

Allyl chloroformate

sc-254942



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

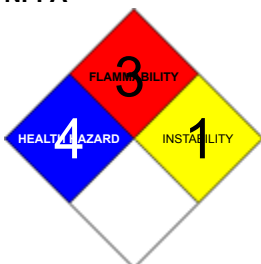
PRODUCT NAME

Allyl chloroformate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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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

SYNONYMS

C4-H5-Cl-O2, CICO2CH2CH=CH2, "formic acid, chloro-, allyl ester", "allyl chlorocarbonate", "chloroformic acid allyl ester"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	4		
Toxicity	4		
Body Contact	4		
Reactivity	2		Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Chronic	2		



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Reacts violently with water.

Harmful if swallowed.

Very toxic by inhalation.

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Flammable.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

■ Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus.

Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.

■ Formic acid has a half life of 2.

5hours and may cause salivation, oral burning sensation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, tissue damage, bleeding, shock and even death in severe cases.

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

■ Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

■ Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns.

Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

■ Eye contact with formic acid liquid or its high vapor concentrations will produce irritation, inflamed conjunctiva with reddened eye and possibly corneal burns.

SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ 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.

■ Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

■ Skin contact with formic acid may cause irritation, burns, keloids and blisters.

Inability to speak, breathing and swallowing difficulty may occur depending on route and site of exposure.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.

■ Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

■ Hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapor or fumes present a hazard from a single acute exposure.

Exposures of 1300 to 2000 ppm have been lethal to humans in a few minutes.

■ Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage.

There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

- Excessive inhalation of formic acid vapor can produce respiratory symptoms, headache, nausea and weakness, but the warning properties of formic acid helps to deter exposure and hence prevent systemic effects.
 - Eye contact, inhalation or skin exposure to chloroformate and its products causes an irritant effect which may be initially difficult to perceive, but becomes progressively worse with prolonged exposure. It may lead to death by causing breathing difficulties and lasting damage to the respiratory system.
 - The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Chronic minor exposure to hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapor or fume may cause discolouration or erosion of the teeth, bleeding of the nose and gums; and ulceration of the nasal mucous membranes.

Repeated exposures of animals to concentrations of about 34 ppm HCl produced no immediate toxic effects.

Workers exposed to hydrochloric acid suffered from gastritis and a number of cases of chronic bronchitis have also been reported.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of HCl may cause dermatitis.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

Chronic occupational exposures to formic acid may cause nausea and albumin or blood in the urine.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
allyl chloroformate	2937-50-0	>98
decomposes in water/moisture to give		
hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	
formic acid	64-18-6	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ For chloroformates

- Patients exposed only to chloroformates gas do not pose a significant risk of secondary contamination. Patients whose clothing or skin is contaminated with liquid or solvents containing chloroformates can secondarily contaminate rescue and medical personnel by direct contact or through off-gassing chloroformates.
- Chloroformates irritate lungs severely. Because of its slow hydrolysis in the alveoli, serious lung effects and, therefore, symptoms of toxicity may be delayed up to 24 hours. Signs of accumulation of fluid in the lungs (shortness of breath, cyanosis, expectoration, cough) do not usually appear for hours after even severely toxic exposures.
- There is no antidote to be administered to counteract the effects of chloroformates. Treatment consists of supportive measures.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	189.766 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.136
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Small Fire

- CO₂, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam (AFFF).
- NOTE Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Liquid and vapor are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Cover spill with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimise spreading or contact with rain.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.
- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

MAJOR SPILLS

- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- DO NOT GET WATER on spilled substance or inside containers.
- DO NOT touch the spill material
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- <. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9.4	10	19				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10					
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10					TLV® Basis URT, eye, & skin irr
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9	10	19				

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9			
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9.4	10	19	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9	10	18	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9			
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10		
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9	5	9	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10		
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9			
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10		TLV® Basis URT, eye, & skin irr
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9			
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5		10		TLV Basis upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9			
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	allyl chloroformate (Formic acid)	5	9	10	18	

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			2	3	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride Revised 2003)			C 2		
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			2		TLV® Basis URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)	(C)5	(C)7			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride; muriatic acid)	5	7	C		
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)			5	7	

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)	5	7	-	-			
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5.0		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					2		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7	
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7,5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					5	7.5	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					2		TLV Basis upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	allyl chloroformate (Hydrogen chloride)					2		TLV® Basis URT irr

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Type ABE-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber
 - When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- 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

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Corrosive.

Acid.

Toxic or noxious vapors/gas.

