

# G.J. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME: -----> **Diacetone Alcohol (DAA)**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S):-----> 134000, 134005

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:--> 4-Hydroxy-4-Methylpentan-2-one

### 1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

**RECOMMENDED USE:** Industrial: Use in water treatment chemicals, Lubricants, Use in cleaning, Use in polymer processing, Use in coatings, Functional fluids, Use in metal working fluids/rolling oils, Use as binders and release agents, Intermediate, Use in Laboratories, Use in oil and gas field drilling, Use in inks,  
**USES ADVISED AGAINST:** No information available

CAS-No: 123-42-2

Chemical Family: Alcohols

### 1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: **G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.**

Address: **40 VERONICA AVENUE  
SOMERSET, NJ 08873**

Telephone: **1-973-589-1450**

Fax: **1-973-589-3072**

### 1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Phone: **1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)**

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

**Flammable liquids (Category 3), H226**

**Eye Irritation (Category 2A), H319**

### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

GHS02

GHS07

Signal word: **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS: None

### 3. INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT.	CLASSIFICATION
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Range

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Dicaetone Alcohol	123-42-2	99.0	Flammable liquids (Category 3), H226
	EC-No.204-626-7		Eye Irritation (Category 2A), H319
	Index-No.603-016-00-1		
	Reg.-No. 01-2119473975-21-XXXX		

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MIXTURE: Not applicable.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

##### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

###### INHALATION: DIACETONE ALCOHOL

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. if breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.**

###### SKIN CONTACT: DIACETONE ALCOHOL

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.**

###### EYE CONTACT: DIACETONE ALCOHOL

**\*\*FIRST AID- Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flush. Get medical attention immediately.**

###### INGESTION: DIACETONE ALCOHOL

**\*\*FIRST AID- Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to**

**an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water.**  
**Get medical attention immediately, treat symptomatically.**

#### **4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:**

**Eye:** Moderately irritating; Symptoms include burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision.

**Skin:** Essentially non-irritating; Symptoms may include drying, cracking or inflammation.

**Inhalation:** May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Symptoms of exposure may include: Nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Nausea headache or dizziness.

**Ingestion:** Essentially non-toxic. Symptoms of exposure may include CNS depression with nausea, dizziness, headache, stupor, uncoordinated behavior or unconsciousness. Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/or diarrhea.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**> Significant exposure may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the central nervous system, respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and digestive tract. Overexposure may cause local irritation at the site of exposure.

#### **4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:**

##### **Notes to Physician:**

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

Treat symptomatically

There is no specific antidote available.

## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT:** 58-64°C (136.4-147°F) CC

**LEL %:**1.8 (V)

**AUTO-IGNITION TEMP:** 643°C (1189°F)

**UEL %:**6.9 (V)

**UNIFORM FIRE CODE:** Combustible Liquid Class IIIA

**5.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam--> Use alcohol type aqueous film forming foam for large fires. Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet.

**5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:** FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE.

Keep containers tightly closed. Flammable liquid; isolate from all sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat

**CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY:** Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon oxides and other unidentified organic compounds evolve when this material undergoes combustion.

**5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS:** Shut off source. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Keep personnel removed from and upwind of the fire. Wear full fire-fighting turnout gear and NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for confined spaces or anywhere there is potential for exposure to vapors or products of combustion. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Avoid breathing vapors, stay upwind. Do not enter fire area without structural fire fighter's protective equipment including NIOSH/MHSA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in positive pressure mode. Use water spray to knock down vapors. Use halon, carbon dioxide extinguisher or dry powder for small fires. Large fires are best controlled by alcohol foam, fog, and water spray. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire Extinguish only if fire can be stopped. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog; solid streams may be ineffective. Cool containers with flooding amounts of water from as far a distance as possible. Avoid breathing vapors; keep upwind. If fire is uncontrollable or containers are exposed to direct flame, water may be ineffective. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** Flammable Liquid; Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. For large spills evacuate downwind areas as conditions warrant to prevent exposure and to allow vapors or fumes to dissipate.

## **6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:**

Keep out of water sources, drains and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system

## **6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:**

Methods for cleanup and containment:

Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, for small spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills use foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent.

Methods for disposal:

Place all saturated absorbent, using non-sparking tools, in an approved container for disposal. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

**REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):** 5000lbs. ( Components: Acetone and Methanol)  
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the national response center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8882 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D. C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

**6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS:** See Sections 8 and 13.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources, such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

**STATIC HAZARD:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not be sufficient. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) “Recommended Practice on

Static Electricity”.

