

Material Safety Data Sheet

Cyclohexanone



1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CONTACT

Product Name:	Cyclohexanone
Formula:	C ₆ H ₁₀ O
Synonyms:	Cyclohexyl ketone
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:	0491-2566889

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	% by Weight
Cyclohexanone	99-100

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Potential Acute Health Effects: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, skin, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated p. 2 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

General Acute Exposure: Liquid, mist, or vapours can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

Inhalation:

Acute Exposure: Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause CNS depression. Symptoms may include headache, weakness, drowsiness, light-headedness, nausea, difficult breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, blurred vision, blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death, depending on exposure. Victims may improve and then get worse again up to 30 hours later.

Skin:

Acute Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, absorption through the skin may occur and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking, and inflammation of the skin due to the defatting action of the product.

Eye:

Acute Contact: Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. The primary toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause serious poisoning with effects similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as one ounce has been reported.

Neurologic:

Acute Exposure: Central Nervous System (CNS) depression may occur upon exposure.

Summary of Chronic Exposure: It is slowly eliminated from the body; hence repeated exposures may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, it should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though single exposures to fumes may cause no harmful effect, daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient amount in the body to cause illness.

Note to the Physician: Coma resulting from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days. In the body, products formed by its oxidation are formaldehyde and formic acid.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Personnel with pre-existing CNS disease, skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, GI tract disorders or chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid for Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. The patient should be seen in a health care facility and referral to an ophthalmologist considered.

First Aid for Skin: Immediately flush exposed area with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, followed by washing area thoroughly with soap and water. The patient should be seen in a health care facility if irritation or pain persists or if symptoms of toxicity develop. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

First Aid for Inhalation: Move patient to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops or if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. If trained to do so administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. Caution: Administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may expose the first aid provider to chemical within the victim's lungs or vomit.

First Aid for Ingestion: If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	420°C (788°F)
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: 43.889°C (111°F). OPEN CUP: 46°C (114.8°F)
Flammable Limits	LOWER: 1.1% UPPER: 9.4%
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of oxidizing materials, of metals.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of oxidizing materials.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water.

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.

LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Reacts with metals to produces flammable hydrogen gas. It will ignite on contact with potassium-tert-butoxide. A mixture of ammonium nitrate and acetic acid ignites when warmed, especially if warmed.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Acetic acid vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Reactions between acetic acid and the following materials are potentially explosive: 5-azidotetrazole, bromine pentafluoride, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, sodium peroxide, and phosphorus trichloride. Dilute acetic acid and dilute hydrogen can undergo an exothermic reaction if heated, forming peracetic acid which is explosive at 110 degrees C. Reaction between chlorine trifluoride and acetic acid is very violent, sometimes explosive.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Measures: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep unnecessary people away and deny entry. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 330 to 660 feet in all directions. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry of product into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined spaces. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded and/or spark resistant. Water spray may reduce vapours but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

Determining Spill Size: Generally, a small spill is one that involves a single, small package (i.e. up to a 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small (non-continuing) leak from a large container.

Large Spill:

- a. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- b. Follow local emergency protocol for handling.
- c. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Small Spill:

- a. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- b. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions: Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage: Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Skin Protection Requirements: Equipment should prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product. This may include rubber boots, resistant gloves, and other impervious and resistant clothing. Compatible materials may include butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, viton and others. Review the equipment manufacture's compatibility data.

Eye Protection Requirements: Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with product, including vapour. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not as a substitute for goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be provided. Proper fire extinguishment equipment must be kept in the handling area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point	155.6°C (312.1°F) @ 760 mm Hg
Melting Point	-31°C (-23.8°F)
Critical Temperature	356°C (672.8°F)
Specific Gravity	0.9478 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	0.7 kPa (@ 26.7°C)
Vapor Density	3.4 (Air = 1)
Odor Threshold	0.88 ppm

10. REACTIVITY

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Incompatible with amines, nitric acid and other strong acids, strongt alkalies (bases) such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, strong oxidizing agents

(perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine, bromine, fluorine)
Cyclohexanone can react vigorously with strong oxidizing materials.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 1400 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 948 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 8000 4 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Lethal Dose/Conc 50% Kill: LD50 [Rat] - Route: Oral; Dose: 1620 ul/kg LD50 [Rabbit] - Route: Skin; Dose: 1 ml/kg

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects(teratogenic). May affect genetic material (mutagenic)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 527 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promales))].

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal and State Regulations: Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Cyclohexanone Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Cyclohexanone Illinois chemical safety act: Cyclohexanone New York release reporting list: Cyclohexanone Pennsylvania RTK: Cyclohexanone Minnesota: Cyclohexanone Massachusetts RTK: Cyclohexanone Massachusetts spill list: Cyclohexanone New Jersey: Cyclohexanone New Jersey spill list: Cyclohexanone Louisiana spill reporting: Cyclohexanone California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Cyclohexanone TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cyclohexanone CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cyclohexanone: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation Date : 12-06-2015

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Disclaimer: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.