

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Acetone</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	2-Propanone; Dimethyl Ketone; Ketone; Ketone Propane
<b>Uses</b>	Solvents, raw material for cleaning agents and disinfectants, for washing and cleaning agents, raw material for cosmetic agents, raw material for pharmaceutical products, raw material for printing inks and printing ink additives, raw material for adhesives and binders, raw material for welding and soldering aids, paint related material.
<b>Chemical Family</b>	No Data Available
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Acetone
<b>Product Description</b>	No Data Available

### Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

### Emergency Contact Details

*For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.*

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**Poisons Schedule (Aust)** 5

### Globally Harmonised System

**Hazard Classification** Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

**Hazard Categories** Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

**Pictograms**



**Signal Word** Danger

**Hazard Statements**

<b>AUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary Statements**

Prevention	<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
	<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.	
	<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.	
	<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.	
	<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.	
	<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.	
	<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
	<b>P264</b>	Wash hands and contaminated body thoroughly after handling.	
	<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
	<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
	Response	<b>P303 + P361 + P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		<b>P304 + P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		<b>P305 + P351 + P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>		Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.	
<b>P337 + P313</b>		If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
Storage	<b>P370 + P378</b>	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), dry chemical or foam for extinction. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.	
	<b>P403 + P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	
Disposal	<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.	
	<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.	

**National Transport Commission (Australia)**

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

**Dangerous Goods Classification** Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

**Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)**

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

<b>HSNO Classifications</b>	Physical Hazards	<b>3.1B</b>	Flammable liquid - high hazard
	Health Hazards	<b>6.1E</b>	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
		<b>6.3B</b>	Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin
		<b>6.4A</b>	Substances that are irritating to the eye

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### *Ingredients*

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Acetone	No Data Available	67-64-1	100.0 %

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### *Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure*

<b>Swallowed</b>	Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.
<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Skin</b>	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove victim from area of 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 patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product. Chronic: Long Term Effects: Long term exposure by swallowing or repeated inhalation, may cause degenerative changes in the liver and other organs. Exposure to acetone in the work setting may add to any health effects caused by intake of alcoholic drinks, particularly in regard to narcotic and liver effects.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	Product is a highly flammable liquid.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire fighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	Highly flammable liquid. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Incompatible with Strong oxidizing agents, halogenated compounds and sources of ignition. Burning can produce carbon dioxide and water, incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

<b>Flash Point</b>	-17 °C
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	2.15 %
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	13 %
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	465 °C
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	•2YE

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it is slippery when spilt. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and work pits; vapor may create explosive atmosphere. Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Use water spray to reduce vapors. No smoking, flames, or flares in hazard area.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	If possible, the spilled liquid should be pumped or otherwise transferred to a waste container. Residual liquid should be absorbed using absorbent non-combustible material such as sand or soil. Avoid using sawdust or cellulose. When saturated collect material, transfer to suitable, labelled, dry chemical-waste containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste.
<b>Containment</b>	Stop leak if safe to do so
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures</b>	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.
<b>Evacuation Criteria</b>	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
<b>Personal Precautionary Measures</b>	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material).

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Intrinsically safe equipment ( e.g explosion-proof equipment ) only must be used in areas where this chemical is being used. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Protect from heat, and sources of ignition. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. This product has a UN Classification of 1090 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
<b>Container</b>	Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>General</b>	The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC); ACETONE (CAS 67-64-1): TWA = 500ppm (1185mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) STEL = 1000ppm (2375mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. 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.
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<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No Data Available
<b>Biological Limits</b>	No information available on biological limit values for this product.
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use a flame proof exhaust ventilation system.
<b>Personal Protection Equipment</b>	RESPIRATOR: Wear a respirator with suitable Type 'A' filter for organic gases and vapours if engineering controls are inadequate (AS1715/1716). EYES: Chemical goggles to prevent splashing in the eyes (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Neoprene or latex gloves (AS2161). CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).
<b>Work Hygienic Practices</b>	Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Ketone Odour
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless, clear
<b>pH</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	180 mmHg (20°C) torr (@ 20 °C)
<b>Relative Vapour Density</b>	2.0 Air = 1
<b>Boiling Point</b>	55 - 57 °C
<b>Melting Point</b>	-95
<b>Freezing Point</b>	-95 °C
<b>Solubility</b>	Soluble 25°C
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.791
<b>Flash Point</b>	-17 °C
<b>Auto Ignition Temp</b>	465 °C
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	6 n-Butyl acetate = 1
<b>Bulk Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Corrosion Rate</b>	No Data Available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Specific Heat</b>	No Data Available
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Net Propellant Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Octanol Water Coefficient</b>	-0.24
<b>Particle Size</b>	No Data Available
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No Data Available
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Viscosity</b>	0.303 cPs (@ 25 °C)
<b>Volatile Percent</b>	No Data Available
<b>VOC Volume</b>	No Data Available
<b>Additional Characteristics</b>	No Data Available
<b>Potential for Dust Explosion</b>	Product is a liquid.
<b>Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics</b>	No Data Available
<b>Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials</b>	No Data Available

