CHLOROACETONE

0760
October 2006

CAS No: 78-95-5
RTECS No: UC0700000
UN No: 1695 (stabilized)

1-Chloro-2-propanone
Acetonyl chloride
Monochloroacetone
C_3H_5ClO / $ClCH_2COCH_3$
Molecular mass: 92.5

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 35/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 35/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		**STRICT HYGIENE!**	
Inhalation	Sore throat. Cough. Burning sensation. Shortness of breath.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Blisters. See Notes.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Lachrymation. Pain. Burns	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention.
Ingestion	Burning sensation in the throat and chest.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention if you feel unwell

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Remove all ignition sources. Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

UN classification
UN Hazard Class: 6.1
UN Subsidiary Risks: 3 and 8
UN Pack Group: I
GHS classification
Signal: Danger
Flame-Skull-Corr
Flammable liquid and vapour
Toxic if swallowed
Fatal in contact with skin
Fatal if inhaled vapour
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation

Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GTFC-I

SAFE STORAGE

Store only if stabilized. Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs. Keep in the dark.

IPCS
International Programme on Chemical Safety

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance
COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH PUNGENT ODOUR. TURNS DARK ON EXPOSURE TO LIGHT

Chemical dangers
The substance will polymerize slowly under the influence of light with fire or explosion hazard. The substance decomposes on heating and on burning.

Occupational exposure limits
TLV: 1 ppm (Ceiling value) (skin) (ACGIH 2006).
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk
A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure
Lachrymation. The substance is severely irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 120/C
Melting point: -45/C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.1
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 10
Vapour pressure, kPa at 25/C: 1.5
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.2
Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.03
Flash point: 35 /C c.c.
Auto-ignition temperature: 610 /C
Explosive limits, vol% in air: 3.4-?
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.28

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

After contact with liquid blister formation may be delayed until several hours have passed.
Explosive limits are unknown in literature, although the substance is combustible and has a flash point < 55/C.
The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.
The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.
An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION