SAFETY DATA SHEET

Updated on 26/09/2024

1. Material Identification

Product Name : Chloroprene
Catalog Number : io-1983
CAS Number : 126-99-8
Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, manufacture of chemical compounds
Company : Ionz

>> R&D Use only

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquid (category 2)
Acute toxicity, oral (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s)

GHS Hazard Statements

>> H225 (100%): Highly Flammable liquid and vapor [Danger Flammable liquids]

>> H301 (70.1%): Toxic if swallowed [Danger Acute toxicity, oral]

>> H302+H332 (19.3%): Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled [Warning Acute toxicity, oral; acute toxicity, inhalation]

>> H302 (29.9%): Harmful if swallowed [Warning Acute toxicity, oral]

>> H315 (100%): Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]

>> H319 (100%): Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]

>> H332 (100%): Harmful if inhaled [Warning Acute toxicity, inhalation]

>> H335 (100%): May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]

>> H350 (100%): May cause cancer [Danger Carcinogenicity]

>> H371 (19.3%): May cause damage to organs [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure]

>> H373 (100%): May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure]

>> H411 (88.8%): Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard]

Precautionary Statement Codes

>> P203, P210, P233, P240, P241, P242, P243, P260, P261, P264, P264+P265, P270, P271, P273, P280, P301+P316, P301+P317, P302+P352, P303+P361+P353, P304+P340, P305+P351+P338, P308+P316, P317, P318, P319, P321, P330, P332+P317, P337+P317, P362+P364, P370+P378, P391, P403+P233, P403+P235, P405, and P501

NFPA 704 Diamond

NFPA Health Rating

>> 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Rating

>> 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions.

NFPA Instability Rating

>> 0 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

Health Hazards:

>> INHALATION: Fatigue, psychic changes, irritability, oppression in chest, occasionally substernal pain, tachycardia upon exertion. EYES: Can cause conjunctivitis, corneal necrosis and edema of eyelids. SKIN: May cause dermatitis and temporary loss of hair. Rapidly absorbed by skin. (USCG, 1999)

>> Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Decomposes yielding toxic fumes

>> Behavior in Fire: Dangerous when exposed to heat or flame (USCG, 1999)

>> Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.

3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical name : Chloroprene
CAS Number : 126-99-8
Molecular Formula : C4H5Cl
Molecular Weight : 88.5300 g/mol

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid:

>> EYES: First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center. Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.

>> SKIN: IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment.

>> INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. If symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop, call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital. Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to that advised under Protective Clothing.

>> INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Volatile chemicals have a high risk of being aspirated into the victim's lungs during vomiting which increases the medical problems. If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital. (NTP, 1992)

First Aid Measures

Inhalation First Aid

>> Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Skin First Aid

>> Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Eye First Aid

>> Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer for medical attention.

Ingestion First Aid

>> Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer immediately for medical attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 131 [Flammable Liquids - Toxic; polymerization hazard]:

>> CAUTION: The majority of these products have a very low flash point. Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. CAUTION: Methanol (UN1230) will burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.).

>> SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

>> LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire. Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal. Avoid aiming straight or solid streams directly onto the product.

>> FIRE INVOLVING TANKS, RAIL TANK CARS OR HIGHWAY TANKS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames. For massive fire, use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2024)

>> Use powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Isolation and Evacuation:

Isolation and evacuation measures to take when a large amount of this chemical is accidentally released in an emergency.

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 131 [Flammable Liquids - Toxic; polymerization hazard]:

>> IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.

>> SPILL: Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

>> FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

Spillage Disposal:

Methods for containment and safety measures to protect workers dealing with a spillage of this chemical.

>> Remove all ignition sources. Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

7. Handling And Storage

Safe Storage:

>> Fireproof. Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Keep in the dark. Well closed. Store only if stabilized. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

Storage Conditions:

>> /OXIDATION/...INHIBITED BY STORAGE AT LESS THAN -15 °C AND/OR BY THE ADDN OF ANTIOXIDANTS TO THE FRESH DISTILLATE.

8. Exposure Control/ Personal Protection

REL-C (Ceiling)

>> 1 ppm (3.6 mg/m³) [15 minute]

>> Ca C 1 ppm (3.6 mg/m3) [15-minute] See Appendix A

>> 25.0 [ppm]

PEL-TWA (8-Hour Time Weighted Average)

>> 25 ppm (90 mg/m³)

>> 1.0 [ppm]

>> 1 ppm as TWA; (skin); A2 (suspected human carcinogen).

TLV-TWA (Time Weighted Average)

>> 1 ppm [2016]

MAK (Maximale Arbeitsplatz Konzentration)

>> skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 2

Inhalation Risk:

>> A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20 °C.

