

2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Heptafluorobutyl acrylate

sc-230738



Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME HIGH MODERATE LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Heptafluorobutyl acrylate

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

SYNOMYNS

C7-H5-F7-O2, H₂C=CHCO₂CH₂CF₂CF₂CF₃, "acrylic acid, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4-heptafluorobutyl ester", "1H, 1H-heptafluorobutyl acrylate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

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

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.

The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

- 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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

NAME	CAS RN	%
2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate	424-64-6	>98
inhibited with		
4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)	150-76-5	100 ppm

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 or hair contact occurs: · 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.418
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 flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

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

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 A 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.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- 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 in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.
- Store below 38 deg. C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate (Fluorides (as F))		2.5						(CAS (Varies with compound))

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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:

- 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.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	254.11
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	135- 136 (30 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	88	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)	1.418
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid; does not mix well 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

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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).

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

2,2,3,3,4,4,4-HEPTAFLUOROBUTYL ACRYLATE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

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

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: III

Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: B1, B52,

IB3, T4,

TP1, TP29

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 203

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 60 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 220 L Vessel stowage: Location: A
aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number: 1993 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 366 Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: Y344 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 355 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 2,2,3,3,
4,4,4-HEPTAFLUOROBUTYL ACRYLATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: 223 274 955
Limited Quantities: 5 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate (CAS: 424-64-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance CAS Suggested codes 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4- heptafluorobutyl 424- 64- 6 Xi; R38 N; acrylate R50/53

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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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