

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 2 of 15

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION ...

pyroacetic ether
2-propanone
beta-ketopropane
methyl ketone
propan-2-one
dimethyl ketone
ketone, dimethyl ketone propane
dimethyl formaldehyde
RCRA Waste No. U002
EM000739

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	95-99.5

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes.
Highly flammable.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Inhalation, skin contact and/ or ingestion may produce health damage*.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
* (limited evidence).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal.

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 3 of 15

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

EYE

SKIN

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Inhalation may produce health damage*.
There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Workers exposed to 700 ppm acetone for 3 hours/day for 7-15 years showed inflammation of the respiratory tract, stomach and duodenum, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.
If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 4 of 15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
If available, administer medical oxygen by trained personnel.
If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

FIRST AID FACILITIES

1688 E. Gude Drive
Suite 301
Rockville, MD 20850

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:
Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolized. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

FIRST AID FACILITIES

1688 E. Gude Drive
Suite 301
Rockville, MD 20850

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (°F): 1.4
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.6
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.8
Autoignition Temp (°F): 869

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (BCF) (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 5 of 15

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

from a protective location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1640 feet in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.

Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapor, when exposed to flame or spark.

Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)

Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

PLEASE NOTE: 10% of acetone in water has a flash point below 20 deg. C.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel and move upwind

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect residues and place in flammable waste container

Any electric cleaning equipment must be explosion proof.

Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

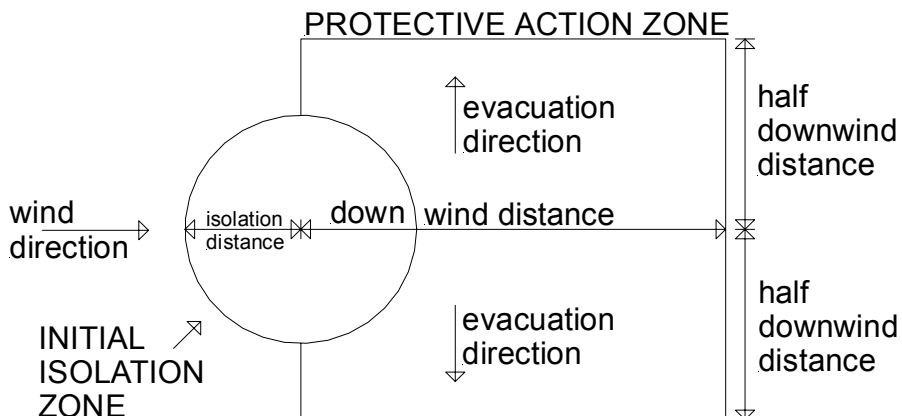
continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 6 of 15

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	300 meters

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 127 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 7 of 15

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

Metal can Metal drum Metal safety cans. Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Store in a bunded area.

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg. C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

SUMMARY:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 750 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 2400 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

ACGIH A4 Not classifiable.

DETAILS:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm, 1188 mg/m³; STEL: 750 ppm, 1782 mg/m³

A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m³; STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m³

OES TWA: 750 ppm, 1810 mg/m³; STEL: 1500 ppm, 3620 mg/m³

NIOSH REL TWA: 250 ppm

MAK Value: 500 ppm, 1200 mg/m³

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 8 of 15

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

IDLH Level: 2500 ppm (lower explosive limit)

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the fetus/embryo was found. Mention calls attention to the absence of adequate data.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures. The NIOSH REL-TWA is substantially lower and has taken into account slight irritation experienced by volunteer subjects at 300 ppm. Mild irritation to acclimatised workers begins at about 750 ppm - unacclimatised subjects will experience irritation at about 350-500 ppm but acclimatisation can occur rapidly. Disagreement between the peak bodies is based largely on the view by ACGIH that widespread use of acetone, without evidence of significant adverse health effects at higher concentrations, allows acceptance of a higher limit.

Half-life of acetone in blood is 3 hours which means that no adjustment for shift-length has to be made with reference to the standard 8 hour/day, 40 hours per week because body clearance occurs within any shift with low potential for accumulation.

