

Methyl acetoacetate

sc-257775

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

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

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Methyl acetoacetate

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:

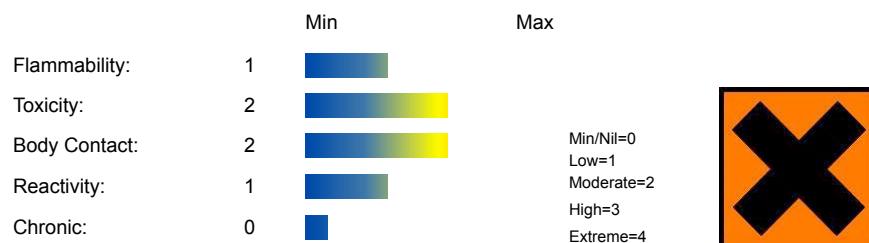
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C5-H8-O3, CH₃COCH₂CO₂CH₃, "acetoacetic acid, methyl ester", "acetoacetic methyl ester", "butanoic acid, 3-oxo-, methyl ester", methylacetoacetate, "methyl acetylacetate", "methyl acetylacetonate", "methyl 3-oxobutanoate", "methyl 3-oxobutyrate", "3-oxobutanoic acid methyl ester"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

■ There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ 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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

■ Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ 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.

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

■ The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility.

Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioral changes may occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl acetoacetate	105-45-3	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor. · If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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 or hair contact occurs: · 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	1.725 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	16.0
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.076
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	3.1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Metal can or drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store at room temperature.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- methyl acetoacetate: CAS:105-45-3

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- type a filter of sufficient capacity.

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ 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.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	116.11
Melting Range (°F)	-112	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	336- 340 (decomp)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	158	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F)	536	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	1.725 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	16.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.076
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.1	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	4
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless liquid; mixes with water (1:2), alcohol, ether.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

methyl acetoacetate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

METHYL ACETOACETATE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3228 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h (open)
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg - SEVERE

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

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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methyl acetoacetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No _____
 _____ Methyl 335 439 0 0 R 1 NI 0 0 (2) 1 2 D 2 acetoacet ate / CAS:105- 45- 3 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
 NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
 B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
 C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &
 corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,
 E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:
 C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury,
 N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,
 F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
 (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

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 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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

methyl acetoacetate (CAS: 105-45-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (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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