Effects of Short Term Exposure:

>> The substance is severely irritating to the eyes. The substance is irritating to the skin and respiratory tract. Exposure at high levels could cause lung oedema. The substance may cause effects on several organs. This may result in impaired functions. Exposure above the OEL could cause death.

Effects of Long Term Exposure:

>> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis and hair loss. The substance may have effects on multiple organs. This may result in impaired functions. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Fire Prevention

>> NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Use non-sparking handtools.

Exposure Prevention

>> STRICT HYGIENE! IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!

Inhalation Prevention

>> Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Skin Prevention

>> Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Eye Prevention

>> Wear safety goggles, face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Ingestion Prevention

>> Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight:

>> 88.53

Exact Mass:

>> 88.0079779

Physical Description:

>> Chloroprene, stabilized appears as a clear colorless liquid. Flash point is very low. May polymerize exothermically if heated or contaminated. If polymerization takes place inside a container, the container may rupture violently. Less dense than water. Vapors heavier than air. Used to make neoprene rubber.

>> COLOURLESS LIQUID WITH PUNGENT ODOUR.

Color/Form:

>> Colorless liquid

Odor:

>> Pungent, ether-like odor

Boiling Point:

>> 138.9 °F at 760 mmHg (NTP, 1992)

>> 59.4 °C

Melting Point:

>> -202 °F (NTP, 1992)

>> -130 °C

Flash Point:

>> -4 °F (NTP, 1992)

>> -20 °C c.c.

Solubility:

>> Slightly soluble (NTP, 1992)

>> Solubility in water, g/100ml at 20 °C: 0.03 (very poor)

Density:

>> 0.9583 at 68 °F (USCG, 1999) - Less dense than water; will float

>> Relative density (water = 1): 0.96

Vapor Density:

>> 3 (NTP, 1992) - Heavier than air; will sink (Relative to Air)

>> Relative vapor density (air = 1): 3.1

Vapor Pressure:

>> 118 mmHg at 50 °F ; 188 mmHg at 68 °F (NTP, 1992)

>> Vapor pressure, kPa at 20 °C: 23.2

LogP:

>> 2.2 (calculated)

Stability/Shelf Life:

>> POLYMERIZES ON STANDING

Autoignition Temperature:

>> 440 °C

Decomposition:

>> When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of chlorine (Cl-).

Ionization Potential:

>> 8.79 eV

Odor Threshold:

>> Odor Threshold Low: 0.11 [mmHg]

>> Odor Threshold High: 138.0 [mmHg]

>> Odor threshold from AIHA

Refractive Index:

>> Index of refraction: 1.4583 @ 20 °C/D

10. Stability And Reactivity

>> Highly flammable. Slightly soluble in water.

>> Highly Flammable

>> Polymerizable

>> Peroxidizable Compound

Peroxide Forming Chemical:

Peroxide-forming chemicals (PFCs) are chemicals that can "auto-oxidize" with atmospheric oxygen under ambient conditions to form organic peroxides (contains an -O-O- bond). Peroxide formation can be initiated by exposure to air, self-polymerization, or solvent impurities. Once formed, organic peroxides are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock and can be violently explosive in concentrated solutions or as solids.

Chemical

>> Chloroprene

Class (* = UMN Designation)

>> A: Compounds that form explosive levels of peroxides without concentration

>> C: Compounds that autopolymerize due to peroxide formation if inhibitors are depleated or not present

Reference(s)

>> Clark, Kelly

Incident Involved

>> Autoxidizes rapidly with air, even at low temperatures. See Bretherick's and references within.

Additional Reference(s)

>> Bailey, H. C., in Oxidation of Organic Compounds-I, ACS No.75(Gould,R.F.,Ed.),138–149,Washington, ACS, 1968

11. Toxicological Information

Evidence for Carcinogenicity:

Evidence that this chemical does or may cause cancer. The information here is collected from various sources by the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).

>> Evaluation: There is inadequate in humans for the carcinogenicity of chloroprene. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of chloroprene. Overall evaluation: Chloroprene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Carcinogen Classification:

This section provides the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogenic Classification and related monograph links. In the IARC Carcinogenic classification, chemicals are categorized into four groups: Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans), Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans), and Group 3 (not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans).

IARC Carcinogenic Agent

>> Chloroprene

IARC Carcinogenic Classes

>> Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

IARC Monographs

>> Volume Sup 7: Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An Updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1 to 42, 1987; 440 pages; ISBN 92-832-1411-0 (out of print)

>> Volume 71: (1999) Re-evaluation of Some Organic Chemicals, Hydrazine and Hydrogen Peroxide (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3)

Exposure Routes:

>> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.

>> inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact

Inhalation Exposure

>> Cough. Sore throat. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Laboured breathing. Heart palpitations. Unconsciousness.