<b>Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire</b>	No Data Available
<b>Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours</b>	No Data Available
<b>Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases</b>	No Data Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Product is stable under directed conditions of use, storage and temperature. Highly flammable liquid.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, open flame and build-up of static electricity.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents , strong alkalis , bromine , and mineral acids .
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Burning can produce carbon dioxide and water, incomplete combustion can produce Oxides of carbon.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	Oral LD50 (rat): 5800-8400 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 20000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat): 32000 ppm/4 hr Skin corrosion/irritation: Slight irritant (rabbit). Serious eye damage/irritation: Moderate irritant (rabbit). Chronic effects: A study of 800 workers occupationally exposed to acetone vapours (600-2150 ppm) over an 18 year period revealed no significant adverse effects in exposed compared with unexposed workers.
<b>Eye/Irritant</b>	Vapour may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).
<b>Inhalation</b>	Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.
<b>Skin/Irritant</b>	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.
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	No Data Available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50/96hr: 5540mg/L Fish Bluegill sunfish LC50/96hr: 8300mg/L Fish Pimephales promelas LC50/96hr: 8120mg/L Daphnia Magna EC50/24hr: 10mg/L Selenastrum Caprocornutum EC50/96hr: >100mg/L
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	Product is volatile and biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	When released into the soil, this material will mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### General Information

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS with Class 3, UN1090.

### Special Precautions for Land Fill

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Empty containers must be decontaminated by rinsing with water. Non-returnable containers should be de-gassed prior to disposal. Waste containers can either be reused for the same material or disposed in accordance with government regulation. Suitable for incineration by approved agent under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste and environmental authority requirements.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	•2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Fiji)

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	•2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	•2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Land Transport (New Zealand)**

NZS5433

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	•2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Land Transport (United States of America)**

US DOT

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE (ACETONE SOLUTIONS)
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>ERG</b>	127 Flammable Liquids (Polar / Water-Miscible)
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Sea Transport**

IMDG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE (ACETONE SOLUTIONS)
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available
<b>EMS</b>	FE,SD
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No

**Air Transport**

IATA DGR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ACETONE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1090
<b>Hazchem</b>	2YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**National Transport Commission (Australia)**

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road &amp; Rail (ADG Code)

<b>Dangerous Goods Classification</b>	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**General Information** No Data Available

