

# Platinum(II) acetylacetonate

sc-253282



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

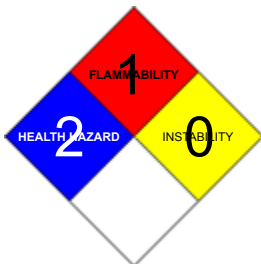
#### PRODUCT NAME

Platinum(II) acetylacetonate

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### NFPA



#### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

#### 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

C10-H14-O4-Pt, (CH<sub>3</sub>COCH=C(O-)CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Pt, "2, 4-pentanedione, platinum (II) derivative"

### 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

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.  
Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and 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.
- Platinoids are poorly absorbed from the gut, skin and other routes not directly in the blood stream. More is absorbed if inhaled, and the substance is lodged in the lungs and airway.
- Ingestion of 2,4-pentanedione (acetylacetone) may cause irritation of the mouth, gullet and stomach, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness, malaise and fainting.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e.

##### EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that 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 conjunctiva, blinking and tearing.
- However, corneal damage is unlikely.

##### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
  - 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 characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
  - 2,4-Pentadione may produce acute itchy rash, skin inflammation, reddening, pain and allergic rashes. Prolonged contact may cause burns, ulceration and bleeding.
  - Platinum and its compounds produce marked irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system. Contact allergic dermatitis may also result.
  - 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

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
  - There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
  - 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.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e.
- e.
- High or repeated doses of 2,4-pentanedione produced difficulty in breathing, brain disease and central nervous system depression with damage to the thymus in experimental animals. Inhalation of its vapours may cause unconsciousness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation 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.

Repeated overexposure to 200 ppm 2,4-pentanedione vapour 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 vapour (~650 ppm) produces lethal degenerative lesions in the central nervous system and thymus. Exposure in pregnancy can cause damage to the foetus.

Platinum salt complexes can cause immediate hypersensitivity reactions either by contact or inhalation known as "platinosis". Symptoms include asthma, runny nose, inflammation of skin, eczema and hives, cough, inflammation of the nose and throat, difficulty breathing, itching, and dilation of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
platinum(II) acetylacetonate	15170-57-7	>98
may decompose to produce		
<a href="#">2,4-pentanedione</a>	123-54-6	

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

#### 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

#### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

#### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL).are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising 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.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.

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.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	platinum(II) acetylacetonate (Platinum (as Pt) - Metal)		1						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	2,4-pentanedione (2,4-Pentanedione)	25							TLV® Basis Neurotoxicity; CNS impair , 2011 Adoption

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (2,4-Pentanedione)	25			TLV® Basis Neurotoxicity; CNS impair , 2011 Adoption
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour)		200		
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	2,4-pentanedione (Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons, Inhalable)		100 (V)		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		

#### 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.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### HANDS/FEET

##### NOTE

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- 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

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
- fluorocautchouc

#### **OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### **Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	393.29
Melting Range (°F)	482- 486	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 applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

#### **APPEARANCE**

Powder; does not mix well with water.

### **Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**

#### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

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

#### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Several platinum compounds, including trimethylplatinum derivatives are explosively unstable.
- Some compounds of the other platinum group metals are also of limited stability
- Avoid reaction with oxidising 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

platinum(II) 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.

### PLATINUM(II) ACETYLACETONATE

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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.

### 2,4-PENTANEDIONE

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

### CARCINOGEN

Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A3
CAS~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A3
CAS~	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV® Basis Dermatitis

### SKIN

2,4-pentanedione	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
2,4-pentanedione	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) - Skin	Notes	TLV® Basis Neurotoxicity; CNS impair , 2011 Adoption
2,4-pentanedione	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) - Skin	Notes	TLV® Basis Dermatitis
2,4-pentanedione	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
2,4-pentanedione	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin
2,4-pentanedione	US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
2,4-pentanedione	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
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.

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**pplatinum(II) acetylacetonate (CAS: 15170-57-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)","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 - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - Other DSL substances that are priorities for human health (English)","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)","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

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible respiratory 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](http://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.

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