

Polyisobutene 370

Safety Data Sheet according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 /
March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulation

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1 PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Polyisobutene 370	Distributor:	MakingCosmetics Inc.
Synonyms:	No data available	Address:	10800 231 st Way NE Redmond, WA 98053 (USA)
INCI Name:	Hydrogenated Polyisobutene	Phone / Fax:	425-292-9502 / 425-292-9601
CAS Number:	68937-10-0	Web:	www.makingcosmetics.com
Formula:	No data available		
Product Form:	Liquid		
Product Use:	Cosmetic use	Emergency Telephone Number:	1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	Not classified.		
GHS Labeling:	Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.		
GHS Hazard Pictograms:	None.		
GHS Hazard Statements:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
GHS Precautionary Statements:	None.		
Potential Health Hazards:	Eyes: May cause slight irritation. Heated material may cause burns. Inhalation: Exposure to aerosols or particulates from heated material may cause adverse lung effects if high concentrations are inhaled. Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Heated material can cause thermal burns. Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.		
NFPA Ratings (704):	Health	1	Slight
	Flammability	1	Slight
	Reactivity	0	Minimal
	Specific Hazard	N/A	

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Weight %</u>	<u>Molecular Weight</u>
Hydrogenated Polyisobutene	68937-10-0	100%	Not Available

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes:	Hot material: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance for mechanical removal of this material from the eye. The use of flush fluid, other than water, is not recommended. Cold material: flush eyes with plenty of water.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Skin:	Hot material: Immediately flush with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. Cold material: Clean exposed skin with waterless hand cleaner.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Wash out mouth with water. Call physician immediately.
First Aid Notes:	Medical personnel may leave the material in place to minimize physical damage to the skin. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:	May be combustible at high temperatures. Use appropriate media (water spray, fog, foam, dry chemical, CO ₂ .) for surrounding environment and adjacent fire. Do not use direct water jet as an extinguisher.
Special protective equipment & precautions for firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing, including eye protection and boots.
Flash Points:	Closed cup: >239°F (>115°C)
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Rapid depolymerization can occur in a fire and produce flammable vapors. May depolymerize at temperatures above 200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers. Vapor may cause fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Decomposition products may include carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Where open cell insulation has been contaminated with polybutene, spontaneous combustion may occur at temperatures as low as 138°C (280°F). Therefore, where open cell insulation has been used, the temperature of storage tanks and heat tracing must be kept well below 120°C (250°F) and any insulation contaminated with polybutene should be replaced immediately. See also Stability and reactivity section.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment & emergency procedures:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Follow all fire-fighting procedures (section 5). Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Do not try to clean up the leak without proper protective equipment. See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment.
Environmental precautions:	Avoid liquid release into sewers/public water/environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Treat as an oil spill. See section 13 for waste disposal information. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with the regulations.

7 HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	Do not ingest. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Where open cell insulation has been contaminated with polybutene, spontaneous combustion may occur at temperatures as low as 138°C (280°F). Therefore, where open cell insulation has been used, the temperature of storage tanks and heat tracing must be kept well below 120°C (250°F) and any insulation contaminated with polybutene should be replaced immediately. Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Use good personal hygiene practice. See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment.
Conditions for safe storage, incl. any incompatibilities:	Store in a segregated, approved and labeled area. A potentially flammable atmosphere may be generated if material is held hot for prolonged periods. For prolonged storage at temperatures of 60°C (140°F) and above, keep in rust-free tanks and exclude oxygen by use of a nitrogen blanket. Heating systems which generate localized hot spots should never be used. Suitable storage materials are: mild steel / carbon steel. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 for incompatibilities).

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<u>Component</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Entity</u>
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Polyisobutene 370

None

TWA: Time Weighted Average over 8 hours of work.
TLV: Threshold Limit Value over 8 hours of work.
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit during x minutes.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
CEIL: Ceiling

Personal Protection:

Eyes:	Safety glasses with side shields. Goggles, face shield or other full-face protection should be worn if there is a risk of direct exposure to aerosols or splashes or when material is handled hot
Inhalation:	If ventilation is inadequate, use respirator that will protect against organic vapor and dust/mist.
Body:	Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil (e.g. Nitrile rubber). When handling hot material, wear heat resistant protective gloves, clothing and face shield that are able to withstand the temperature of the heated product. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions. Wear apron or coverall if there is a risk of exposure to splashes. When handling hot material, wear heat-resistant protective gloves, clothing and face shield that are able to withstand the temperature of the molten product. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Other:	Use good personal hygiene practices. Use only with adequate ventilation. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Provide eyewash stations, quick-drench showers and washing facilities accessible to areas of use and handling.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid	Vapor Pressure:	No data available
Odor:	Characteristic	Vapor Density:	No data available
Odor Threshold:	No data available	Evaporation Rate:	No data available
Color:	Clear, colorless	Flammability:	No data available
Molecular Weight:	No data available	Upper/lower Explosive Limit:	No data available
pH:	No data available	Flash Point:	Closed cup: >239°F (>115°C)
Boiling Point/Range:	Polymer that decomposes before reaching a boiling point	Specific Gravity:	No data available
Melting/Freezing Point:	No data available	Water Solubility:	Insoluble in cold water
Relative Density at 20°C:	0.8307	Auto-Ignition Temperature:	No data available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available	Decomposition Temperature:	May depolymerize >200°C with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers.
Viscosity:	Kinematic (104°F / 40°C): 27 to 37 mm ² /s (27 to 37 cSt)	Explosive Properties:	No data available
Oxidizing Properties:	No data available	Metal Corrosion:	No data available

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Hazardous Polymerization:	No data available.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from all sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame. Avoid strong oxidizing conditions. Avoid extended exposure to temperatures above 140°F (60°C) in the presence of air.

Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing agents; acidic clays at 212°F (>100°C).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Possible Hazardous Reactions:	May depolymerize at temperatures above 392°F (200°C) with the production of extremely flammable butene monomers.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:	No data available.
Skin:	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Heated material can cause thermal burns. (Rabbit) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; LD50 Dermal; Dose: >2000 mg/kg (similar material); Conclusion: (similar material) Practically non-toxic.
Eyes:	May cause slight transient irritation. Heated material can cause thermal burns.
Inhalation:	Exposure to aerosols or particulates from heated material may cause adverse lung effects if high concentrations are inhaled. (Rat) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; LC50 Inhalation dusts and mists; Dose: 4270 mg/m ³ (similar material); Exposure: 4 hours.
Ingestion:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. (Rat) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; LD50 Oral; Dose: >5000 mg/kg (similar material); Conclusion: (similar material) Practically non-toxic.
Carcinogenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the European Commission (EC).
Teratogenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as teratogenic or embryotoxic.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as a mutagen.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity:	No data available.
Developmental Effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility Effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive Toxicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	No data available.
Aquatic Vertebrate:	(Fish) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; Exposure: 96 hours; Result: LC50 >1000 mg/l (similar material) Fresh water. (Minnows) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; Exposure: 96 hours; Result: LC50 >1000 mg/l (similar material). Conclusion: Aquatic studies of materials with very low water solubility often refer to the amount of chemical added to the test system, not the amount dissolved in water. Most acute aquatic toxicity studies of these have used the water-accommodated fraction (WAF) obtained by mixing the test chemical in water for 20 to 24 hours, then siphoning the water for use in the test. The water-soluble fraction (WSF) is a similar approach.
Aquatic Invertebrate:	(Daphnia) Component: Butene, homopolymer, hydrogenated; Exposure: 48 hours; Result: EC50 >1000 mg/l (similar material). Conclusion: Aquatic studies of materials with very low water solubility often refer to the amount of chemical added to the test system, not the amount dissolved in water. Most acute aquatic toxicity studies of these have used the water-accommodated fraction (WAF) obtained by mixing the test chemical in water for 20 to 24 hours, then siphoning the water for use in the test. The water-soluble fraction (WSF) is a similar approach.
Terrestrial:	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	No data available.
Mobility in Soil:	This product is not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility. This product is not likely to volatilize rapidly into the air because of its low vapor pressure.
PBT and vPvB Assessment:	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste Residues:** Avoid contact of spilled material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. Consult an environmental professional to determine if local, regional or national regulations would classify spilled or contaminated materials as hazardous waste. Use only approved transporters, recyclers, treatment, storage or disposal facilities. Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies, if necessary, before disposing of waste product.
- Product Containers:** Empty containers may contain harmful, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Users should review their operations in terms of the applicable federal/national or local regulations and consult with appropriate regulatory agencies, if necessary, before disposing of waste product container.

The information in section 13 is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product may change the characteristics of the material and alter the waste classification and proper disposal methods

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| DOT (Dept. of Transportation, USA): | Not classified as hazardous for transport. |
| TDG (Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Canada): | No data available. |
| IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods): | Not classified as hazardous for transport. |
| IATA (International Air Transport Association): | Not classified as hazardous for transport. |
| ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization): | No data available. |
| Special Precautions for User: | Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage. |

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| TSCA Inventory Status: | Listed as Active. |
| Clean Air Act Section 112: | Not listed as hazardous air pollutants. |
| Clean Air Act Section 602: | Not listed under class I or class II substances. |
| DEA List I Precursor Chemicals: | Not listed. |
| DEA List II Essential Chemicals: | Not listed. |
| SARA 302/304: | No products were found. SARA 304 RQ is not applicable. |
| SARA 311/312: | Not applicable. |
| SARA 313: | Not applicable. |
| State Regulations: | This material is not listed in MA, NY, NJ, or PA. |
| California Prop. 65: | This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65. |
| Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals: | Not listed. |
| Montreal Protocol: | Not listed. |
| Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants: | Not listed. |
| Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC): | Not listed. |
| UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs & Heavy Metals: | Not listed. |
| Canada (DSL): | Listed. |
| Europe: | Exempt. |
| China: | Listed. |
| Australia: | Listed. |
| Japan: | Listed. |
| Turkey: | Exempt. |

Thailand:	Listed.
Taiwan:	Listed.
Philippines:	Listed.
Korea:	Consult Product Stewardship.
New Zealand:	Listed.
Vietnam:	Listed.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date:	04-Apr-2025
Compliance:	This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200
Disclaimer:	This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process. Such information is to be the best of the company's knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee of any kind, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of use. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability & completeness of such information for his own particular use.