A STEL has been established to prevent excursions of acetone vapours that could cause depression of the central nervous system.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene rubber gloves
Safety footwear

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 9 of 15

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

OTHER

Overalls

Ensure that there is ready access to eye wash unit and Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection.

Substance

acetone

Protective Material CPI *

Protective Material	CPI	*
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A	
PE/EVAL/PE	A	
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A	
BUTYL	A	
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	B	
TEFLON	B	
SARANEX-23	C	
CPE	C	
HYPALON	C	
NITRILE+PVC	C	
PVA	C	
VITON/NEOPRENE	C	
NEOPRENE	C	
PVC	C	
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C	
NATURAL RUBBER	C	
NITRILE	C	

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. - * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (or PEL), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
-------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------------------

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 10 of 15

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

10 x PEL ^	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
20 x PEL	-	AX-3	-
20+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved organic-vapour respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 58.08
Boiling Range (°F): 132.8
Melting Range (°F): -139.72
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.79 @ 20 C
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 24 @ 20 C
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): 2.0
Flash Point (°F): 1.4
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.6

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 11 of 15

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

pH (as supplied): Not applicable
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Evaporation Rate: 11 BuAc=1 VFast
State: Liquid

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.8
Autoignition Temp (°F): 869
Decomposition Temp (°F): Not available

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless, highly volatile, highly flammable liquid with characteristic sweet odour; mixes with water. Mixes in alcohol, ether, most hydrocarbons and oils.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers, strong acids and strong alkalis
Acetone reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

acetone

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic

Effects of Chemical Substances

TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 8300-40000

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 10

log Kow (Prager 1995): -0.24

log Kow (Sangster 1997): -0.24

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -0.24

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 12 of 15

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

BOD5: 122%

ThOD: 72

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 168

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 24

Half-life Air - High (hours): 2790

Half-life Air - Low (hours): 279

Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 168

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 24

Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 336

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 48

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 168

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 24

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 672

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 96

Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 75%

Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours): 54%

Aqueous photolysis half-life - High (hours): 270

Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 3.97E+06

Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 9.92E+04

Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 2790

Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 279

log Kow: -0.24

Half-life (hr) air: 312-1896

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 20

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 3.67E-05

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2

BCF: 0.69

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96) 5540-13000mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib. 28-7500mg/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Nitrif. inhib.: 75% decr. at 840mg/L

Anaerobic effects: sig degrad

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: Rxn OH*, photodissoc

In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

half-life of about 20 hours; it is minimally toxic to aquatic life.

Acetone released to soil volatilises although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades.

Acetone does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standard: none available.

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 13 of 15

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ...

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

B. Component Waste Numbers

When acetone is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U002 (waste code I).

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .

Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT Information

Shipping Name: ACETONE

Hazard Class: 3(3.1)

UN/NA Number: 1090

Packing Group: II

Labels Required: flammable liquid

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 3.2 IMDG Page Number: 3102 (3172)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

A. General Product Information

In addition to Federal and State regulation, local regulations may apply. Check with your local regulatory authorities.

The substance (acetone) appears on the TSCA Inventory

B. Component Information

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090

CD 2002/1 Page 14 of 15

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ...

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 455 Appendix A) SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4):

acetone (67-64-1,95-99.5%)

CERCLA: final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)

State Regulations

A. General Product Information

No component(s) require labeling under California Proposition 65

B. Component Information

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists.

Component	CAS No	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
acetone	67-64-1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Other Regulations

A. General Product Information

Component listed in the European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

B. Component Information

CANADA

Component	CAS No	%	Min Conc.
acetone	67-64-1	95-99.5	1% item 10 (41)

Component found on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT

Sharon E. Stasko
888-VERTERE

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

continued...

ACETONE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

CHEMWATCH 1090
CD 2002/1 Page 15 of 15

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ...

Issue Date: Thu 13-Sep-2001

Print Date: Sun 7-Apr-2002