Skin Exposure

>> MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Burning sensation. See Inhalation.

Eye Exposure

>> Redness. Pain. Corneal damage.

Ingestion Exposure

>> See Inhalation.

>> irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; anxiety, irritability; dermatitis; alopecia; reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]

Target Organs:

Organs that are affected by exposure to this chemical. Information in this section reflects human data unless otherwise noted.

>> Immune

>> Nervous

>> Respiratory

>> Eyes, skin, respiratory system, reproductive system

Cancer Sites:

The site in which cancer develops due to exposure to this compound. Cancers are casually referred to based on their primary sites (e.g., skin, lung, breasts, prostate, colon and rectum).

>> Dermal

>> Gastrointestinal

>> Hepatic

>> Ocular

>> Reproductive

>> Respiratory

>> [lung & skin cancer]

Adverse Effects:

An adverse effect is an undesired harmful effect resulting from a medical treatment or other intervention.

>> Neurotoxin - Other CNS neurotoxin

>> Occupational hepatotoxin - Secondary hepatotoxins: the potential for toxic effect in the occupational setting is based on cases of poisoning by human ingestion or animal experimentation.

>> Reproductive Toxin - A chemical that is toxic to the reproductive system, including defects in the progeny and injury to male or female reproductive function. Reproductive toxicity includes developmental effects. See Guidelines for Reproductive Toxicity Risk Assessment.

>> Dermatotoxin - Skin burns.

>> Lacrimator (Lachrymator) - A substance that irritates the eyes and induces the flow of tears.

>> IARC Carcinogen - Class 3: Chemicals are not classifiable by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

>> NTP Carcinogen - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

>> ACGIH Carcinogen - Suspected Human.

Toxicity Data:

>> LC50 (rat) = 3,270 ppm/4 hr

Interactions:

>> PRETREATMENT WITH AROCLOR PREVENTED LIVER INJURY FOLLOWING EXPOSURE TO 100 & 300 PPM OF CHLOROPRENE. LUNG NONPROTEIN SULFHYDRYL CONCN WAS NOT DECR BY CHLOROPRENE EXPOSURE OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL PRETREATED RATS.

Antidote and Emergency Treatment:

>> Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary ... . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary ... . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport ... . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal ... . /Aliphatic hydrocarbons and related compounds/

Human Toxicity Excerpts:

>> SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC ... EXPOSURE ... HEPATOMEGALY, WITH DECR IN LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, TOXIC HEPATITIS, DYSTROPHY OF MYOCARDIUM & CHANGES IN NERVOUS SYSTEM, CIRCULATORY CHANGES, ... ALTERED ENZYME ACTIVITIES & DYSFUNCTION OF BOTH CENTRAL & PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS, PARTICULARLY CHOLINERGIC BRANCH HAVE ... BEEN REPORTED.

Non-Human Toxicity Excerpts:

>> ... RATS ... TOLERATE A DAILY EXPOSURE OF 8 HR TO CONCN OF 0.3 MG/L ... FOR 13 WEEKS. A CONCN OF 1.2 MG/L WAS FATAL AFTER DAILY EXPOSURES FOR 6, 9, & 13 WEEKS. ... SOME SYSTEMIC TOXICITY FROM REPEATED TOPICAL APPLICATION ... TO THE SKIN OF RATS ... SYSTEMIC POISONING /REPORTED/ FROM TOPICAL APPLICATION ... TO GUINEA PIGS.

Non-Human Toxicity Values:

>> LD50 Rat oral 450 mg/kg

National Toxicology Program Studies:

Reports from the National Toxicology Program, an interagency program supported by three government agencies (NIH, FDA, and CDC) within the Department of Health and Human Services. This program plays a critical role in generating, interpreting, and sharing toxicological information about chemicals of public health concerns.

>> ... Groups of 50 male and 50 female F344/N rats were exposed to chloroprene at concn of 0, 12.8, 32 or 80 ppm by inhalation 6 hr/day, 5 days/wk for 2 yr. Groups of 50 male and 50 female B6C3F1 mice were exposed to chloroprene at concn of 0, 12.8, 32 or 80 ppm by inhalation 6 hr/day, 5 days/wk for 2 yr. ... CONCLUSIONS: Under the conditions of these 2 yr inhalation studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of chloroprene in male F344/N rats based on incr incidences of neoplasms in the oral cavity; incr incidences of neoplasms of the thyroid gland, lung and kidney were also attributed to chloroprene exposure. There was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of chloroprene in female F344/N rats based on incr incidences of neoplasms of the thyroid gland, mammary gland and kidney were also attributed to exposure to chloroprene. ... There was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of chloroprene in male B6C3F1 mice based on incr incidences of neoplasms of the lung, circulatory system (hemangiomas and hemangiosarcomas) and harderian gland; incr incidences of neoplasms of the forestomach and kidney were also attributed to exposure to chloroprene. There was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of chloroprene in female B6C3F1 mice based on incr incidences of neoplasms of the lung, circulatory system (hemangiomas and hemangiosarcomas), harderian gland, mammary land, liver, skin and mesentery; incr incidences of neoplasms of the forestomach and Zymbal's gland were also attributed exposure to chloroprene.