**Poisons Schedule (Aust)** 5

### **Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)**

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

**Approval Code** HSR001070

### **National/Regional Inventories**

**Australia (AICS)** Listed

**Canada (DSL)** Not Determined

**Canada (NDSL)** Not Determined

**China (IECSC)** Not Determined

**Europe (EINECS)** 200-662-2

**Europe (REACH)** Not Determined

**Japan (ENCS/METI)** Not Determined

**Korea (KECI)** Not Determined

**Malaysia (EHS Register)** Not Determined

**New Zealand (NZIoC)** Listed

**Philippines (PICCS)** Not Determined

**Switzerland (Giftliste 1)** Not Determined

**Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)** Not Determined

**Taiwan (NCSR)** Not Determined

**USA (TSCA)** Not Determined

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Related Product Codes** ACETON0100, ACETON0200, ACETON0300, ACETON0400, ACETON0500, ACETON0501, ACETON0600, ACETON0601, ACETON0700, ACETON0800, ACETON0900, ACETON0901, ACETON1000, ACETON1001, ACETON1002, ACETON1003, ACETON1004, ACETON1005, ACETON1006, ACETON1007, ACETON1008, ACETON1009, ACETON1010, ACETON1011, ACETON1012, ACETON1013, ACETON1014, ACETON1015, ACETON1016, ACETON1017, ACETON1018, ACETON1019, ACETON1020, ACETON1021, ACETON1022, ACETON1023, ACETON1024, ACETON1025, ACETON1026, ACETON1027, ACETON1028, ACETON1029, ACETON1030, ACETON1031, ACETON1032, ACETON1033, ACETON1034, ACETON1035, ACETON1036, ACETON1037, ACETON1038, ACETON1039, ACETON1100, ACETON1101, ACETON1200, ACETON1201, ACETON1202, ACETON1300, ACETON1400, ACETON1500, ACETON1600, ACETON1800, ACETON1900, ACETON2000, ACETON2001, ACETON2002, ACETON2003, ACETON2004, ACETON2005, ACETON2006, ACETON2100, ACETON2200, ACETON3000, ACETON3200, ACETON4000, ACETON4001, ACETON4002,

ACETON5000, ACETON5001, ACETON6000, ACETON7000, ACETON8000, ACETON8001, ACETON8002, ACETON8100, ACETON1302, ACETON2007, ACETON9000, ACETON3010, ACETON3022, ACETON3020, ACETON3021, ACETON3023, ACETON3030, ACETON3031, ACETON3040, ACETON3050, ACETON3060, ACETON3070, ACETON3080, ACETON3090, ACETON3100, ACETON3110, ACETON3120, ACETON3130, ACETON3140, ACETON3160, ACETON3170, ACETON3180, ACETON3190, ACETON3210, ACETON3221, ACETON3220, ACETON3222, ACETON3223, ACETON3224, ACETON3230, ACETON3240, ACETON3251, ACETON3250, ACETON3260, ACETON3024, ACETON3025, ACETON1320, ACETON3032, ACETON3033, ACETON0070, ACETON0071, ACETON0077, ACETON0072, ACETON3145, ACETON1310, ACETON0080, ACETON3034, ACETON3035, ACETON3036, ACETON3037, ACETON3199, ACETON1080, ACETON1060, ACETON1081, ACETON8888, ACETON1301, ACETON3028, ACETON3098, ACETON3088, ACETON3078, ACETON3029, ACETON3099, ACETON0073

**Revision**

2

**Revision Date**

03 Jun 2014

**Reason for Issue**

Updated SDS

**Key/Legend**

< Less Than

> Greater Than

**AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

**atm** Atmosphere

**CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

**cm<sup>2</sup>** Square Centimetres

**CO<sub>2</sub>** Carbon Dioxide

**COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand

**deg C (°C)** Degrees Celcius

**EPA (New Zealand)** Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

**deg F (°F)** Degrees Farenheit

**g** Grams

**g/cm<sup>3</sup>** Grams per Cubic Centimetre

**g/l** Grams per Litre

**HSNO** Hazardous Substance and New Organism

**IDLH** Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

**immiscible** Liquids are insoluable in each other.

**inHg** Inch of Mercury

**inH<sub>2</sub>O** Inch of Water

**K** Kelvin

**kg** Kilogram

**kg/m<sup>3</sup>** Kilograms per Cubic Metre

**lb** Pound

**LC<sub>50</sub>** LC stands for lethal concentration. LC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

**LD<sub>50</sub>** LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD<sub>50</sub> is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

**ltr** or **L** Litre

**m<sup>3</sup>** Cubic Metre

**mbar** Millibar

**mg** Milligram

**mg/24H** Milligrams per 24 Hours

**mg/kg** Milligrams per Kilogram

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** Milligrams per Cubic Metre

**Misc** or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

**mm** Millimetre

**mmH<sub>2</sub>O** Millimetres of Water

**mPa.s** Millipascals per Second

**N/A** Not Applicable

**NIOSH** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**NOHSC** National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

**OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

**Oz** Ounce

**PEL** Permissible Exposure Limit

**Pa** Pascal

**ppb** Parts per Billion

**ppm** Parts per Million

**ppm/2h** Parts per Million per 2 Hours

**ppm/6h** Parts per Million per 6 Hours

**psi** Pounds per Square Inch

**R** Rankine

**RCP** Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

**STEL** Short Term Exposure Limit

**TLV** Threshold Limit Value

**tne** Tonne

**TWA** Time Weighted Average

**ug/24H** Micrograms per 24 Hours

**UN** United Nations

**wt** Weight