

Date of Issue – 01/05/05
Revision – 4.1

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

PRODUCT NAME AND REFERENCE NUMBER

ACETONE

Dimethyl ketone

100-0036

UN No: 1090 D.G: 3

HAZCHEM: 2[Y]E P.G: II

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	Water white liquid
Odour:	Characteristic odour
Specific Gravity:	0.792
Percent volatile by volume:	100%
Solubility in water:	Miscible
Boiling point:	56°C @ 101.3 kPa
Vapour pressure:	180mm hg @ 20°C

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Highly Flammable

Flammability limits: lel: 3.0; uel: 13.0
Flash point (°C): Approximately -17°C
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, fine water spray, fog or CO2.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Vapour is heavier than air, will accumulate in depressions and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Vapours are very dangerous in enclosed spaces, which are poorly ventilated. Highly flammable; keep away from naked flame, spark or heat source. Sensitive to static discharge.

Store away from oxidizing agents.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes and acrid smoke.

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABLE	X
UNSTABLE	

Materials to avoid:

Oxidising materials, caustics, amines, ammonia, strong bases, chloroform, chlorosulfonic acid, potassium-t-butoxide, hydrogen peroxide, and nitric acid. Can attack plastics, resin and rubber.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide and monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION: Will not occur

INGREDIENTS

Composition by weight %	0-1	1-10	10-30	30-60	>60	CAS RN	TWA PPM
Acetone					X	67-64-1	500

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: Severe irritation, which may lead to, pronounced inflammation and conjunctivitis. Damage to the cornea may result in permanent vision impairment if not treated promptly.

SKIN: May cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, which may lead to contact dermatitis.

INHALATION: Mild irritation to upper respiratory tract, may become more pronounced at elevated temperatures. More severe effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour include; pulmonary irritation, coughing, headache, nausea and central nervous system depression which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Pre-existing respiratory illness such as asthma, bronchitis or emphysema etc may be aggravated if inhaled.

INGESTION: Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing may cause abdominal pain and nausea. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency. Other symptoms expected to parallel inhalation.

FIRST AID

EYES: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure irrigation under both eyelids is achieved. Transport patient to hospital or doctor immediately. Do not attempt to remove contact lenses, this should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing.
Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Do not wash with solvent. If irritation occurs seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Move patient to fresh air away from contamination source and remove contaminated clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously, but DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

SAFETY PROTECTION INFORMATION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use in a well-ventilated area, under normal conditions general exhaust is adequate. Note all mechanical exhaust and electrically powered equipment must be of explosion proof type and installation comply with Australian Standards: AS 1030, AS 1076, AS 2380 and AS 3000.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

INHALATION: Wear an Australian Standard Approved respirator. The selection of class and type will be dependent on level of air-borne contaminant and chemical type. For general use with adequate ventilation, an organic vapour

respirator is sufficient. In conditions where high levels of exposure to spray mist and vapour are present with poor ventilation, wear full-faced air supplied breathing apparatus.

EYE: Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields. Do not wear contact lenses as they absorb and concentrate irritants.

HANDS: Use barrier cream and wear chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, PVC, nitrile or neoprene. Do not wash hands with solvent; use industrial hand cleansing cream or soap and water.
Note: Some barrier creams may be a source of contamination on timber surfaces.

CLOTHING: Wear protective clothing that minimises the risk of skin contamination.
Wear safety footwear.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Transport in accordance with Dangerous Goods Classification 3. Store in a well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition such as, open flames, heat sources, electrical arc, etc. Store away from oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing. Keep containers closed securely when not in use. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No smoking areas.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Remove possible sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapour and contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate safety equipment. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid where possible. Do not permit spilled material to flow into sewer or natural waterway, inform local authorities if this occurs. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material (Sawdust etc. should not be used). Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Place used absorbent in suitable sealed containers and follow state or local authority regulations for disposal.

DISPOSAL

Consult local land waste Management Authority for disposal.
Incinerate residues at an approved site.
Recycle where possible; dispose of containers at an authorised landfill.

CONTACT

Australian Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26
Police, Fire brigade or Ambulance: 000

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