Iron(III) acetylacetonate

sc-252913

Material Safety Data Sheet

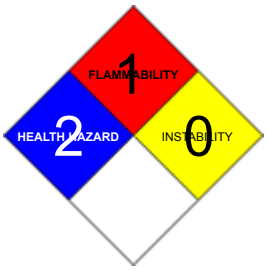
Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Iron(III) acetylacetonate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C15-H21-O6-Fe, [CH3COCH=C(O-)CH3]3Fe, "2, 4-pentanedione, ferric complex", "ferric acetoacetonate", "ferric triacetylacetonate", "iron, tris(2, 4-pentanedionato-O, O')-, (OC-6-11)", tris(acetylacetonato)iron, tris(pentanedionato)iron, "iron (III) acetylacetone chelate", "iron tris(acetylacetonate)", "iron tris(2, 4-pentanedionate)"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH 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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
■ Ingestion of 2,4-pentanedione (acetylacetone) may produce irritation of the mouth, oesophagus and stomach producing abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting diarrhoea, dizziness, malaise and fainting.
■ At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
■ Exposure to 2,4-pentadione may produce excessive redness of the eyes and swelling of the conjunctivae; blinking and tearing may occur. Corneal damage is unlikely.

SKIN

■ The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ 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).
■ High doses of 2,4-pentanedione produced dyspnae, severe, central nervous system depression and death in experimental animals. Similar effects were produced at lower repeated doses although some animals survive and develop a central nervous system disorder characterised by irreversible cerebellar
syndrome. Thymic necrosis and atrophy accompany the central nervous system damage. [Patty's].
Inhalation of vapours may produce narcosis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
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.
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.
Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic

disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
iron(III) acetylacetonate	14024-18-1	>98.5
NOTE In use may evolve		
2,4-pentanedione	123-54-6	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise

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.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives

- Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.
FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids,chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, Inhalable)		100 (V)						Skin
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour, Revised 2003)		200 (P)						Skin
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour)		200						
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations -	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel as total hydrocarbons, (vapour))		100		150				Skin

Contamination Limits		
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons)	100

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• iron(III) acetylacetonate CAS14024-18-1

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

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

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocaoutchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	353.17
Melting Range (°F)	360- 365	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
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)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

Crystalline powder; does not mix well with water. Soluble in most organic solvents.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

¦ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
For 2,4-pentanedione

- Segregate from halogens.
- Store away from steel, nickel, zinc, galvanized iron, tinned iron, copper and copper alloys.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

iron(III) acetylacetonate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
IRON(III) ACETYLACETONATE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50 76 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intravenous (mouse) LD50 100 mg/kg	

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION

2,4-PENTANEDIONE

Oral (rat) LD50 970 mg/kg *	Skin (rabbit) 10 mg/24h
Oral (rat) LD50 55 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 0.476 - SEVERE
Dermal (rabbit) LD50 810 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 488 mg - Mild

*[Union Carbide]

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
¦ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

iron(III) acetylacetonate (CAS: 14024-18-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
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","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes","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) - Chemical Substance 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 may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ Possible skin sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence).

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■ Classification of the preparation 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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