

1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate

sc-224856

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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

EMERGENCY:

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

PRODUCT USE

■ Intermediate.

SYNONYMS

C6-H4-F6-O2, H2C=CHCO2CH(CF3)2

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Highly flammable.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- 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 vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapor is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|-----------|-----|
| 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate | 2160-89-6 | >98 |
| stabilised (typically) with | | |
| hydroquinone | 123-31-9 | |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

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

SKIN

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

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Vapor Pressure (mmHg): | 63.005 @ 20 C |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%): | Not available |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): | 1.33 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%): | Not available |

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

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

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

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
 - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:
- Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- <p>

- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
 - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
 - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Heat- and light-sensitive.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|---|--|---------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone)) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone Revised 2008) | | 1 | | | | | | S |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 1 | | | | | | TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | | | | | 2 | | (Ceiling ([15-minute])) |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone; 1,4-benzenediol) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English) | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | | | | | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | | 2 | | 4 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 2 | | |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 2 | | |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone) | - | 2 | - 3 |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 2 | | 4 |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 1 | | TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 1 | | TLV Basis: eye irritation; eye damage |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 2 | | |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | hydroquinone (Hydroquinone) | 2 | | |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English) | hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone)) | 2 | | 4 |
| US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants | hydroquinone (Dihydroxybenzene (Hydroquinone)) | 2 | | 4 |

ENDOELTABLE

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate: CAS:2160-89-6

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| State | LIQUID | Molecular Weight | 222.09 |
| Melting Range (°F) | Not available | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Boiling Range (°F) | Not available | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible |
| Flash Point (°F) | 50 | pH (1% solution) | Not applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°F) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°F) | Not available | Vapor Pressure (mmHg) | 63.005 @ 20 C |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.33 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | >1 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not available | Evaporation Rate | Not available |

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid; does not mix with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Material contains a stabilizer / polymerization inhibitor system that provides workable but not indefinite shelf life.
- Storage at higher temperatures and long term storage may result in polymerization with solidification. In larger quantities e.g. 200 l drums, this may result in generation of heat (exotherm) which may release highly irritating hot vapor.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ For acrylic and methacrylic acid esters:

- Avoid contact with strong acids, strong alkalies, oxidising agents, polymerisation initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron or rust
- Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, x-rays or ultra-violet radiation.
- Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperature and in presence of ignition sources - polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive).
- Store below 38 deg. C.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1,1,1,3,3,3-HEXAFLUOROISOPROPYL ACRYLATE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

1,1,1,3,3,3-HEXAFLUOROISOPROPYL ACRYLATE:

■ 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.

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 monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53

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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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.

HYDROQUINONE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 29 mg/kg Skin (human): 2% - Mild

Oral (human) TDLo: 170 mg/kg Skin (human): 5% - SEVERE

Oral (rat) LD50: 320 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.

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The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Hydroquinone is rapidly and extensively absorbed from the gut and lungs of animals. Absorption via the skin is slow but may be accelerated with vehicles such as alcohols. Hydroquinone distributes rapidly and widely among tissues. It is metabolized to 1,4-benzoquinone and other oxidised products, and is detoxified by conjugation to monoglucuronide, monosulfate, and mercapturic derivatives. The excretion of hydroquinone and its metabolites is rapid, and occurs primarily via the urine.

Hydroquinone exhibits moderate acute oral toxicity for animals. Limited data suggest that powdered hydroquinone causes transient eye irritation and corneal opacity in dogs and guinea-pigs; in rabbits powdered hydroquinone induced slight irritation of the eye. Hydroquinone may be a skin sensitiser in animals. The ability to induce sensitization has been found to vary from "weak" to "strong" depending on the test procedure and vehicle used.

Repeated oral dosing caused tremors and reduced activity (≥ 64 mg/kg), reduced body weight gain (≥ 200 mg/kg), convulsions (≥ 400 mg/kg), and nephropathy in F-344 rats (≥ 100 mg/kg). No adverse effects on the kidneys were reported in Sprague-Dawley rats treated for the same length of time with the same dose levels. Effects in mice include tremors and convulsions (400 mg/kg), increased liver weight (≥ 25 mg/kg), and irritation of the forestomach (≥ 200 mg/kg). A functional observational battery and neuropathological examinations of rats failed to give any evidence of persistent or structural neurotoxicity after repeated dosing for 90 days. A NOEL for all effects was 20 mg/kg per day.

Fourteen days of repeated dermal dosing caused reduced body weights of male rats at the 3840 mg/kg dose level (6% relative to the controls), but the body weights of female rats at this dose level and of mice at 4800 mg/kg were comparable to controls. There were no clinical signs of toxicity in either species. Prolonged dermal dosing over 13 weeks with 2.0, 3.5, or 5.0% hydroquinone in an oil-in-water emulsion cream resulted in minimal to minor dermal irritation, but no overt toxicity. No adverse effects or compound-related effects occurred in organ weight, clinical pathology, or histopathology. A NOEL was not determined because of the dermal irritation in all treated groups, but

the NOAEL was the highest dose level of 5% hydroquinone (74 mg/kg in males and 110 mg/kg in females) based on the lack of systemic effects.

