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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Vanadium(III) acetylacetonate

sc-237409

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Vanadium(III) acetylacetonate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada:
877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

Homogeneous catalyst.

SYNONYMS

C15-H21-O6-V, (CH₃COCH=C(O)-CH₃)₃V, "2, 4-pentanedione, vanadium derivative", "2, 4-pentanedione, vanadium derivative"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Vanadium poisoning causes immediate distress with nose bleeds, severe diarrhea, paralysis of the legs, breathing difficulties, convulsions and death. The liver and kidneys may degenerate, and sometimes there can be bleeding from the lung and adrenal cortex. Vanadium is about as toxic as arsenic.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- 2,4-Pentadione may produce contact dermatitis or urticaria. Prolonged contact with 2,4-pentanedione may produce severe discomfort or pain, redness and swelling and corrosion, ulceration and development of fissures. The inflamed area may show bleeding.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).
- The inhalation of vanadium dust can cause irritation of the respiratory tract and eyes, with cough, wheezing, bronchitis, phlegm with blood stains, and blackening of the tongue. Internal symptoms may include loss of appetite, anemia, nausea, headache, sleep difficulties, nervousness, dizziness, kidney damage, tremor, psychic disturbances and blindness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
- Vanadium is an essential trace element. Poisoning can cause stomach upset, emphysema and wheezing.
- Repeated overexposure to 200 ppm 2,4-pentanedione vapor may result in inflammation of the nasal mucosa. Higher concentrations may produce central nervous system effects, and immune system and bone marrow deficits. Recurrent exposure to high concentrations of the 2,4-pentadione vapor (~650 ppm) produces lethal degenerative lesions in the central nervous system and thymus. Exposure in pregnancy can damage to fetus.
- In use the substance may decompose to produce 2,4-pentanedione a powerful neurotoxin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



NAME	CAS RN	%
vanadium(III) acetylacetonate	13476-99-8	>98

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may decompose to produce

[2,4-pentanedione](#)

123-54-6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

-
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- BAL has no apparent therapeutic benefit in vanadium poisoning but edetate calcium disodium and disodium catechol disulfonate are effective antidotes in animals.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Vanadium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	50 ug/g creatinine	SQ

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■

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- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

-
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

-
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

-
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.

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HIGH

MODERATE

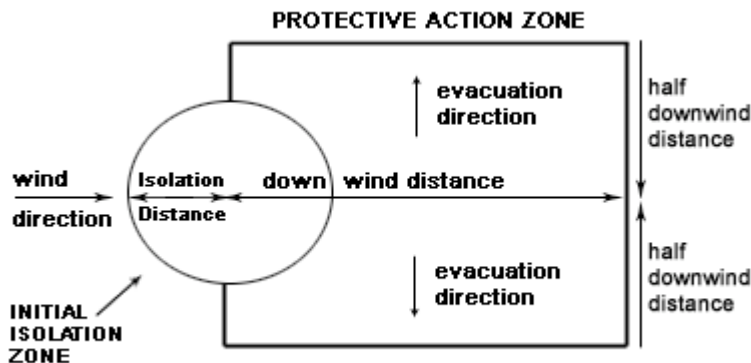
LOW

- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

WARNING

MAY DECOMPOSE EXPLOSIVELY AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance 25 meters

Downwind Protection Distance 250 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 151 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
 - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
 - Plastic pail
 - Polyliner drum
 - Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):
- Removable head packaging;
 - Cans with friction closures and
 - low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages * . - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage * . - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



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Hazard Alert Code Key:		EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
+	X	+	X	X	+

X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	vanadium(III) acetylacetonate ((Vanadium (V)2(O)5() (as V - Dust))	-	0.5	-	1.5				
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour)		200						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, vapour and aerosol)		100						Skin
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel as total hydrocarbons, (vapour))		100		150				Skin
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons)		100						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, Inhalable)		100 (V)						Skin

ODOR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=21 (2,4-pentanedione)

■ Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odor Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Amoore and Hautala * have determined that it is only at an OSF value of 26 that 50% of distracted persons can detect the substance at the Exposure Standard value. In the case of alerted persons, an OSF of 26 means that 99% of them can detect the odor at the Exposure Standard value. It is ONLY for substances belonging to Class A and B that there is a reasonable chance of being warned in time, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. * Journal Applied Toxicology: Vol 3, 1983, p272

NOTE: The use of the OSF may be inappropriate for mixtures where substances mask the odor of others.

