



Halocarbon

PRODUCTS CORPORATION

8EHQ-0494.12985

887 KINDERKAMACK ROAD • RIVER EDGE, NEW JERSEY 07661

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JERSEY 07661



8EHQ-94-12985

INIT 04/12/94

CERTIFIED MAIL

REC'D
OFFICE OF POLLUTION
PREVENTION AND TOXICS
94 APR 12 AM 8:52

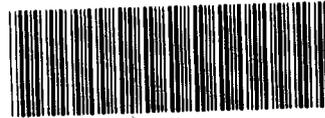
ORIGINAL

SECTION 8(e) NOTICE

April 7, 1994



Document Processing Center (TS-790)
Attn: Section 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460



88940000227

Re: Trifluoroacetyl chloride (CAS 354-32-5)

Dear Sir/Madame:

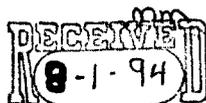
The following notice is submitted to you in accordance with paragraph V, F in the Agreement between Halocarbon Products Corporation (the Company) and the EPA, "Consent Agreement re Docket No. TSCA-90-H-18", with respect to Section 8(e). Since the report shows a substantial risk to animals and the studied substance is used in industry it may be inferred that it poses a substantial risk to health or the environment.

I am the Vice President and Technical Director of the Company. My address is at Company headquarters:

Halocarbon Products Corporation
887 Kinderkamack Road
River Edge, New Jersey 07611
Phone: 201-262-8899

The address of the Company manufacturing site is:

Halocarbon Products Corporation
1100 Dittman Court
North Augusta, South Carolina 29841
Phone: 803-278-3500



7 pgs.

The appended report for the chemical substance Trifluoroacetyl chloride (CAS 354-32-5) was prepared by:

Hazelton Laboratories America, Inc.
1330-B Piccard Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20850

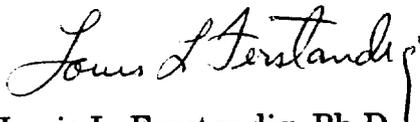
We are not aware of any additional information or supporting technical data

In summary, the data show:

Mice, rats and guinea pigs exposed to 35 ppm for 6 hours all showed labored respiration. Seven mice and one rat died postexposure. Gross autopsies revealed that the substance is a pulmonary irritant.

If the information contained herein need not be reported by reason of any of the provisions of the law, regulation or Article VII of EPA Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy; Notification of Substantial Risk dated March 16, 1978 we trust you will inform us of that fact and will treat this notice as a "for your information only" document.

Very truly yours,



Louis L. Ferstandig, Ph.D
Vice President & Technical Director

LLF:bc

HAZLETON LABORATORIES

Incorporated

FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Sponsor: Halocarbon Products Corporation

Date: April 23, 1959

Material: Trifluoro Acetyl Chloride

Lot No:

Subject: Acute Inhalation Exposure

MATERIAL

The trifluoro acetyl chloride used in this study was received from the Halocarbon Products Corporation on March 9, 1959.

ACUTE INHALATION EXPOSURE

Method

Ten male albino mice (mean weight 18.6 grams), 10 male rats (mean weight 149 grams), and five male and five female guinea pigs (mean weight 171 grams) were exposed for a period of six hours to trifluoro acetyl chloride at a theoretical concentration of 50 parts per million. The exposure was performed in a 500-liter stainless steel chamber having a water-sealed lid. The inlet was equipped with a suitable device for injecting the trifluoro acetyl chloride gas and the outlet was equipped with an orifice flowmeter, control valves, and exhaust pump. A constant rate of air flow was maintained throughout the chamber by means of the exhaust pump; this rate of flow was observed and controlled with the orifice flowmeter and control valves, respectively.

The trifluoro acetyl chloride gas was injected into the inlet of the exposure chamber at a fixed rate of flow from a small steel cylinder,

which contained compressed trifluoro acetyl chloride. The constant rate of flow was maintained by means of a needle valve and an orifice flowmeter which was connected to a water manometer allowing for constant monitoring of the flow of gas. The trifluoro acetyl chloride gas was mixed with the larger flow of room air which was being drawn through the exposure chamber. The flow of gas was adjusted to produce a theoretical concentration of 50 parts per million.