12. Ecological Information

Resident Soil (mg/kg)

>> 1.00e-02

Industrial Soil (mg/kg)

>> 4.40e-02

Resident Air (ug/m3)

>> 9.40e-03

Industrial Air (ug/m3)

>> 4.10e-02

Tapwater (ug/L)

>> 1.90e-02

MCL (ug/L)

>> 1.00e+03

Risk-based SSL (mg/kg)

>> 9.8e-06

Inhalation Unit Risk (ug/m3)-1

>> 3.00e-04

Chronic Oral Reference Dose (mg/kg-day)

>> 2.00e-02

Chronic Inhalation Reference Concentration (mg/m3)

>> 2.00e-02

Volatile

>> Volatile

Mutagen

>> Mutagen

Fraction of Contaminant Absorbed in Gastrointestinal Tract

>> 1

Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)

>> 7.86e+02

13. Disposal Considerations

Spillage Disposal

>> Remove all ignition sources. Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

Disposal Methods

>> SRP: At the time of review, criteria for land treatment or burial (sanitary landfill) disposal practices are subject to significant revision. Prior to implementing land disposal of waste residue (including waste sludge), consult with environmental regulatory agencies for guidance on acceptable disposal practices.

>> Due to their high reactivity and volatility chloroprene and chloroprene containing wastes cannot be dumped. Therefore, if the chloroprene cannot be distilled, the wastes have to be destroyed in special waste incinerators. Because of the large quantities of chlorine present in exhaust gases during incineration, the flue gases have to be scrubbed. Recommendable method: Incineration. Non recommendable method: Landfill. Peer-review: Potentially polymerized and then landfilled. (Peer-review conclusions of an IRPTC expert consultation (May 1985))

>> Incineration, preferably after mixing with another combustible fuel. Care must be exercised to assure complete combustion to prevent the formation of phosgene. An acid scrubber is necessary to remove the halo acids produced.

>> LARGE QUANTITIES CAN BE COLLECTED AND ATOMIZED IN A SUITABLE COMBUSTION CHAMBER EQUIPPED WITH AN APPROPRIATE EFFLUENT GAS CLEANING DEVICE. CHLOROPRENE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER A CONFINED SPACE, SUCH AS A SEWER, BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EXPLOSION. SEWERS DESIGNED TO PRECLUDE THE FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CHLOROPRENE VAPORS ARE PERMITTED.

>> For more Disposal Methods (Complete) data for 2-CHLORO-1,3-BUTADIENE (8 total), please visit the HSDB record page.

14. Transport Information

DOT

Chloroprene
3
UN Pack Group: I
Reportable Quantity of 100 lb or 45

IATA

Chloroprene
3, 6.1
UN Pack Group: I

15. Regulatory Information

TSCA Requirements:

This section provides information on requirements concerning this chemical under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976. TSCA provides EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA, including, among others, food, drugs, cosmetics and pesticides.

>> Pursuant to section 8(d) of TSCA, EPA promulgated a model Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule. The section 8(d) model rule requires manufacturers, importers, and processors of listed chemical substances and mixtures to submit to EPA copies and lists of unpublished health and safety studies. Chloroprene is included on this list.

Regulatory Information

The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

>> Chemical: 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-, homopolymer

The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

>> Chemical: 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-

REACH Registered Substance

>> Status: Active Update: 07-02-2023 https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15226

New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

>> 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-: HSNO Approval: HSR001109 Approved with controls

New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

>> 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-, homopolymer: Does not have an individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard

16. Other Information

Toxic Combustion Products:

Toxic products (e.g., gases and vapors) produced from the combustion of this chemical.

>> IT PRODUCES HYDROGEN CHLORIDE ON BURNING.

Other Safety Information

Chemical Assessment

>> IMAP assessments - 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-, homopolymer: Human health tier I assessment

>> IMAP assessments - 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-, homopolymer: Environment tier I assessment

Chemical Assessment

>> IMAP assessments - 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-: Human health tier I assessment

>> IMAP assessments - 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-: Environment tier I assessment

"The information provided is believed to be accurate but is not comprehensive and should be used as a reference. It reflects our current knowledge and is intended for safety guidance related to the product. This document does not constitute a warranty of

the product's properties. Ionz is not responsible for any damages resulting from handling or contact with the product incorrectly."