 24 hours.

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 MESA Specialty Gases & Equipment. Do not dispose of locally.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Butadienes, inhibited
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.1 (Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1010
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Gas
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (1996): 116P

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Use the above information for the preparation of Canadian Shipments.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: 1,3-Butadiene is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act., as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
1,3-Butadiene	NO	YES	YES

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 1,3-Butadiene = 10 lb.

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: 1,3-Butadiene is on the DSL Inventory.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: 1,3-Butadiene is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: 1,3-Butadiene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 10,000 lb. Depending on specific operations involving the use of 1,3-Butadiene, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Under this regulation 1,3-Butadiene is not listed in Appendix A; however, any process that involves a flammable gas on-site, in one location, in quantities of 10,000 lb (4,553 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless it is used as a fuel.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: 1,3-Butadiene is covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: 1,3-Butadiene.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: 1,3-Butadiene.

Florida - Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Massachusetts - Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: 1,3-Butadiene.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: 1,3-Butadiene.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: 1,3-Butadiene.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: 1,3-Butadiene.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): 1,3-Butadiene is on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

LABELING:

DANGER:

CANCER SUSPECT AGENT.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND GAS UNDER PRESSURE.

CAN FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR.

MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO EYES, SKIN, AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE.

Do not breath gas.

Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin or clothing.

Keep away from heat, flames, and sparks.

Store and use with adequate ventilation, and use in closed system.

Cylinder temperature should not exceed 52°C (125°F).

Close valve after each use and when empty.

Use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTE:

Suck-back into cylinder may cause rupture.

Always use a back flow preventative device in piping.

FIRST-AID:

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

IN CASE OF CONTACT, immediately flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. (Discard contaminated shoes)

IN CASE OF FROSTBITE, obtain immediate medical attention.

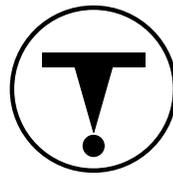
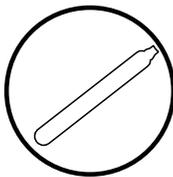
DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

Class A: Compressed Gases

Class B1: Flammable Gas

Class D2B: Other Toxic Effects



16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. MESA Specialty Gases & Equipment assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, MESA Specialty Gases & Equipment assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

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 which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which 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 Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit - 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 Rule (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 which was vacated by Court Order.

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. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **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**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs)**. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: 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 causes death or major residual injury).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (Continued): Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

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.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. 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 measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - 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: **EC** is the effect concentration in water.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **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/NDL**); 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.