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EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Emergency Contact Number: 0417 658 121 (Normal Business Hours & After Hours)
 Sydney Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

IDENTIFICATION

CLASSED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

Product Name:	Acetone	UN Number:	1090
Other Name:	2 Propanone; dimethyl ketone	Dangerous Goods Class:	3 (Flammable Liquid)
Manufacturers Code:		Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Use:	As an industrial solvent	Hazchem Code:	2 (Y) E
Poisons Schedule:	S5	Packing Group:	II

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

Appearance & Odour:	Colourless mobile liquid with characteristic pungent sweetish odour	Boiling Point:	56 deg. C @ 760mm Hg
Specific Gravity:	0.79 @ 20 deg. C (H ₂ O = 1)	Solubility in Water:	Completely miscible
Flash Point:	-17 deg. C Method: Tag closed cup	Flammability Limits:	2.6 – 12.8% by volume of air

OTHER PROPERTIES

CHEMICAL INGREDIENTS

Chemical Entity	Cas Number	Proportion (w/w)
Acetone	67-64-1	99%

PRODUCT: Acetone

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

- Swallowed:** Considered slightly toxic if swallowed. The material may cause irritation to the throat and tube to the stomach. Swallowing of a large amount may cause symptoms similar to inhalation (i.e headache, dizziness, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting and unconsciousness)
- Eye:** Liquid may cause moderate eye irritation and moderate corneal injury. Most subjects exposed to vapour concentrations of 500-1000 ppm experienced irritation to the eyes.
- Skin:** Brief contact may cause mild irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in irritant contact dermatitis. Due to its low toxicity and high volatility, acetone is unlikely to be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts unless evaporation is prevented.
- Inhaled:** Vapour concentrations above about 500ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. High vapour concentrations (generally about 10000 ppm) have resulted in narcotic like effects such as headaches, dizziness, uncoordination, nausea, loss of appetite and possibly loss of consciousness.
- Chronic Effects:** Repeated or prolonged contact may cause irritant contact dermatitis. A study of 800 workers exposed occupationally to acetone vapours (600-2150ppm) over an 18 years period revealed no significant adverse health effects in exposure compared with unexposed workers.

FIRST AID

- Swallowed:** If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26 anywhere in Australia)
- Eye:** Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, with eyelids held open. Seek immediate medical advice.
- Inhaled:** Remove to fresh air. Seek medical assistance. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing difficult give oxygen.
- First Aid Facilities:** Safety shower and eye wash facilities must be readily available in the immediate work area.
- Advice to Doctor:** Aspiration of this product during induced vomiting may result in lung injury

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards:	Name	TWA		STEL	
		Mg/m ³	ppm	Mg/m ³	ppm
	Acetone	1,185	500	2,375	1000
	As per Worksafe Australia Standards				

- Engineering Controls:** Provide sufficient ventilation to control exposure levels below the exposure standards. Use local exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation such as confined spaces.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Respirator Type:** Avoid breathing vapour and/or mist. If inhalation risk exists, wear respiratory protection equipment. High airborne concentrations may require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus
- Gloves:** For brief contact, no special precautions should be needed. Wear impervious gloves (eg rubber gloves) when prolonged or repeated contact could occur
- Eye Protection:** Avoid eye contact. Chemical splash goggles should be worn
- Clothing:** For brief exposure, no precautions other than clean body covering clothing should be needed.
- Flammability:** Highly flammable liquid. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. Use only in well ventilated areas. Flameproof equipment necessary in areas where product is being used. Product transfer and storage equipment must be earthed. Consult AS1940 for further information on the storage and handling of flammable liquids. Handle in accordance with State or Territory regulations for flammable liquids.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Handling:	Stable under normal storage and handling conditions. Keep away from sources of ignition – no smoking. Keep container closed. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep away from strong oxidising agents. Many plastics may be unsuitable as storage and handling materials. Not to be loaded with Class 1, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5.1, Class 5.2 and Class 7
Packaging and Labelling:	As required by the ADG Code and the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
Spills and Disposal:	Spill or Leak – evacuate and ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Shut off leak if possible to do so without danger. Remove all ignition sources. Use water spray to disperse vapours. Contain and absorb spill with water dampened absorbent such as sand, earth or vermiculite and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. Keep out of sewer, stormwater drains and waterways.
	Waste Disposal – The product is considered to be a hazardous waste because of its characteristic of ignitability. If feasible, recycle. Otherwise, dispose of by burning in an approved incinerator. Take care in igniting as Acetone is highly flammable. In all case, disposal should be in accordance with regulations.
	Containers – emptied containers retain vapour and product residue and may therefore present explosive and irritant vapour hazards. Drain containers and allow to dry with ventilation to remove liquid and vapour.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Highly flammable liquid. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Extinguishing Media:	“Alcohol” foam, carbon dioxide and dry chemical extinguishers may be used.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Fire-fighters and others exposed to the products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	There is a possibility of pressure build-up in closed containers leading to violent rupture of containers when heated. Use water spray to cool exposed closed container. Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate at ground level’ vapours may travel considerable distance to source and flash back. Dilute aqueous solutions may produce flammable vapours.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

OTHER INFORMATION

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Dated – June 2007