1-Penten-3-one

sc-251531

Material Safety Data Sheet

The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME | HIGH | MODERATE | LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

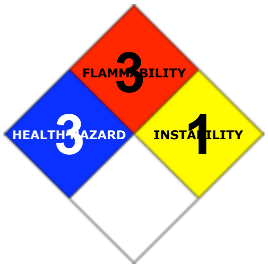
PRODUCT NAME

1-Penten-3-one

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

Organic syntheses.

SYNONYMS

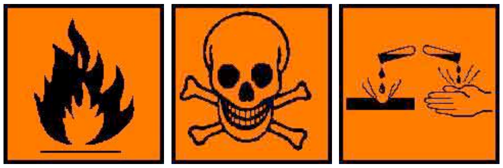
C5-H7-O, C2H5COCH=CH2, 1-penten-3-one

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min — Max
Flammability:	3	
Toxicity:	3	
Body Contact:	3	
Reactivity:	2	
Chronic:	2	

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Highly flammable.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
■ Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
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EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
■ Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effectsmay result following absorption.
■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin.
■ 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

■ If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons.
■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects; these may be fatal.
■ Ketone vapors irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.
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CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].
Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.
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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethyl vinyl ketone	1629-58-9	>98
commercial mixture may contain		
acetic acid glacial	64-19-7	
inhibited against polymerisation by (typically)		
hydroquinone	123-31-9	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once. · Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol. · If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

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

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. · Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
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Treat symptomatically.
Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung edema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.
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for simple ketones:
--BASIC TREATMENT

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

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.845
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Alcohol stable foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,
consider evacuation by 1000 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 (CO_2), 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:
Full face- shield.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Type AB Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
· Check regularly for spills and leaks.

MAJOR SPILLS
- 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

- 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.
- 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.

The substance is a peroxidisable vinyl monomer that may exothermically polymerise as a result of decomposition of accumulated peroxides; that is, the peroxides initiate very energetic polymerisation of the bulk monomer

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date.
- Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months.
- Opened containers of inhibited material should not be stored for more than 12 months; they should NOT be stored under an inert atmosphere. Generally, storage of inhibited vinyl monomers should be under air rather than nitrogen or other inert atmosphere, because customary inhibitors are phenolic compounds, which require oxygen for their action. Most vinyl monomers may be polymerized without removal of inhibitor by proper adjustment of initiator concentration, thus making the isolation of the more hazardous uninhibited material unnecessary.
- Opened containers of uninhibited material (>500 g) should not be stored for more than 24 hours; small samples (less than 10 g) may be stored longer than 24 hours with discretion. Generally storage of uninhibited vinyl monomers should be under nitrogen and below room temperatures. For storage in excess of 24 hours, a suitable inhibitor should be added, and its name and quantity should be placed on the label.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
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- 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 flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15					
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37				
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15					TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye

									Irritation ; pulmonary function
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37	40			
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37				
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15					
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	acetic acid glacial (Acetic Acid)	10	25	25	43				
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		20					
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15					TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye Irritation ;

									pulmonary function
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25						
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15					TLV Basis: Upper respiratory tract & eye Irritation ; pulmonary function
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic Acid)	10	25						
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	26	15	39				
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						

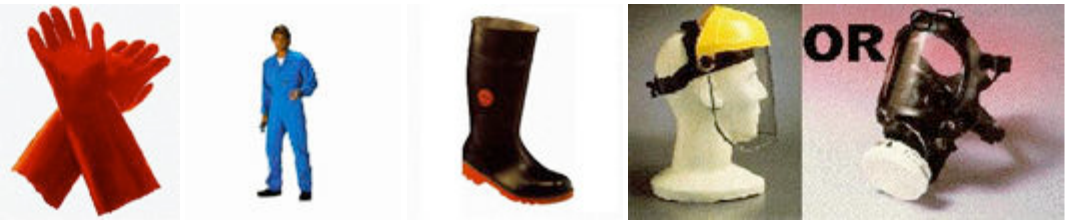
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone; 1,4-benezendiol)		2						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		2						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	hydroquinone (Hydroquinone)		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 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				

ENDOELTABLE

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyl vinyl ketone: CAS:1629-58-9

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AB Filter of sufficient capacity
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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

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

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

Mixes with water.
Corrosive.
Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	84.12
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	217.4- 221	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	14	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)	0.845
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Fast

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid; mixes with water.

log Kow 0.50-0.61

Material	Value

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabilizer / polymerization inhibitor.
· Bulk storages may have special storage requirements.
· Presence of incompatible materials.
· Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Ketones in this group:
· are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H2).
· react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H2) and heat.
· are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
· react violently with aldehydes, HNO3 (nitric acid), HNO3 + H2O2 (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO4 (perchloric acid).
· may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives.

