

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



1000 Tedia Way
Fairfield, Ohio 45014
USA
Email: tedia@tedia.com
Web: www.tedia.com

24-Hour Emergency Number (CHEMTREC)
USA: 800-424-9300
International: 703-527-3887

All non-emergency numbers should be directed
to Customer Service at 800-PURITY1

ACETONE

MSDS No. M0003

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Acetone

Product Catalog Number(s): AA1111, AE1114, AE1115, AG2800, AH3798, AP1113, AR0109, AR0111, AR0112, AR0113, AR0114, AR1000, AR2501, AS1001, AS1112, AS3300, AU1002

Synonyms: Dimethyl Ketone, 2-Propanone

Chemical Formula: C₃H₆O

Recommended Use: This product is recommended for laboratory and manufacturing use only. It is not recommended for drug, food or household use.

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>CAS No</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Hazardous</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	100%	Yes

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGER! CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND IRRITATION OF THE EYES OR RESPIRATORY TRACT. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DRYING, CRACKING, OR IRRITATION. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR! VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. TARGET ORGANS: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, EYES, SKIN



Acute Exposure Hazards:

Inhalation Hazard: Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system effects such as nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause motor incoordination and speech abnormalities.

Ingestion Hazard: May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Skin Contact Hazard: Irritation due to defatting action on skin may cause redness, pain, drying and cracking of the skin. May be absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact Hazard: Vapors are irritating to the eyes and may cause a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury.

Chronic Exposure Hazards: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may produce severe irritation or dermatitis. Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to acute inhalation. Matsushita, et al. exposed human volunteers to 500 ppm for 6 hours per day for 6 days and found hematological changes including significantly increase leukocyte and eosinophil counts and decreased neutrophil phagocyte activity.

Mutagenic: Some effects observed. See section 11.

Teratogenic: Some effects observed. See section 11.

Reproductive Toxicity: Some effects observed. See section 11.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is labored or with coughing, give 100% supplemental oxygen. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration. Get medical aid.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. Get medical aid. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. If vomiting begins naturally, have victim lean forward. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If not breathing, begin artificial respiration.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover irritated skin with an emollient or anti-bacterial cream. Soap and cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact: Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Highly flammable liquid and vapor (GHS Category 2)

Auto-ignition Temperature: 465° C (869° F)

Flash Point: -20° C (-4° F)

Flammable Limits: Lower Limit – 2.5 vol %, Upper Limit – 12.8 vol %

Products of Combustion: Will decompose into highly toxic and irritating gases (carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide) under fire conditions.

Specific Fire Hazards: As in any fire, always wear self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand (MSA/NIOSH approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Specific Explosion Hazards: None

Fire Fighting Media: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Water may be ineffective because it will not cool acetone below its flash point.

National Fire Protective Association: Health - 1, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 0

NOTE: NFPA ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Absorb spilled liquid with sorbent pads, socks, or other inert material such as vermiculite, sand, or earth. Provide ventilation to the affected area and remove all ignition sources. Avoid run-off into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways. Approach the spill from upwind and pick up absorbed material and place it in a suitable container. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment. A vapor suppressing foam may be used. Always use proper personal protective equipment as described in section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions: Always use proper personal protective equipment as described in section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Empty containers contain product residue (liquid and vapor) and can be dangerous. Keep

container tightly closed and away from heat, spark, and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks, or open flames. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor.

Storage: Keep in a flammables area away from all sources of ignition and oxidizing materials. Keep in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or using the material should be equipped with eyewash station and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Personal Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles. Use butyl rubber gloves and protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever possible. Always use a NIOSH or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator when necessary.

Exposure Limits:

ACGIH – 50 ppm TWA; Skin – potential significant contribution to overall exposure by cutaneous route

NIOSH – 50 ppm TWA; 180 mg/m³ TWA; 1100 ppm IDLH

OSHA Final PELs – 500 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m³ TWA

Eye Protection: Wear protective chemical goggles or appropriate eye protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State and Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid.

Odor: Sweetish odor

Odor Threshold: 130 ppm

Molecular Formula: C₃H₆O

Molecular Weight: 58.08

pH: 7

Boiling Point: 56.5° C @ 760 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point: -94° C

Decomposition Temperature: Not available

Specific Gravity: 0.788 g/cm³ @ 20°C

Evaporation Rate: 5.6 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)

Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.0

Vapor Pressure: 231 mm Hg @ 25° C

Viscosity: 0.32 cps 20° C

Solubility: Soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at room temperatures in closed containers under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources, high temperatures, electrical sparks, and confined spaces.