MATERIAL DATA

VANADIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE:

■ Exposure to vanadium dusts can induce cough, rhinorrhea, ocular burning and conjunctivitis, nasal catarrh and hemorrhage, wheezing, rales, green to black tongue and rhonchi. The recommended TLV is thought to minimize the potential of upper respiratory tract irritation, pulmonary disease, and systemic vanadium intoxication. Although no data has been produced to suggest vanadium pentoxide is a carcinogen, increases in the number of normal cells (chronic hyperplasia) in the nasal epithelium of workers exposed to high concentrations

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of the dust, continues to raise concerns. The TWA was established to limit the total daily dose rather than a ceiling (compare NIOSH recommendation) limit whose prime use limits peak exposure concentrations. New documentation is currently being reviewed to establish whether a ceiling value is more appropriate.

2,4-PENTANEDIONE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

CEL TWA for 2,4-pentadione: 20 ppm, 82 mg/m³ [cf recommended OEL, Union Carbide]

The disagreeable odour associated with relatively low concentrations of 2,4-pentanedione, in the atmosphere, may produce nausea. Exposure to about 1000 ppm for 30 minutes may result in the inhalation of harmful and potentially fatal amounts of the material.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=21 (2,4-pentanedione).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

-
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

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OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
-
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	A P1 Air-line*	-	A PAPR-P1 -
50 x PEL	Air-line**	A P2 A	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	A P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

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ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	348.27
Melting Range (°F)	357.8- 363.2	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

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Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Brown powder; does not mix with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

-
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

vanadium(III) acetylacetonate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SKIN

2,4-pentanedione	Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notes	Skin
2,4-pentanedione	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) - Skin	Notes	Skin
2,4-pentanedione	Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants - Skin (French)	Notes	Skin
2,4-pentanedione	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
2,4-pentanedione	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Substance Interaction	1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

2,4-PENTANEDIONE:

VANADIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

VANADIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE:

- For vanadium compounds:

Environmental fate:

The global biogeochemical cycling of vanadium is characterized by releases to the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and anthropogenic sources, long-range transportation of particles in both air and water, wet and dry deposition, adsorption, and complexing. Vanadium generally enters the atmosphere as an aerosol. From natural sources, vanadium is probably in the form of mineral particles; it has been suggested that these may frequently be in the less-soluble trivalent form. From man-made sources almost all the vanadium released to the atmosphere is in the form of simple or complex vanadium oxides. The size distribution of vanadium-bearing particles in the atmosphere is substantially altered during long-range transportation.

Natural sources of vanadium, as well as man-made sources such as ore-processing dust, tend to release large particles that are more likely to settle near the source. Smaller particles, such as those emitted from oil-fueled power plants, have a longer residence time in the atmosphere and are more likely to be transported farther away from the site of release. Vanadium transported within the atmosphere is eventually transferred to soil and water on the earth's surface by wet and dry deposition and dissolution in sea water. Eventually, in the course of biogeochemical movement between soil and water, these particulates are adsorbed to hydroxides or associated with organic compounds and are deposited on the sea bed.

The transport and partitioning of vanadium in water and soil is influenced by pH, redox potential, and the presence of particulate. In fresh water, vanadium generally exists in solution as the vanadyl ion (V⁴⁺) under reducing conditions and the vanadate ion (V⁵⁺) under oxidizing conditions, or as an integral part of, or adsorbed onto, particulate matter. The chemical formulas of the vanadyl species most commonly reported in fresh water are VO₂⁺ and VO(OH)⁺, and the vanadate species are H₂VO₄⁻ and HVO₄. The partitioning of vanadium between water and sediment is strongly influenced by the presence of particulate in the water. Both vanadate and vanadyl species are known to bind

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strongly to mineral or biogenic surfaces by adsorption or complexing. Thus, vanadium is transported in water in one of two ways: solution or suspension. It has been estimated that only 13% is transported in solution, while the remaining 87% is in suspension.

