Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate

sc-229420

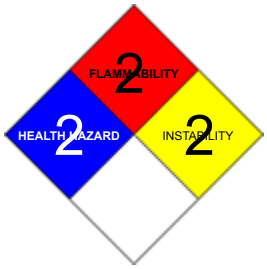
Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate

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

SYNONYMS
C9-H14-O3, "THFMA monomer inhibited", "2-methyl acrylic acid tetrahydrofurfuryl ester", "tetra hydro furfuryl tetrahydrofurfyl", 2-methyl-2-propenoate

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	2		
Chronic	2		

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Can become highly flammable in use.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.
■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
■ 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.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
■ Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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 sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2455-24-5	> 95
inhibitor, stabiliser, as either of		
hydroquinone	123-31-9	0.0010 max
or MEHQ, monomethyl ether of hydroquinone, as		
4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)	150-76-5	0.0010 max
other esters		< 5.0

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise

- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE 2nd Ed. 1994.
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.03-1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

WARNING

- Can become highly flammable in use.
- Avoid evaporation.

WARNING In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive 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

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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 use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product.
- Do NOT use steam .
- Hot boxes or hot rooms are recommended for heating/ melting material. The hot box or hot room should be set a maximum temperature of 60 deg. C. (140 F.).
- Do NOT overheat - this may compromise product quality and /or result in an uncontrolled hazardous polymerisation.
- If product freezes, heat as indicated above and mix gently to redistribute the inhibitor. Product should be consumed in its entirety after heating/ melting; avoid multiple "reheats" which may affect product quality or result in product degradation.
- Product should be packaged with inhibitor(s). Unless inhibited, product may polymerise, raising temperature and pressure, possibly rupturing container. Check inhibitor level periodically, adding to bulk material if needed. In addition, the product's inhibitor(s) require the presence of dissolved oxygen. Maintain, at a minimum, the original headspace in the product container and do NOT blanket or mix with oxygen-free gas as it renders the inhibitor ineffective. Ensure air space (oxygen) is present during product heating / melting.
- Store product indoors at temperatures greater than the product's freeing point (or greater than 0 deg. C. (32 F).) if no freezing point available and below 38 deg. C (100 F.).
- Avoid prolonged storage (longer than shelf-life) storage temperatures above 38 deg. C (100 F.).
- Store in tightly closed containers in a properly vented storage area away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidisers, radiation and other initiators.
- Prevent contamination by foreign materials.
- Prevent moisture contact.
- Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt.
- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature.
- Storage requires stabilising 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.
- Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser.
- Store below 38 deg. C.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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 irr; eye dam
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydroquinone ()						2		[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-benezendiol)		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 irr; eye dam
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		
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)		5				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)		5				
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)		5				TLV® Basis Eye irr; skin dam

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) ()	5			
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5	10		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5	10		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			TLV Basis eye irritation; skin damage
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (4-Methoxyphenol)	5			TLV® Basis Eye irr; skin dam

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate CAS2455-24-5

PERSONAL PROTECTION




RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

NOTE

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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 tactibility ("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 tactibility ("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 tactibility ("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.
- P.V.C. apron.

- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant	Air Speed
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1 Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1 Disturbing room air currents
2 Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2 Contaminants of high toxicity
3 Intermittent, low production.	3 High production, heavy use
4 Large hood or large air mass in motion	4 Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	170.21
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	194 apporx	Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble
Flash Point (°F)	176	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	194 as it boils	pH (as supplied)	6.8-7.2
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.03-1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	> 1.0
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Very Slow

APPEARANCE
Combustible liquid; floats on water. Highly reactive monomer.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.
- Polymerisation may be accompanied by generation of heat as exotherm.
- Process is self accelerating as heating causes more rapid polymerisation.
- Exotherm may cause boiling with generation of acrid, toxic and flammable vapour.
- Polymerisation and exotherm may be violent if contamination with strong acids, amines or catalysts occurs.
- Polymerisation and exotherm of material in bulk may be uncontrollable and result in rupture of storage tanks.
- Polymerisation may occur if stabilising inhibitor becomes depleted by aging.
- Stabilising inhibitor requires dissolved oxygen to be present in liquid for effective action.
- Specific storage requirements must be met for stability on ageing and transport.

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.
- Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.
- Bulk storages may have special storage requirements
- WARNING Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL METHACRYLATE
■ 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
Monalkyl 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 (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)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	

■ 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 an 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.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
4-METHOXYPHENOL (MEHQ)	
Oral (rat) LD50 1600 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 6000 mg/12d-I Mild

■ 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

Hydroquinone	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Hydroquinone	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A3
hydroquinone	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
HYDROQUINONE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	CPDB
hydroquinone	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A3
hydroquinone	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV® Basis Eye irr; eye dam
hydroquinone	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV Basis eye irritation; eye damage
4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hydroquinone	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED
4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate (CAS: 2455-24-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance 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 CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (English)","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (French)","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 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 List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","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 - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category IV","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 (English)","US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations","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 - 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 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 FDA List of ""Indirect"" Additives Used in Food Contact Substances","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) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status","US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ) (CAS: 150-76-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients (The Cosmetic Ingredient ""Hotlist"")","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace

Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","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 - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","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 (English)","US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations","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 - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Ingredients found unsafe for use in cosmetics","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 FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives","US FDA List of ""Indirect"" Additives Used in Food Contact Substances","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements","US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Date/Status","US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List","US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Skin contact may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ Possible respiratory sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2455- 24- 5	Xn; R22 R43
hydroquinone	123- 31- 9	Xn; R22 R43
4- methoxyphenol (MEHQ)	150- 76- 5	Xn; R22 R43

■ 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.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:
OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
1910.133 - Eye and face protection
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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