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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Health Safety & Environment Data

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IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

PRODUCT NAME:	Acetone	UN No:	1090
		Hazchem	2<Y>E
		Packaging Group:	II
		Class:	3
		EPG:	3A1
OTHER NAMES:	2-Propanone	Poisons Schedule:	S5
	Dimethylketone	CAS No:	67-64-1
	Dimethyl Ketal	Molecular Formula	CH ₃ COCH ₃
USE:	Solvent used in the processing of adhesives, paints and plastics, and chemical Intermediate.		

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odour: Clear, colourless liquid with a characteristic pungent sweetish odour.

Specific Gravity (20oC)	0.79	Melting Point (C)	- 94.7
Rel Vapour Density (air=1)	2	Boiling Point (C)	56
Vapour Pressure (20oC)	24 kPa	Decomp. Point (C)	N Av
Flash Point (C)	- 17.8 (CC)	pH	N Av
Flammability Limits (%)	2.8 – 12.8	Viscosity (20oC)	0.322 cP
Autoignition Temp (C)	N Av	Evaporation Rate	6
% Volatile by volume	100	(n-Butyl acetate=1)	
Solubility in water (g/L)	N Av		

Solubility: Completely miscible with water, alcohol, dimethyl formamide, chloroform, ether and most oils.

Reactivity: Incompatible with oxidizing agents, strong acids, chloroform, and activated carbon. Can React violently if in contact with bromoform or chloroform in the presence of base Sulphuryl (1).

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS:

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:

Acute Effects:

Swallowed: headache	Swallowing will result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, and And vomiting. Swallowing large amounts may result in symptoms similar to Those described in "Inhaled".
Eye:	Liquid is irritating to the eyes. High concentrations of vapour are irritating to the eyes.
Skin:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the Skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.
Inhaled: high	High concentration of vapour is irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of Vapour can result in headache, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of Concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure if prolonged, Unconsciousness. The consumption of alcohol increases the toxic effect.
Chronic Effects:	No information available for product.

First Aid:

Swallowed:	Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical assistance.										
Eyes:	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Seek immediate medical assistance.										
Skin:	Wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing And wash before re-use. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.										
Inhaled:	Remove victim from exposure – avoid becoming a casualty. Remove Contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume Most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and Have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has Stopped, apply artificial respiration at once. In event of cardiac arrest, apply External cardiac massage. Seek medical advice. Poison Information Centres in each State Capital City can provide additional Assistance for scheduled poisons.										
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.										
Toxicity:	<table> <tr> <td>Oral LD50 (rat)</td> <td>5800-8393 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dermal LD50 (rabbit)</td> <td>> 15688 (no deaths recorded)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation LC50 (rat)</td> <td>50.1 mg/1/8 hr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation LC50 (rat)</td> <td>76.0 mg/1/4 hr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eyes (rabbit)</td> <td>0.005 ml severe eye necrosis and severe corneal burns</td> </tr> </table>	Oral LD50 (rat)	5800-8393 mg/kg	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	> 15688 (no deaths recorded)	Inhalation LC50 (rat)	50.1 mg/1/8 hr	Inhalation LC50 (rat)	76.0 mg/1/4 hr	Eyes (rabbit)	0.005 ml severe eye necrosis and severe corneal burns
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Subjects exposed to vapour concentrations of 500-1000 ppm experienced irritation to the eyes.

Vapour concentrations above 500 ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. High concentrations above 1000 ppm has resulted in narcotic effects.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS:

TWA		STEL	
PPM	MG/M3	PPM	MG/M3
500	1185	1000	2375

As published by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia).

Exposure Standard (TWA) is the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) – the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour respirator. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour. Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

FLAMMABILITY:

Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where the chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE & TRANSPORT:

Correct Shipping Name: Acetone
Packaging Group: II

Classified as a 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID) Dangerous Substance for the purpose of transport. Refer to relevant regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (class 2.1), if both are in bulk, poison gases (class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (class 4.2), oxidizing agents (class 5.1), organic peroxides (class 5.2) or radioactive substances (class 7), however exemptions may apply. This material is a Scheduled Poison (S5) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidizing agents, strong acids, chloroform, activated carbon and foodstuffs. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed as all times – check regularly for leaks.

SPILLS:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Contain using sand or soil – prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand, vermiculite or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labeled drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services.

DISPOSAL:

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for Incineration by approved agent.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD:

Highly flammable liquid. On burning with emit toxic fumes. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

LC50 (bluegill sunfish):	8300 mg/l
24 hr LC50 (rainbow trout)	6100 mg/L
96 hr LC50 (Daphnia magna)	10000 mg/L
24 hr LC50 (fingerling trout)	6100 mg/L (flow through)
14 d LC50 guppy (Poecilia reticular)	7032 ppm
ICO (pseudomonas putida)	1700 mg/l
BOD5;	approx 1.92 gO2/g
COD	approx 1.76 gO2/g

OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT POINT: KINGSTON PAINTS PTY LTD
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