A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons. Under strongly basic conditions these hydrogen atoms may be abstracted to form an enolate anion. This property allows ketones, especially methyl ketones, to participate in condensation reactions with other ketones and aldehydes. This type of condensation reaction is favoured by high substrate concentrations and high pH (greater than 1 wt% NaOH).
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, bases and strong reducing agents.
· Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabilizer / polymerization inhibitor.
· Bulk storages may have special storage requirements.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ETHYL VINYL KETONE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
HYDROQUINONE:
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:
■ 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.
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:
ETHYL VINYL KETONE:
■ 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.
ETHYL VINYL KETONE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 56 mg/kg	Nil Reported

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:	
Oral (human) TDLo: 1.47 mg/kg	Skin (human):50mg/24hr - Mild
Unreport (man) LDLo: 308 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 816 ppm/3 min	
Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 16000 ppm/4 hr	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg	

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

NOAELs following repeated exposure to acetic acid and its salts range from 210 mg/kg bw/day (2-4 month acetic acid drinking water study; systemic toxicity) to 3600 mg/kg bw/day (acetic acid, sodium salt, 4 week dietary study; no effects reported). Signs of irritation/corrosion at the site of contact as well as systemic toxicity have been reported. Prolonged inhalation exposure to acetic acid results in muscle imbalance, increase in blood cholinesterase activity, decreases in albumins and decreased growth at concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/m3/day.

Groups of 20 mice/sex were given 0.025% sodium acetate in drinking water (about 60 mg/kg bw/day) for 1 week before breeding, during a 9-day breeding period and (females only) throughout pregnancy, lactation and until the offspring were weaned at 3 weeks of age. No effects on fertility were observed. The male offspring were given the same solution until they were 5-7 weeks old and were then examined in a 24-hour activity test. Examination of the litters revealed no overt deformities and normal pup weights at day 1 and day 21. The activity of offspring of the treated group was lower than that of controls during the first 12 hours but was similar during the second 12 hours. It is unknown if the decreased activity observed in the sodium acetate treated group to was a result of exposure in utero and/or post-weaning, since the pups were exposed during both time periods.). Acetic acid had no effects on implantation or on maternal or fetal survival in rats, mice or rabbits dosed via gavage during gestation days 6-19 at doses up to 1600 mg/kg/day. The number of abnormalities seen in either soft or skeletal tissues of the test groups did not differ from the number occurring in the controls. Sodium acetate had no effect on pregnant mice or offspring when mice were administered 1000 mg/kg bw, by gavage on days 8-12 of gestation.

HYDROQUINONE:

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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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.

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
ethyl vinyl ketone	LOW		LOW	HIGH
acetic acid glacial	LOW		LOW	HIGH
hydroquinone	LOW		LOW	MED

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No _________ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ [Heavy 226 282 5 2 (2) NR 1 NI 0 0 (1) 1 1 FE 2 Oxo 6 5 Fraction] / CAS:1629- 58- 9 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acutemammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information
Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)
Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
¦ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
· Reduction
· Reuse
· Recycling
· Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
· Recycle wherever possible.
· Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:
Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3
Identification Numbers: UN3286 PG: II
Label Codes: 3, 6.1, 8 Special provisions: IB2, T11,
TP2, TP13,
TP27
Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 202
Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 1 L
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 5 L Vessel stowage: Location: B
aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: 21, 40,
100
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: 6.1, 8
UN/ID Number: 3286 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: None
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 307 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 0.5 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
*(CONTAINS ETHYL VINYL KETONE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: 6.1, 8
UN Number: 3286 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-E , S-C Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ethyl vinyl ketone (CAS: 1629-58-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","US Food Additive Database","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

acetic acid glacial (CAS: 64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives","Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - 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)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative 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 - 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 - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances","US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US Food Additive Database","US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

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

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes ethyl vinyl ketone 1629- 58- 9 acetic acid glacial 64- 19- 7 hydroquinone 123- 31- 9

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

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

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

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