Incompatibility With Various Substances: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, strong bases, nitric acid, hexachloromelamine, sulfur dichloride, potassium tert-butoxide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon, dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact

Animal Toxicity:

Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = >9400 uL/kg;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg Severe

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg/242 Hr Moderate;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 uL Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24 Hr Mild;

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 44 gm/m³/4H;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 50,100 mg/m³/4H;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3 g/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 5340 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 5800 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity: Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65

Epidemiology: In a series of studies, no statistically different significances in cause of death or clinical laboratory results were observed in 948 employees exposed to up to 1070 ppm acetone over 23 years.

Teratogenicity: Animal studies have only shown harmful effects in the offspring of animals exposed to doses that also produced significant maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Effects: During the Stewart et al. study, four adult female volunteers were exposed 7.5 hours to acetone vapor at a nominal concentration of 1000 ppm. Three of the four women experienced premature menstrual periods which were attributed to the acetone exposure.

Mutagenicity: Sex chromosome loss and nondisjunction (Yeast – *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) = 47,600 ppm; Cytogenetic analysis (Rodent – hamster Fibroblast) = 40 gm/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found .

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: LC50 Fish: Rainbow trout – 5540 mg/l, 96 hr; LC50 fish: Bluegill/sunfish – 8300 mg/l, 95 hr.

Environmental Fate: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil. Terrestrial fate: If released on soil, acetone will not volatilize and leech into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that biodegrades fairly rapidly in soil. Aquatic Fate: If released into water, acetone will probably biodegrade. It is readily biodegradable in screening tests, although data from natural water are lacking. It will also be lost due to volatilization (estimated half life 20 hours from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant. Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, acetone will be lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half life estimates from these combined processes are 79 and 13 days in January and June, respectively, for an overall annual average of 22 days. Therefore, considerable dispersion should occur. Being miscible in water, wash out by rain should be an important removal process. This process has been confirmed around Lake Shinsei-ko in Japan. There, acetone was found in the air and rain, as well as the lake.

Special Remarks: None

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material that cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Waste generators must decide if discarded material is a hazardous waste. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal definitions found in 40 CFR 261.3. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements. This material is listed as U002 (ignitable waste) under 40 CFR 261.33.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name: Acetone

Hazard Class: 3

UN Number: UN1090

Packing Group: II

Canada TDG

Proper Shipping Name: Acetone

Hazard Class: 3

UN Number: UN1090

Packing Group: II

Additional Information: Flashpoint -20 C

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: Acetone

Hazard Class: 3

UN Number: UN1090
Packing Group: II
International (Air, I.C.A.O.)
Proper Shipping Name: Acetone
Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: UN1090
Packing Group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations:

TSCA: CAS# 67-64-1 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
Health and Safety Reporting List: CAS# 67-64-1 is not listed.
Chemical Test Rules: CAS# 67-64-1 40 CFR 799.5000
Section 12b: CAS# 67-64-1 is not listed.
TSCA Significant New Use Rule: Does not have an SNUR under TSCA.
CERCLA Hazardous Substances: CAS# 67-64-1 – 5000 lb final RQ; 2270 kg final RQ
SARA Section 302: Does not have a TPO
SARA Codes: CAS# 67-64-1 – immediate, fire
Section 313: Acetone (CAS# 67-64-1) is not subject to SARA Title III Section 313 and 40 CFR 373 reporting requirements.
Clean Air Act: CAS# 67-64-1 is not listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). It is not a Class 1 Ozone Depleter. It is not a Class 2 Ozone Depleter.
Clean Water Act: CAS# 67-64-1 is not listed as a Hazardous Substance. It is not a Priority Pollutant. It is not a Toxic Pollutant.
OSHA: Not considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

US State Regulations:

CAS# 67-64-1 is on the following state right-to-know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Massachusetts
California Prop 65: California No Significant Risk Level: Not listed

Canada:

DSL/NDL: CAS# 67-64-1 is listed on Canada's DSL list.
WHMIS: This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2B. This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and this MSDS contains all the information required by those regulations.
Ingredient Disclosure List: CAS# 67-64-1 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

DSCL (EEC):

Hazard Symbols: Xi; F
Risk Phrases: R11 – Highly Flammable; R36 – Irritating to eyes; R66 – Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking; R67 – Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Safety Phrases: S16 – Keep away from sources of ignition-no smoking; S26 – In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice; S9 – Keep container in well ventilated place
WGK (Water Danger/protection): CAS# 67-64-1: 0

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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The information contained herein is based on current knowledge and experience; no responsibility is accepted that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.

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