**7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:**

Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities. Recommended Storage temperature: 15 - 25°C Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally. Storage class (TRGS 510): 3: Flammable liquids

**CONTAINER WARNINGS:** Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner.

Suitable Packaging Material: Stainless Steel, Carbon Steel

**7.3 SPECIFIC END USES:** Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)**

**8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:**

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2 EC-No.204-626-7 Index-No.603-016-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119473975-21-XXXX	99.0	50ppm TWA (ACGIH) 50ppm TWA (NIOSH) 50ppm TWA (OSHA) 1800ppm (IDLH)

Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA  
(TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH  
(STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH  
(WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels  
(TWA) = Time Weighted Average  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number

IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health  
N.E. =None Established

## 8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:** Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

### **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are recommendations by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards; NIOSH criteria documents or by the U.S. Department of Labor, 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z., 1910.132, 1910.134

The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH/MSHA):

For known vapor concentrations use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with full face-piece and organic vapor cartridge for exposures  $>1 <10$  times ACGIH TWA. For exposures greater than 10 times ACGIH TWA or for unknown vapor concentrations use NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face-piece.

**BODY CLOTHING:** Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Users should determine acceptable performance characteristics of protective clothing.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product.

Full contact: Glove material: butyl-rubber

Glove thickness: 0.3 mm

Break through time: > 480 min

Splash contact Glove Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm

Break through time: 35 min



**HYGIENE MEASURES:** Do not store, use and /or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, cosmetics in areas where this material is stored. Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics, or using the toilet

**EYE /FACE PROTECTION:** Use safety eyewear with splash-guards or face shield. Emergency shower and eyewash should be located in an easily accessible location to the work area.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:**

Diacetone Alcohol 123-42-2

<b>APPEARANCE:</b>	Clear mobile liquid
<b>COLOR:</b>	Light yellow
<b>ODOR:</b>	Mild characteristic "ketone" odor
<b>ODOR THRESHOLD:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	No data available
<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	116.16 amu
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	-44°C (-47°F) (759.81mmHg)
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	167.9°C (334.2 °F) (759.81mmHg)
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.94@20°C (68°F)
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	0.97 mm Hg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	1.005
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b>	Soluble
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER</b>	log Pow: -0.09 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	58-64°C (136.4-147°F) - closed cup
<b>EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):</b>	0.12
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	6.9% (V)
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	1.8% (V)
<b>AUTO INGNITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	643°C (1189°F)
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	No data available
<b>VISCOSITY:</b>	2.798mPa.s 25°C (77.0°F)
<b>EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:</b>	No data available
<b>OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:</b>	No data available

**9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:** No data available

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**

**10.1 REACTIVITY:** No data available.

**10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Unstable ( ) Stable (X)

**10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** May occur ( ) Will not occur (X)

**10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and Open Flame.

**10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** Strong oxidants such as caustic soda, liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric acid hydrogen peroxide. Aluminum or Lead.

**10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Fumes, Smoke, Carbon Monoxide, oxides of carbon and other decomposition products where combustion is not complete.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:**

Routes of Entry: Inhalation--> x Skin--> x Ingestion--> x

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Effects of overexposure:

**Eye> Moderately irritating; Symptoms include burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision.**

**Skin> Essentially non-irritating; Symptoms may include drying, cracking or inflammation.**

**Inhalation> May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Symptoms of exposure may include: Nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Nausea headache or dizziness.**

**Ingestion> Essentially non-toxic. Symptoms of exposure may include CNS depression with nausea, dizziness, headache, stupor, uncoordinated behavior or unconsciousness. Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/or diarrhea.**

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Significant exposure may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the central nervous system, respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and digestive tract. Overexposure may cause local irritation at the site of exposure.**

#### **ACUTE TOXICITY:**

The effects of overexposure shown in Section II are based on acute toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	Oral LD50 (Rat)	Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	Inhalation LC50
Diacetone Alcohol	2520mg/kg	13500mg/kg	>10mg/L/4hr

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:** No data available.

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** Eyes - Rabbit Result: Severe eye irritation - 24 h

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** No data available.

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Ames test – Method OECD Test Guideline 471; negative (Escherichia coli – reverse mutation assay) with and without metabolic activation Gene mutation assays in mammalian cells. Strain mouse lymphoma cells with and without activation - negative  
Product is not considered to be genotoxic.

**CARCINOGEN STATUS:**

**IARC:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.  
**NTP:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.  
**OSHA:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** Reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test – Rat, male and female Oral exposure  
General Toxicity Parent NOAEL: 300mg/kg  
General Toxicity F1 NOAEL: 300mg/kg  
The product is not considered to be teratogenic based on published data.