Reacts violently with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	120.53
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°F)	228- 230	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	88	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	189.766 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.136
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Fast

APPEARANCE

Liquid; decomposes in water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

| Chloroformates

- reaction with sulfoxides may be violent or explosive in the absence of diluent or other effective control of reaction rate; violent reactions may be explained in terms of exothermic polymerisation of formaldehyde which is formed under a variety of conditions by interaction of the sulfoxide with reactive halides.
- may react with rust on corroded materials
- avoid contact with metallic compounds which may act as decomposition catalysts

Hydrogen chloride

- reacts strongly with strong oxidisers (releasing chlorine gas), acetic anhydride, caesium cyanotridecahydrodecaborate(2-), ethylidene difluoride, hexalithium disilicide, metal acetylide, sodium, silicon dioxide, tetraselenium tetranitride, and many organic materials
- is incompatible with alkaline materials, acetic anhydride, acetylides, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aluminium, aluminium-titanium alloys, aromatic amines, amines, amides, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, borides, calcium phosphide, carbides, carbonates, cyanides, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, epichlorohydrin, formaldehyde, isocyanates, metals, metal oxides, metal hydroxides, metal acetylides, metal carbides, oleum, organic anhydrides, potassium permanganate, perchloric acid, phosphides, 3-propiolactone, silicides, sulfides, sulfites, sulfuric acid, uranium phosphide, vinyl acetate, vinylidene fluoride
- attacks most metals forming flammable hydrogen gas, and some plastics, rubbers and coatings
- reacts with zinc, brass, galvanised iron, aluminium, copper and copper alloys
- Contact with moisture or water may generate heat

Acyl halides

- tend to react violently with protic organic solvents, water, and the aprotic solvents, dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide.
- may react dangerously with ethers .
- may react violently or explosively with sulfoxides in the absence of diluent or other effective control of reaction rate; violent reactions may be explained in terms of exothermic polymerisation of formaldehyde which is formed under a variety of conditions by interaction of the sulfoxide with reactive halides.
- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Formic acid

- reacts explosively or violently strong oxidisers, with hydrogen peroxide, furfuryl alcohol, hypochlorites, isocyanides, nitromethane, chromic acid, nitric acid, phosphorus pentoxide, strong bases thallium nitrate, nitromethane.
- reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid to produce carbon dioxide
- is incompatible with alkalis, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, furfuryl alcohol, isocyanates, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, palladium
- is a strong reducing agent
- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- NOTE May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

allyl chloroformate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
- The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

CARCINOGEN

allyl chloroformate	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
Hydrochloric acid	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Acid mists, strong inorganic	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
Hydrogen chloride	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
hydrogen chloride	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
hydrogen chloride	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A4
hydrogen chloride	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV® Basis URT irr
hydrogen chloride	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV Basis upper respiratory tract irritation
formic acid	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

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

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

B. Component Waste Numbers

When formic acid is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U123 (waste code C,T).

Disposal Instructions

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

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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 or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN1722	PG:	I
Label Codes:	6.1, 3, 8	Special provisions:	2, B9, B14, B32, N41, T20, TP2, TP13, TP38, TP45
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Packaging: Non-bulk:	227

Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	Forbidden
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	Forbidden	Vessel stowage: Location:	D
Vessel stowage: Other:	40		
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names: Allyl chloroformate			
Air Transport IATA:			
ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	3, 8
UN/ID Number:	1722	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	None		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Shipping name:ALLYL CHLOROFORMATE			
Maritime Transport IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	3, 8
UN Number:	1722	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F-E,S-C	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	0		
Shipping name:ALLYL CHLOROFORMATE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

allyl chloroformate (CAS: 2937-50-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Interim","US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

hydrogen chloride (CAS: 7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives","Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits","Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the human health criteria for categorization (English)","Canada Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Schedule VI","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in

General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Goods Forbidden for Transport", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Florida Essential Chemicals", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Louisiana Minimum Emission Rates Toxic Air Pollutants", "US - Louisiana Toxic Air Pollutant Ambient Air Standards", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Hazardous Materials", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)", "US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Substances of Concern for Sources of Incidental Emissions of Hazardous Air Contaminants", "US - Wyoming List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Final", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)", "US Food Additive Database", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NFPA 45 Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals - Flammability Characteristics of Common Compressed and Liquefied Gases", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US USDA National Organic Program - Synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production"

formic acid (CAS: 64-18-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the human health criteria for categorization (English)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List -

GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US - Washington Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe, with qualifications", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)", "US Food Additive Database", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
allyl chloroformate	2937- 50- 0	Xn; R22 Xi; R38
hydrogen chloride	7647- 01- 0	Xn; R22 Xi; R38
formic acid	64- 18- 6	Xn; R22 Xi; R38

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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.

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