The actual concentration in the exposure chamber was determined by drawing a known volume of chamber atmosphere through a bubbler containing water. The chloride ion content was analyzed by the method of Schales and Schales (*J. Biol. Chem.* 140, 879, 1941). It was assumed that all chloride detected was due to the trifluoro acetyl chloride. The concentration of trifluoro acetyl chloride by this chemical analysis was found to be 35.3 parts per million.

Results

None of the animals died during the exposure period. During the exposure period signs of toxicity noted were excessive preening, salivation, lacrimation, and slow deep (labored) respiration. There were no other signs of toxicity observed.

During the 24-hour observation period, seven mice and one rat died. Gross autopsy of these animals revealed dark red lungs on external surface and cut section; all other organs appeared to be within normal limits.

At the end of the observation period, all surviving animals showed lungs that were dark red on external surface and cut section. The kidneys

of the three surviving mice were pale. All other organs of all species appeared to be within normal limits.

SUMMARY

Ten mice, 10 rats, and 10 guinea pigs were exposed for six hours to trifluoro acetyl chloride at a theoretical concentration of 50 parts per million. A single chemical analysis indicated an actual concentration of 35.3 parts per million. During the exposure the animals showed preening, lacrimation, salivation, and labored respiration. During an additional 24-hour observation period seven mice and one rat died. Gross autopsies revealed dark red lungs, indicating that trifluoro acetyl chloride is a pulmonary irritant.

Submitted by

Henry J. Horn, M.D.
HENRY J. HORN, M.D.

Supervision: Horn
Experimental; Davenport, Glazer
gc

**Halocarbon**

PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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April 7, 1994

Document Processing Center (TS-790)
 Attn: Section 8(e) Coordinator
 Office of Toxic Substances
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 401 M Street, S.W.
 Washington, DC 20460

REC'D
 OFFICE OF POLLUTION
 PREVENTION AND TOXICS
 APR 12 11 31 59

Re: Consent Order regarding Halocarbon Products Corporation Docket No. TSCA 90-H-18

Dear Sir/Madame:

This submission is made pursuant to the Consent Order referenced above.

Transmitted herewith are reports on the chemicals listed below:

- * Trifluoroacetyl chloride (CAS 354-32-5)
- ** 2-Chloro-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobutene-2 (CAS 400-44-2)
- ** Asym dibromodifluoroethylene (CAS 430-85-3)
- ** 1,1,1,2-Tetrabromo-2,2,-difluoroethane (CAS 3470-67-5)
- ** 1,3,4,4-Tetrachloro-1,2,3,4-tetrafluoro-1-butene
- ** C₄F₆Br₄ (CAS 375-24-6)
- ** C₄F₄Br₄Cl₂
- ** CFCl₂(CF₂CFBr)_nCl where n is approximately 2 to 5
- ** CFCIBr(CF₂CFBr)_nBr where n is approximately 5 to 10
- ** CFCIBr(CF₂CFBr)_nBr where n is approximately 4 to 8
- ** CFCIBr(CF₂CFBr)_nBr where n is approximately 2 to 5
- ** CFCl₂(CF₂CFBr)_nCl where n is approximately 3 to 6
- ** CFCl₂(CF₂CFBr)_nCl where n is approximately 4 to 8
- ** 1,1,1,4,4,4-Hexafluoro-2-butanone
- ** 2-Hydroxy-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobutane
- * 1,1,3,3-Tetrabromo-1,2,2,3-tetrafluoropropane (99%) (CAS 36567-29-0)
- ** Mixture of 2,3-dichloro-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluoro-2-butene (99.94%) (CAS 374-07-2) & 2-chloro-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluoro-2-butene (0.06%) (CAS 400-44-2)
- ** 1,1-Dibromo-1-chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CAS 754-17-6)
- ** Cl(CF₂CFCl)₂Cl (CAS 423-38-1)

Reports on chemicals designated by a single asterisk (*) are submitted under paragraph V.F.b of said Consent Order.

Reports on chemicals designated by double asterisks (**) are submitted under paragraph V.F.c on a For Your Information Only basis.

I hereby certify on behalf of Halocarbon Products Corporation that the audit required by said Consent Order has been completed and that to the best of my information and belief the reports listed above are the only reports or studies required or questionably required to be submitted to EPA pursuant to said Consent Order.

Very truly yours,
Halocarbon Products Corporation

By Louis L. Ferstandig
Louis L. Ferstandig, Ph.D
Vice President & Technical Director

LLF:bc
Enclosures

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