

Product Safety Summary

SUBSTANCE NAME

Antioxidant 1790

1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-

1,3,5-Tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione

Tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl) isocyanurate

1,3,5-tris[[4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-xylyl]]methyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione

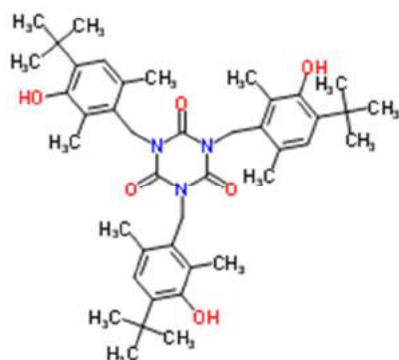
tris[[4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione

GENERAL STATEMENT

antioxidant 1790 are designed to help protect plastics during processing and use.

CHEMICAL IDENTITY

EC Name:	1,3,5-tris[[4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-xylyl]methyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione
EC-No. :	254-996-9
CAS-No. :	40601-76-1
REACH Registration No.:	01-2119946744-28-0000
CAS Name	1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-
IUPAC Name:	tris[[4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl]methyl]-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione
Molecular formula:	C ₄₂ H ₅₇ N ₃ O ₆
Structural formula:	



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USES AND APPLICATIONS

antioxidant 1790 is a hindered phenolic molecule that is used to protect plastics during processing, fabrication and end use.

PHYSICAL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Antioxidant 1790 is an odorless off white powder.

Melting point	157.9 °C
Boiling point/boiling range:	Decomposes
Vapor pressure:	9.4 x 10 ⁻⁵ Pa @ 20C
Molecular Weight:	699.9 Da
Specific gravity:	1.15 g/mL @ ~25C
Flammability:	May form flammable/explosive dust-air mixture
LogPow:	15.3 (estimated by EPIWIN Kowwin)
Viscosity, kinematic:	not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic:	not applicable

HEALTH EFFECTS

Based on the classification of the substance (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) CYANOX® 1790 antioxidant is not classified for toxicity, irritation or sensitization. As is the case with any industrial chemicals, workers should be properly instructed and supervised in the handling of the substance.

EFFECT ASSESSMENT	RESULT
Acute Toxicity (oral/dermal/inhalation)	1790 does not cause acute toxicity.
Irritation/Corrosivity (skin/eye/respiratory tract)	1790 is not classified as irritating to the eyes and skin.
Sensitization (skin/respiratory tract)	1790 is not classified as a skin sensitizer.
Repeated Exposure	1790 is not classified as harmful by single or repeated exposure.
Mutagenicity 1790 is not classified as a carcinogen.	1790 is not classified as causing mutagenicity. Carcinogenicity
Reproductive Toxicity	1790 is not classified as causing reproductive toxicity.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

1790 antioxidant is not classified as dangerous/hazardous to aquatic life, but is not readily biodegradable and is considered to be somewhat persistent in the environment.

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EFFECT ASSESSMENT	RESULT
Aquatic Toxicity	The aquatic toxicity of 1790 is difficult to assess because of low water solubility. It is unlikely that water column concentrations that would result in toxicity of moderate or high concern could be achieved.

FATE AND BEHAVIOR	RESULT
Biodegradation	1790 is not readily biodegradable (25% degradation after 28 days)
Bioaccumulation potential	1790 has a low potential for bioaccumulation based on the molecular structure, calculated log P_{ow} , and the estimated low water solubility (2.4×10^{-11} mg/L).
PBT/vPvB conclusion	1790 is not readily biodegradable and considered somewhat environmentally persistent. 1790 has a low potential for bioaccumulation and is not highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Therefore, 1790 is not a PBT material or considered very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

EXPOSURE

Human Health

1790 antioxidant is used in industrial facilities only. When the recommended risk management measures and operational conditions are observed, worker exposures are not expected during the manufacture and use of 1790 antioxidant or in its industrial uses. As 1790 antioxidant is fully incorporated into a polymer matrix; there is no expected consumer exposure to 1790 antioxidant even through the handling of finished products.