Reproductive effects: A two-generation reproduction study was conducted in rats. The NOAEL for reproductive effects through two generations was 150 mg/kg per day (the highest dose tested).

Genetic toxicity: Numerous genotoxicity studies of hydroquinone have been conducted. Hydroquinone is not mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome test. Other data indicate that hydroquinone induces structural chromosome aberrations and c-mitotic effects in vivo in mouse bone-marrow cells following ip injection. In vitro studies with various cell lines showed that hydroquinone was capable of inducing gene mutations, structural chromosome aberrations, sister-chromatid exchange, and DNA damage. Hydroquinone produces adducts with DNA in vitro, but recent in vivo studies were unable to produce DNA adducts. While several experiments with hydroquinone have shown mutagenic effects; the relevance of these results to human risk is uncertain. The majority of positive mutagenicity studies use routes of exposure (parenteral or in vitro) which are not relevant to human exposures. A dominant lethal assay in rats was negative.

Carcinogenicity: Sprague-Dawley rats treated for two-years with hydroquinone in the diet showed "atrophy of the liver cord cells, lymphoid tissue of the spleen, adipose tissue, and striated muscle together with superficial ulceration and hemorrhage of the stomach mucosa" but no carcinogenesis. Two-year studies performed by the NTP reported that hydroquinone exposure was associated with some evidence of carcinogenicity in F-344 rats and B6C3F1 mice. In the NTP study, renal tubular cell adenomas occurred in male rats and mononuclear cell leukemia in female rats, and hepatocellular neoplasms, mainly adenomas, in female mice. The NTP concluded that these data indicated "some evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female rats and in female mice. In another study using F-344 rats and B6C3F1 mice, renal tubular cell adenomas were also noted in male rats; hepatocellular adenomas and renal cell hyperplasia were noted in male mice; and hyperplasia of the forestomach was noted in both male and female mice fed 0.8% hydroquinone diets for two years. The evidence provided by cancer bioassay studies is considered limited. A U.S.E.P.A. review of the NTP bioassay found the bioassay results provide limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Mechanisms: Covalent binding and oxidative stress are mechanisms postulated to be associated with hydroquinone-induced toxicity. Oxidised hydroquinone metabolites may covalently bind cellular macromolecules or alkylate low molecular weight nucleophiles (e.g., glutathione (GSH)) resulting in enzyme inhibition, alterations in nucleic acids and oxidative stress; however, redox cycling is not likely to contribute significantly to oxidative stress. The reaction of hydroquinone metabolites with GSH results in the formation of conjugates which can be further processed to cysteine conjugates which are postulated to cause kidney toxicity. Cell proliferation associated nephrotoxicity in a sensitive strain and species of animal (male F344 rat) has been postulated to be involved in the production of renal tumors in rats.

Interaction with Phenols:

A number of studies reporting interactive effects between hydroquinone and other phenolic compounds. Coadministration of hydroquinone and phenol (75 mg/kg), when given by intraperitoneal injection twice per day, produced a synergistic decrease in bone marrow cellularity in B6C3F1 mice that was similar to that induced by benzene. This compound treatment was significantly more myelotoxic than that observed when either hydroquinone or phenol was administered separately. Associated in vitro studies suggested that this interactive effect was due to a phenol-induced stimulation of the myeloperoxidase-mediated conversion of hydroquinone to 1,4-benzoquinone in the bone marrow. Subsequent studies have indicated that interactions between hydroquinone and other phenolic compounds can result in a variety of cytotoxic, immunotoxic and genotoxic effects.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

CARCINOGEN

| HYDROQUINONE | US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens | Reference(s) | CPDB |
|--------------|---|--------------|------|
|--------------|---|--------------|------|

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 |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate | HIGH | | LOW | MED |
| hydroquinone | LOW | | LOW | MED |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

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

Disposal Instructions

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Recycle wherever possible.

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN1993 PG: II

Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: IB2, T7,

TP1, TP8,

TP28

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

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 5 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

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

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

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

UN/ID Number: 1993 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 307 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 1,1,1,3,

3,3-HEXAFLUOROISOPROPYL ACRYLATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate (CAS: 2160-89-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

Regulations for ingredients

hydroquinone (CAS: 123-31-9) 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 - 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 Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "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 Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category IV", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "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 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 - 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 CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review

(CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe, with qualifications", "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 EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "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 SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3- hexafluoroisopropyl 2160- 89- 6 acrylate hydroquinone 123- 31- 9

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

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

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

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