



## VERTREL<sup>®</sup> XP

6157FR Revised 29-MAR-2002

### CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### Material Identification

Formula : CF<sub>3</sub>CHFCHFCF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>0</sub>HCH<sub>3</sub>

#### Company Identification

##### MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Fluoroproducts  
1007 Market Street  
Wilmington, DE 19898

##### PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S.  
302-774-1000)  
Transport Emergency : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (outside U.S.  
703-527-3887)  
Medical Emergency : 1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S.  
302-774-1000)

### COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	%
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee)	138495-42-8	96-97
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	3-4

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## Potential Health Effects

Gross overexposure by inhalation to HFC-43-10mee may cause suffocation if air is displaced by vapors and central nervous system stimulation with increased activity or sleeplessness, tremors or convulsions. These effects may be followed by central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness. Based on data from other fluorocarbons, gross overexposure to HFC-43-10mee may cause irregular heart beat with a strange sensation in the chest, "heart thumping" apprehension, lightheadedness, feeling of fainting, dizziness, weakness, sometimes progressing to loss of consciousness and death. Intentional misuse or deliberate inhalation may cause death without warning. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing and is heavier than air. Immediate effects of overexposure to HFC-43-10mee by skin contact may include slight irritation with itching, redness or swelling. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause defatting of the skin with itching, redness or rash. Based on animal data, significant skin permeation, and systemic toxicity after skin contact, appears unlikely. Immediate effects of overexposure to HFC-43-10mee by eye contact may include eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision. The major ingestion hazard of HFC-43-10mee is aspiration (liquid entering the lungs during ingestion or vomiting) which may result in "chemical pneumonia." Symptoms include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discoloration of the skin, rapid breathing and heart rate, and fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Increased susceptibility to the effects of HFC-43-10mee may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the central nervous system or the cardiovascular system.

Short-term overexposure of Isopropyl Alcohol by inhalation may cause irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact with Isopropyl Alcohol may cause defatting of the skin with itching, redness or rash. There are inconclusive or unverified reports of human sensitization. Eye contact with liquid Isopropyl Alcohol may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision. Contact with the vapor or aerosol may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision. Ingestion of Isopropyl Alcohol may cause irritation of the digestive tract with stomach pain, heartburn, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea; however there may be no symptoms at all. Immediate effects of inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with Isopropyl Alcohol may include non-specific effects such as headache, nausea and weakness; flushing of the face; and low blood pressure. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness. Gross overexposure may cause fatality.

## Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

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## FIRST AID MEASURES

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### First Aid

#### INHALATION

If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air. Keep person calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

#### SKIN CONTACT

Flush skin with water after contact. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

#### INGESTION

Material poses an aspiration hazard. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately give 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration.

### Notes to Physicians

THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines such as adrenaline, and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

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## FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Flammable Properties

Flammable Limits in Air, % by volume:

LEL : None

UEL : None

Flash Point : None

Method : Tan Open Cup (ASTM D 1310)

Autoignition Temperature:

Has not yet been determined for "Vertrel" XP.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Use water spray or fog to cool containers. Drums may rupture under fire conditions. Decomposition may occur.

Extinguishing Media

Use media appropriate for surrounding material.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Addition of excess water will extract Isopropyl Alcohol and may form a flammable, supernatant layer. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if drums rupture and contents are spilled under fire conditions.

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## ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Initial Containment

Dike spill. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.

Spill Clean Up

Immediately evacuate the area and provide maximum ventilation, especially in low places where heavy vapors might collect. Unprotected personnel should move upwind of spill. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory and skin/eye protection should be permitted in area. Soak up with sawdust, sand, oil dry or other absorbent material. After all visible traces, including ignitable vapors, have been removed, thoroughly wet vacuum the area. Do not flush to sewer. If area of spill is porous, remove as much contaminated earth and gravel, etc. as necessary and place in closed containers for disposal.

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## HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

The use of gloves is recommended when working with the material containers. Material should not be dispensed from its container by pouring, except for small sample containers where fume hoods or where other ventilation is used to manage the exposure limits. The use of a drum pump is recommended for dispensing from shipping containers.

### Storage

Store in clean, dry area. Do not allow stored product to exceed 52 C (125 F) to prevent leakage or potential rupture of container from pressure and expansion. Protect from freezing temperatures. If solvent is stored below -10 C (14 F), mix prior to use.

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## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed. Vapors are heavier than air posing a hazard of asphyxia if they are trapped in enclosed or low places.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.

#### RESPIRATORS

Where there is potential for airborne exposures in excess of applicable limits, wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Where there is potential for skin contact have available and wear as appropriate impervious gloves, apron, pants, and jacket.

Protective gloves and chemical splash goggles should be used when handling liquid.