Environment

Due to a low potential for bioaccumulation and the fact that the substance is somewhat biodegradable, a significant accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected. No direct release of 1790 to soil is expected during manufacturing or industrial use. If a release does occur it is important to use the risk management recommendations provided.

RISK MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1790 antioxidant is not classified for toxicity, irritation or sensitization. As with any industrial chemical practices the use of appropriate chemical resistant gloves, protective clothing and suitable eye protection if any skin/eye contact should be followed. Industrial workers should receive task specific training on how to use the protective equipment. Workers should be warned to avoid skin and eye contact, to wash off any skin contamination immediately and to report any skin or eye problems that may develop.

Contains finely divided material. Dust suspended in air may ignite with static discharge, sparks or flame. Equipment, including venting systems, should be grounded. Provide adequate ventilation in areas of use to

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remove dust. Handling of material should be in accordance with standards for venting of deflagrations (e.g. NFPA-68). If handled with flammable or combustible materials the explosion hazard may increase.

Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored, or consumed where this material is in use. Before eating, drinking, or smoking, wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water. The following are first aid measures that should be taken if exposure should occur:

- **Ingestion:** The material is not expected to be harmful by ingestion. Only induce vomiting at the instruction of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- **Skin Contact:** Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Do not reuse contaminated clothing without laundering.
- **Eye Contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical advice if there are persistent symptoms.
- **Inhalation:** The material is not expected to be harmful by inhalation. Remove to fresh air. Obtain medical advice if there are persistent symptoms.

For the environment do not allow entry into drains, water courses, or soil. Contain contaminated water. If disposal is necessary, it is recommended that organic materials, especially when classified as hazardous waste, be disposed of by thermal treatment or incineration at approved facilities.

STATE AGENCY REVIEW

1790 antioxidant has been registered under REACH (EC) No. 1907/2006.

1790 antioxidant is listed in the following Chemical Inventories: TSCA, ENCS, ISHL, AICS, DSL, KECI, PICCS, IESCS, and NZIoC.

REGULATORY INFORMATION/CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and amendments:
Aquatic Environment Chronic Hazard Category 4

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC
R18A - May form flammable/explosive dust-air mixture.
R53 - May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Labeling according to REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 and amendments:
Aquatic toxicity: H413 – May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

CONCLUSION

1790 antioxidant is used by workers in the manufacturing and industrial setting. Before using 1790 antioxidant, consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information on safety and handling procedures, and recommended personal protective equipment. Taking these measures into account, the degree of exposure to 1790 antioxidant is considered low.

CONTACT INFORMATION WITHIN COMPANY

For further information on this substance or product safety summaries in general, please contact:

Company:

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GLOSSARY

Acute toxicity	Harmful effect resulting from a single or short term exposure to a substance.
Biodegradation	Decomposition or breakdown of a substance under natural conditions (actions of micro organisms etc).
Bioaccumulation	Progressive accumulation in living organisms of a chemical substance present in the environment.
Carcinogenicity	Substance effects causing cancer.
Chronic toxicity	Harmful effect after repeated exposures or long term exposure to a substance.
Flash point	The lowest temperature at which vapor of the substance may form an ignitable mixture with air.
Genotoxicity	Substance effect that causes damage to genes, including mutagenicity and clastogenicity.
Hydrolyze	Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.
Mutagenicity	Substance effect that cause mutation on genes.
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemical.
Persistence	Refers to the length of time a compound stays in the environment, once introduced.
Reprotoxicity	Including teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and harmful effects on fertility.
Sensitizing	Allergenic.
Sediment	Topsoil, sand and minerals washed from land into water forming in the end a layer at the bottom of

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Vapor pressure
vPvB

rivers and sea.
A measure of a substance's property to evaporate.
Very persistent, very bioaccumulative.

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REVISION

Version 1.0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information can be found in the SDS and the disseminated REACH registration Dossier.

DISCLAIMER

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