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** No data available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** No data available

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** No data available

**11.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Central nervous system depression, Symptoms

and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness., Blood disorders, Dermatitis, Blurred vision, Effects due to ingestion may include:

RTECS: SA9100000

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):

Not harmful to aquatic life (LC/LL50, EC/EL50 > 100mg/l)

No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1mg/l

#### Toxicity to Fish:

LC50 *Orzias latipes* (Japanese medaka) – >100mg/L – 96h

LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 420 mg/l - 96h

Method OECD Test Guideline 203

#### Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:

EC50 *Daphnia magna* (water flea) – 1000mg/L – 48h

Method OECD Test Guideline 202

#### Toxicity to algae:

EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapita* (green algae) - <<1000mg/L – 72h

Method Source IUCLID

#### Toxicity to microorganisms:

EC50 *Pseudomonas putida* (Bacteria) - <<825mg/L – 16h

### 12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Biodegradability: Method OECD Test Guideline 301 30.54% - 4 days

42.77% - 7 days, 100% - 14 days

Readily degradable

### 12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

Potentially will not bio-accumulate.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available.

### 12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:

PBT assessment results: This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS: Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at time of disposition. Dispose in accordance with all applicable disposal regulations. Incinerate under controlled conditions in a permitted facility.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Dispose of as unused product.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: D001 Ignitable Waste

If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.

**DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262**

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The Flammable Liquid classification applies when shipped in package sizes < 119 gallons.

### Land Transport (DOT)

- 14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> UN1148
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Diacetone Alcohol
- 14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
USDOT Label Codes-----> 3
- 14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> None
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> None  
Emergency Response Guide-----> 129  
Reportable quantity-----> None

### Sea Transport (IMDG)

- 14.1 ID Number-----> UN1148
- 14.2 Proper shipping name-----> DIACETONE ALCOHOL
- 14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
Label Codes-----> 3
- 14.4 Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> None
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> Yes  
EMS-Number-----> F-E, S-D

### Air Transport (IATA)

- 14.1 ID Number-----> UN1148
- 14.2 Proper shipping name-----> Diacetone Alcohol
- 14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
Label Codes-----> 3

14.4 Package Code-----> III  
14.5 Environmental hazard-----> None  
14.6 Special precautions for user-----> None

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:**

#### **SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)**

**SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355) - Not Listed**

**SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65)-  
Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1**

**SECTION 311/312: Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370) - Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard and Fire Hazard.**

#### **CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)**

**SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4) - Listed  
4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one CAS-No.123-42-2,**

**Reportable Quantity - None**

**SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: None**

**Massachusetts Right to Know Components**

**4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one CAS-No.123-42-2**

**Pennsylvania Right to Know Components**

**4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one CAS-No.123-42-2**

**New Jersey Right to Know Components**

**4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one CAS-No.123-42-2**

**California Prop. 65 Components**

**This product does contain chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm. Methanol <0.1%**

#### **TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)**

**4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one CAS-No.123-42-2, is listed on the TSCA Inventory.**

### International Inventories:

<u>Country or Region</u>	<u>Inventory Name</u>	<u>On inventory yes/no</u>
<u>Australia</u>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
<u>China</u>	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemicals Substances (EINECS) if purchased in Europe.	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
<u>Japan</u>	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
<u>Korea</u>	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
<u>Mexico</u>	National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)	Yes
<u>New Zealand</u>	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
<u>Philippines</u>	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
<u>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</u>	Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory	Yes

**15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.**

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION:

**HMIS** (Hazardous Materials Identification System)

**Hazard Rating:**

4-Extreme

3-High

2-Moderate

1-Slight

0-Insignificant

**NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):** Health=2 Fire=3 Reactivity=0  
**HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):** Health=2 Fire=3 Reactivity=0 PPE=G

**Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**Date of preparation-----> May 12, 2009**

**Revision Number-----> 1.7**

**Revision Content-----> Updated sections: 15. Calif. Prop 65**

**Revision Date-----> August 20, 2020**

**Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker, Jr.**

#### Acronyms:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association  
ANSI - American National Standards Institute  
API - American Petroleum Institute

CERCLA	-	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	-	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	-	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	-	International Agency For Research On Cancer
MSHA	-	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	-	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	-	Notice of Intended Change (Proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	-	National Toxicology Program
OPA	-	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	-	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	-	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
SARA	-	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	-	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL	-	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	-	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	-	Time Weighted Average (8hr.)
WHMIS	-	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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