Upon entering the ocean, vanadium in suspension or sorbed onto particulate is deposited upon the sea bed. The fate of the remaining dissolved vanadium is more complex. Only about 0.001% of vanadium entering the oceans is estimated to persist in soluble form. Sorption and biochemical processes are thought to contribute to the extraction of vanadium from sea water. Adsorption to organic matter as well as to manganese oxide and ferric hydroxide, demonstrated by the high particle-water partition coefficient of 5.7×10^5 L/kg for the adsorption of manganese oxide in sea water, results in the precipitation of the dissolved vanadium.

Biochemical processes are also of importance in the partitioning from sea water to sediment. Some marine organisms, in particular the ascidians (sea squirts), bioconcentrate vanadium very efficiently, attaining body concentrations approximately 10,000 times greater than the ambient sea water. Upon the death of the organism, the body burden adds to the accumulation of vanadium-in silt. The extent to which either bioconcentration or adsorption dominates is uncertain.

In general, marine plants and invertebrates contain higher levels of vanadium than terrestrial plants and animals. In the terrestrial environment bioconcentration is more commonly observed amongst the lower plant phyla than in the higher, seed-producing phyla. The vanadium levels in terrestrial plants are dependent upon the amount of water-soluble vanadium available in the soil, pH, and growing conditions. It has been found that the uptake of vanadium into the above-ground parts of many plants is low, although root concentrations have shown some correlation with levels in the soil. Certain legumes, such as *Astragalus preussi*, have been shown to be vanadium accumulators. Vanadium is believed to replace molybdenum as a specific catalyst in nitrogen fixation and the root nodules of these plants may contain vanadium levels three times greater than those of the surrounding soil. Of the few plants known to actively accumulate vanadium, *Amanita muscaria*, a poisonous mushroom, has been demonstrated to contain levels up to 112 ppm (dry weight). Vanadium appears to be present in all terrestrial animals, but, in vertebrates, tissue concentrations are often so low that detection is difficult. The highest levels of vanadium in terrestrial mammals are generally found in the liver and skeletal tissues. No data are available regarding biomagnification of vanadium within the food chain, but human studies suggest that it is unlikely; most of the 1%-2% vanadium that appears to be absorbed by humans following ingestion is rapidly excreted in the urine with no evidence of long-term accumulation.

The form of vanadium present in the soil is determined largely by the parent rock. Ferric hydroxides and solid bitumens (organic) constitute the main carriers of vanadium in the sedimentation process. Iron acts as a carrier for trivalent vanadium due to the great affinity between trivalent vanadium and trivalent iron, and is responsible for its diffusion through molten rocks where it becomes trapped during crystallization. The mobility of vanadium in soils is affected by the pH of the soil. Relative to other metals, vanadium is fairly mobile in neutral or alkaline soils, but its mobility decreases in acidic soils. Similarly, under oxidizing, unsaturated conditions some mobility is observed, but under reducing, saturated conditions vanadium is immobile.

2,4-PENTANEDIONE:

■ log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.9/2.25
■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	2.7- 8.5
■ BCF<100:	0.7, 0.75
■ Water solubility (g/l):	166000
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):	0.14
■ log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.90/2.25
■ BOD5:	5.60%
■ BOD20:	69.6

■ for 2,4-pentanedione:

log Kow : 1.9-2.25

BOD 5 if unstated: 5.60%

Harmful to aquatic life/ birdlife.

Environmental fate:

Biodegradation of 2,4-pentadione occurs in the soil. Leaching into ground water is expected to occur. Biodegradation in water is expected to proceed at a moderate rate. No significant bioaccumulation is expected to occur.

In air 2,4-pentadione undergoes photochemical degradation to hydroxyl radicals. The material is expected to be removed from air by wet deposition with a half-life between 10 and 30 days.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Water	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2,4-pentanedione	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in

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their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN3285	PG:	III
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	100 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	200 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Vanadium compound, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3285	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: VANADIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.(CONTAINS VANADIUM(III) ACETYLACETONATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3285	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A	Special provisions:	223 944
Limited Quantities:	5 kg		

Shipping Name: VANADIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.(contains vanadium(III) acetylacetonate)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Vanadium(III) acetylacetonate

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vanadium(III) acetylacetonate (CAS: 13476-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List"
Regulations for ingredients

2,4-pentanedione (CAS: 123-54-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements", "US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce skin discomfort*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- Possible skin sensitizer*.

* (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: Feb-20-2008

Print Date: Apr-27-2010