### # Exposure Guidelines

#### Applicable Exposure Limits

1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5-DECAFLUOROPENTANE (HFC-43-10mee)	
PEL (OSHA)	: None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	: None Established
AEL * (DuPont)	: 200 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA

400 ppm, Ceiling

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

PEL (OSHA) : 400 ppm, 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 8 Hr. TWA  
TLV (ACGIH) : 400 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA  
STEL 500 ppm  
Notice of Intended Changes (2002)  
200 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, A4  
STEL 400 ppm  
AEL \* (DuPont) : 400 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA

\* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

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## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical Data

Boiling Point : 52 C (126 F)  
pH : Neutral  
Form : Liquid  
Color : Clear, colorless  
Density : 1.53 g/cm<sup>3</sup> @ 25 C (77 F)  
12.8 lb/gal  
Freezing Point : <-80 C (<-112 F)  
Vapor Density : 7.86

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## STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

### Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible with alkali or alkaline earth metals - powdered Al, Zn, Be, Na, Mg, etc.

Incompatible with strong bases such as NaOH, KOH, etc.

### Decomposition

Decomposes with heat. High temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) can decompose HFC-43-10mee forming hydrofluoric acids and possibly carbonyl halides.

HFC-43-10mee is incompatible with strong bases and can react to form salts of hydrofluoric acid and unsaturated compounds of unknown toxicity.

## Polymerization

Polymerization will not occur.

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## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## Animal Data

## HFC-43-10mee:

Oral LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg in rats  
Dermal ALD: > 5,000 mg/kg in rabbits  
Inhalation, 4 hour LC50: 11,100 ppm in rats

## Isopropyl Alcohol:

Oral LD50: 4700 mg/kg in rats  
Dermal LD50: 12,900 mg/kg in rabbits  
Inhalation 4 hour LC50: 16,000 ppm in rats

Animal testing indicates that HFC-43-10mee is a slight skin irritant and a mild eye irritant, but is not a skin sensitizer. Single exposure to 5,000 ppm HFC-43-10mee by inhalation caused tremors. A different single exposure study by inhalation in rats caused incoordination, hyperactivity and prostration; pathological examination of rats from this study revealed kidney and lung changes, and external hair loss. Repeated exposures to 1,900 - 3,500 ppm caused tremors or convulsions, behavioral effects, and altered clinical chemistry. These effects were temporary. In a different repeated exposure test the No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) for convulsions was 1000 ppm. Results indicate convulsions is an acute effect of HFC-43-10mee. The 90-day No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) is 500 ppm. In animal testing HFC-43-10mee produced developmental effects only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. No animal data are available to define the carcinogenic or reproductive hazards of HFC-43-10mee. Tests have shown that HFC-43-10mee does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures. It has not produced genetic damage in tests on animals.

Animal testing indicates Isopropyl Alcohol is a moderate eye irritant and a mild skin irritant. It has not been tested for skin sensitization. Repeated skin contact with Isopropyl Alcohol caused dry skin, decreased body weight and increased lung weight. Single exposure by ingestion to near lethal doses of Isopropyl Alcohol caused histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs, and kidneys; gastrointestinal tract irritation; incoordination; lethargy; and inactivity or anaesthesia. Repeated exposure caused increased weight of the liver, kidney, and adrenals. Long-term exposure caused incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Single exposure by inhalation to Isopropyl Alcohol caused inactivity or anaesthesia, and histopathological changes of

the nasal cavity, respiratory tract, and auditory canal. Repeated exposure caused narcosis, decreased motor activity, incoordination, and increased liver weight. In animal testing Isopropyl Alcohol has not caused carcinogenicity. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. Reproductive data on rats show no change in reproductive performance. Tests have shown that Isopropyl Alcohol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or in animals. Isopropyl Alcohol has not been tested for its ability to cause permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

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## ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicological Information

#### Aquatic Toxicity:

#### HFC-43-10mee:

96 hour LC50, fathead minnows: 27.2 mg/L

96 hour LC50, rainbow trout: 13.9 mg/L

48 hour LC50, Daphnia magna: 11.7 mg/L

#### Isopropyl Alcohol:

96 hour LC50, fathead minnows: 3,200 mg/L

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## DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations.

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## TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### Shipping Information

Not regulated in transportation by DOT/IMO/IATA.

## REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : Listed.

TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS SECTIONS 311, 312

Acute : Yes  
Chronic : No  
Fire : No  
Reactivity : No  
Pressure : No

1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-DECAFLUOROPENTANE (CAS# 138495-42-8) is controlled by TSCA Section 5, Significant New Use Rule (SNUR; 40 CFR 721.5645) The approved uses are: precision and general cleaning, carrier fluid, displacement drying, printed circuit board cleaning, particulate removal and film cleaning, process medium, heat transfer fluid (dielectric and non-dielectric), and test fluid. Processors and users of this substance must also comply with the applicable general SNUR requirements set forth in 40 CFR 721 subpart A and the applicable record keeping requirements set forth at 40 CFR 721.125.

### LISTS:

SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance - No  
CERCLA Hazardous Substance - No

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## OTHER INFORMATION

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### NFPA, NPCA-HMIS

NPCA-HMIS Rating  
Health : 1  
Flammability : 0  
Reactivity : 1

Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user, depending on use and conditions.

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Responsibility for MSDS:

MSDS Coordinator

DuPont Fluoroproducts

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End of MSDS