

1,4-Butanediol diacrylate

sc-223020



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

1,4-Butanediol diacrylate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

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

SYNONYMS

C10-H14-O4, (H₂C=CHCO₂CH₂CH₂)-₂, "2-propenoic acid, 1-methyl-1, 4-propanediyl ester", "1-methyl-1, 4-propanediyl-2-propanoate", "acrylic acid, 1-methyltrimethylene ester", "1-methyltrimethylene acrylate", "1, 4-butylene diacrylate", "1, 4-butylene glycol diacrylate", "acrylic acid, 1, 4-butylene glycol diester"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	3		
Body Contact:	4		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
 - The material can produce severe 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.

SKIN

- The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
 - Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
 - The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
 - All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitize the skin and inflammation.
- Vapors generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
 - Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
- Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
 - No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1,4-butanediol diacrylate	1070-70-8	>95

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

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.

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.

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.051
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

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

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

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.
- Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours.
- 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.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum

- Plastic pail.
- 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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Polymerization may occur slowly at room temperature.
- Storage requires stabilizing inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.
- DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.
- Store below 38 deg. C.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1,4-butanediol diacrylate: CAS:1070-70-8

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.

· When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:

Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers
Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour
Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.

Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.
Corrosive.
Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	198.22
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	181.4 (0.3 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	147.2	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.051
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid with sharp odour; does not mix with water.

Ecotoxicity of acrylates is a function of n-octanol/ water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with a log Pow >5 exhibit simple narcosis, but at lower log Pow the toxicity of acrylates is greater than predicted for simple narcotics.

Material	Value
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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Exposure to light, free radical initiators, iron, rust and strong bases, and storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerization. Polymerization may occur slowly at room temperature.
- Storage requires stabilizing inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.
- DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.
- Store below 38 deg. C.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1,4-butanediol diacrylate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

1,4-BUTANEDIOL DIACRYLATE:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 587 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Oral (mouse) LD50: 1000 mg/kg	

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating

substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

UV (ultraviolet)/ EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity

UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups; "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates.

The first group consists of well-defined acrylates which can be described by a simple idealised chemical; they are low molecular weight species with a very narrow weight distribution profile.

The eurymeric acrylates cannot be described by an idealised structure and may differ fundamentally between various suppliers; they are of relatively high molecular weight and possess a wide weight distribution.

Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances. Stenomeric acrylates are also well defined which allows comparison and exchange of toxicity data - this allows more accurate classification.

The stenomerics cannot be classified as a group; they exhibit substantial variation.

Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example

Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53

Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38.

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.

Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO}$ or $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}$) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.

This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer de facto carcinogens.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1,4-butanediol diacrylate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

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

Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 8

Identification Numbers: UN2922 PG: II

Label Codes: 8, 6.1 Special provisions: B3, IB2, T7, TP2

Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Packaging: Non- bulk: 202

Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Quantity limitations: 1 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 30 L Vessel stowage: Location: B aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: 40

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 2922 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 30 L Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 812 Maximum Qty/Pack: 808
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 0.5 L Maximum Qty/Pack: Y808
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 1, 4-BUTANEDIOL DIACRYLATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: 6.1
UN Number: 2922 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

1,4-butanediol diacrylate (CAS: 1070-70-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL),"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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