

# Material Safety Data for: Diacetone Alcohol

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Name</b>	4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone
<b>Synonyms</b>	diacetone alcohol, 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one, 4-hydroxy-2-keto-4-methylpentane
<b>CAS#</b>	123-42-2
<b>Product Uses</b>	organic synthesis, cellulose solvent, coatings solvent & others

## 2. INGREDIENTS

	%	TWAEV / TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> ORAL	(mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> ppm INHALATION
4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone	100%	50 / 240	2520	13,500	1860

## 3. (a) HAZARDS SUMMARY

**Hazards, Quick Guide:** combustible liquid; irritating to eyes; vapour irritating to eyes & respiratory system

### Canada – WHMIS

Key:

### B 3, D 2B

**B 2** – Flash Point <38°C, **B 3** – Flash Point >38°C & <93°C

**D 1** – Immediately Toxic, **D 2** – Chronic Toxicity

**C** – Oxidising Substance, **E** – Corrosive

### U.S.A. – HMIS

Key:

### Health – 1/2, Fire – 2, Reactivity – 0

0=minimal, 1=slight, 2=moderate, 3=serious, 4=severe

## 3. (b) HAZARDS – TOXICITY

### Effects, Acute Exposure

Skin Contact	little to no effect
Skin Absorption	slight; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	irritating liquid; vapour irritating at 100ppm
Inhalation	vapour irritating at 100ppm (20 min); 2100ppm causes restlessness and sleepiness in animals
Ingestion	not known – not a route of industrial exposure

### Effects, Chronic Exposure

General	prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis
Sensitising	not a sensitiser in humans or animals
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect in humans or animals
Mutagen	no known effect on humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	2520 & 4000mg/kg (rat), 3000 & 3950mg/kg (mouse), 4653mg/kg (rabbit),
LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	13,500mg/kg (rabbit)
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	1860ppm (rat)

**Please ensure that this MSDS is given to, and explained to people using this product.**

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**4. FIRST AID**

- SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.
- EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is irritation.
- INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.
- INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

*Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.*

**5. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Odour & Appearance	clear, colourless liquid with "dusty" faintly mint odour
Odour Threshold	~1ppm
Vapour Pressure	1mmHg / 0.13kPa (20°C / 68°F)
Evaporation Rate ( <i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i> )	0.1
Vapour Density (air = 1)	4
Boiling Range	168°C / 334°F
Freezing Point	-44°C / -47°F
Specific Gravity	0.94 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	complete
Also soluble in	most organic solvents
Viscosity	2.9centipoise (25°C / 77°F)
pH	none – ( <i>does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved</i> )
Conversion Factor	1ppm = 4.74mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Molecular Weight	116grams per mole

**6. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE FIGHTING**

Flash Point	64°C / 148°F (closed cup) – <i>assumes the product is essentially acetone-free; see Part 13</i>
Autoignition Temperature	603°C / 1118°F – <i>643°C/1190°F for commercial grade containing some acetone; see Part 13</i>
Flammable Limits	1.8% – 6.9%
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments
Fire Fighting Precautions	foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on water – water jet spreads flames; fire fighters must wear SCBA
Static Charge Accumulation	cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping

**7. STABILITY / REACTIVITY**

Dangerously Reactive With	strong oxidising agents
Also Reactive With	strong alkalis
Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	not known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Sensitive to Mechanical Impact	no

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## 8. PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / EXPOSURE CONTROL

ACGIH TLV	50ppm / 238mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA PEL	50ppm / 240mg/m <sup>3</sup>
STEL	not listed
Ventilation	mechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre
Hands	butyl rubber Viton™ gloves may be worn – <i>other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm suitability</i>
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – <i>always protect the eyes</i>
Clothing	no special protective clothing required

## 9. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents. Empty containers may contain a flammable / explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, or part full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Avoid breathing product vapour. Use with adequate ventilation if product mist is created. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a suitable respirator with organic vapour cartridge.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace.

## 10. SPILL PROCEDURES

Leak Precaution	dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal

## 11. DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal	<b>do not flush to sewer</b> , recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility
Containers	<b>Drums</b> should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. <b>Pails</b> must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. <b>IBCs</b> (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years. <i>Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty</i>

## 12. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	this product is not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	this product degrades readily and rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 31-47% biodegradation in 5 days
Abiotic Degradation	this product reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated half-life in air is 12 days
Mobility in soil, water	this product is water soluble and will move readily in soil and water – if biodegradation does not destroy it first
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish)	420mg/litre (leptomis macrochirus, 96hr), 5000mg/litre (carassius auratus, 24hr), 8930mg/litre (leuciscus idus, 48hr), 420mg/litre (menidia berylinia, 48hr)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 24hr)	9000mg/litre (daphnia magna)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	530mg/litre (microcistus aeruginosa, 8 day)

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### 13. TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

<b>Canada TDG</b>	<b>PIN</b>	<b>UN-1148</b>
<b>AND</b>	<b>Shipping Name</b>	<b>diacetone alcohol</b>
<b>U.S.A. 49 CFR</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Packing Group</b>	<b>III*</b>
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>		<b>not a marine pollutant</b>

\* NOTE: If the product is impure (containing more than 2-3% acetone) the Packing Group changes to II.

### 14. EMERGENCY INFORMATION

<b>Canada</b>	<b>Call CANUTEC (collect)</b>	<b>(613) 996-6666</b>
<b>U.S.A.</b>	<b>Call CHEMTREC</b>	<b>(800) 424-9300</b>

### 15. REGULATIONS

<b>Canada DSL</b>	<b>on inventory</b>
<b>U.S.A. TSCA</b>	<b>on inventory</b>
<b>Europe EINECS</b>	<b>on inventory (EC# 204-626-7)</b>

**Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health:** 1800 ppm

**Allowable Tolerances:** Diacetone alcohol is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a deactivator or a solvent for formulations used before crop emerges from soil in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only.

**OSHA Standards:** Permissible Exposure Limit: Table Z-1 8-hr Time Weighted Avg: 50 ppm (240 mg/cu m).

**NIOSH Recommendations:** Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg: 50 ppm (240 mg/cu m).

**Threshold Limit Values:** 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 50 ppm. Excursion Limit Recommendation: Excursions in worker exposure levels may exceed three times the TLV-TWA for no more than a total of 30 min during a work day, and under no circumstances should they exceed five times the TLV-TWA, provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded.

**Atmospheric Standards:** This action promulgates standards of performance for equipment leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI). The intended effect of these standards is to require all newly constructed, modified, and reconstructed SOCMI process units to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction for equipment leaks of VOC, considering costs, non air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements. Diacetone alcohol is produced, as an intermediate or final product, by process units covered under this subpart.

**FIFRA Requirements:** Diacetone alcohol is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a deactivator or a solvent for formulations used before crop emerges from the soil in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only.

**FDA Requirements:** Diacetone alcohol is an indirect food additive for use only as a component of adhesives.

### 16. PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared for Megaloid Laboratories by Peter Bursztyn, (705) 734-1577

File Name: **diacetone**

With data from RTECS, Haz. Substance Data Base, Cheminfo (CCOHS), IUCLID Datasheets (European Chem. Substance Info. System), & others, as available

Preparation Date: **October 2006** Revision Date: **October 2009**

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