

Safety Data Sheet

Acetone

Revision 4, 22/08/2024

1. IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Product Name | Acetone |
| Other Names | Dimethyl Ketone; Dimethylformaldehyde; Methyl Ketone; PE100 Polyester Thinners; Pyroacetic acid |
| Uses | As a solvent and manufacturing other chemicals. |
| Chemical Family | No Data Available |
| Chemical Formula | C ₃ H ₆ O |
| Chemical Name | 2-Propanone |
| Product Description | No Data Available |

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

| Organisation | Location | Telephone |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Aurora Cleaning Supplies | F1 / 5 Bungaleen Court Dandenong South VIC 3175 | 03 9768 2669 |

Emergency Contact Details



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

| Organisation | Location | Telephone |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 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) Schedule 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 | | AUH066 H225 H319 H336 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Precautionary Statements | Prevention | P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. |
| | | P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| | | P280 | Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. |
| | | P261 | Avoid breathing fumes/mists/vapours/spray. |
| | | P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| | | P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment. |
| | | P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| | | P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| | Response | P235 | Keep cool. |
| | | P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| | | P370 + P378 | In case of fire: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium. However, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used to extinguish. |
| | | P337 + P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| | | P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. |
| | | P303 + P361 + P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |
| | | P305 + P351 + P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| | | P304 + P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| | Storage | P403 + P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| | Disposal | P405 | Store locked up. |
| | | P501 | 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

HSNO ClassificationsPhysical
Hazards**3.1B**

Flammable liquid - high hazard

Health
Hazards

6.4A

Substances that are irritating to the eye

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

| Chemical Entity | Formula | CAS Number | Proportion |
|-----------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Acetone | C3H6O | 67-64-1 | >=99 - 100 % |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

| | |
|--|---|
| Swallowed | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink 200 - 300 ml of water. Do not induce vomiting. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| Eye | IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. |
| Skin | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately; Flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. |
| Inhaled | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. |
| Advice to Doctor | Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. |
| Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure | Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. |

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|---|--|
| General Measures | If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. |
| Flammability Conditions | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. |
| Extinguishing Media | Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide, foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. *Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. |
| Fire and Explosion Hazard | Risk of violent reaction or explosion: Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air; Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back; Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. |
| Hazardous Products of Combustion | Fire (combustion) may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, other other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| Special Fire Fighting Instructions | Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. |
| Personal Protective Equipment | Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical protective clothing. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide limited protection. |
| Flash Point | -18 °C [Closed cup] |
| Lower Explosion Limit | 2.60 % |
| Upper Explosion Limit | 12.80 % |
| Auto Ignition Temperature | 538 °C |
| Hazchem Code | •2YE |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|---|--|
| General Response Procedure | Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame). All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. |
| Clean Up Procedures | Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13). Never return spills in original containers for re-use. |
| Containment | Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Contain the spilled material by bunding. Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent the escape of liquid. |
| Decontamination | Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Decontaminate tools, equipment and personal protective equipment in a segregated area. |
| Environmental Precautionary Measures | Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses - Runoff may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. |
| Evacuation Criteria | Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. |
| Personal Precautionary Measures | SCBA and gas-tight suits should be worn when dealing with damaged or leaking containers and where there is no risk of ignition. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide limited protection where there is a risk of ignition. |

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Handling | Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. |
| Storage | Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, fire-proof and without drain or sewer access. Keep container tightly closed and check regularly for leaks; Avoid physical damage to containers. Keep out of direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. |
| Container | Keep in the original, clearly labelled container as supplied by manufacturer. Do not store in plastic containers unless approved for flammable liquid - Product dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics. |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| General | <p>SUBSTANCE: Acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 500 ppm (1,185 mg/m³); STEL = 1,000 ppm (2,375 mg/m³). - New Zealand WES: TWA = 500 ppm (1,185 mg/m³); STEL = 1,000 ppm (2,375 mg/m³). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 250 ppm (590 mg/m³). - OSHA PEL: TWA = 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m³). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 2,500 ppm. |
| Exposure Limits | No Data Available |
| Biological Limits | No information available. |
| Engineering Measures | 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 explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. |
| Personal Protection Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended filter type: AX (organic vapour, boiling point <65 °C). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields; Chemical goggles; Face-shield. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Overalls; PVC Apron; PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. |
| Special Hazards Precautions | Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do not store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Do not enter confined spaces |

until atmosphere has been checked.

Work Hygienic Practices

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately - Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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|---|---|
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Appearance | Transparent liquid |
| Odour | Pleasant |
| Colour | Colourless |
| pH | No Data Available |
| Vapour Pressure | 274.11 hPa (@ 20 °C) |
| Relative Vapour Density | 2.0 Air = 1 |
| Boiling Point | 56 °C |
| Melting Point | -95 °C |
| Freezing Point | No Data Available |
| Solubility | Completely miscible with water - Completely miscible with organic solvents |
| Specific Gravity | 0.7899 (Water = 1) |
| Flash Point | -18 °C [Closed cup] |
| Auto Ignition Temp | 538 °C |
| Evaporation Rate | 5.2 (Butylacetate = 1) |
| Bulk Density | No Data Available |
| Corrosion Rate | No Data Available |
| Decomposition Temperature | No Data Available |
| Density | 0.79 g/cm ³ |
| Specific Heat | No Data Available |
| Molecular Weight | 58.08 g/mol |
| Net Propellant Weight | No Data Available |
| Octanol Water Coefficient | -0.24 (log Pow) (20 °C) |
| Particle Size | No Data Available |
| Partition Coefficient | No Data Available |
| Saturated Vapour Concentration | No Data Available |
| Vapour Temperature | No Data Available |
| Viscosity | 0.33 mPa.s (@ 20 °C) |
| Volatile Percent | No Data Available |
| VOC Volume | No Data Available |
| Additional Characteristics | Surface tension: 23.3 mN/m (20 °C) Minimum ignition energy: 1.15 mJ Henry's Constant: 1.894777 Pa.m ³ /mol (25 °C) |
| Potential for Dust Explosion | Not applicable. |
| Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics | No information available. |
| Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials | No information available. |
| Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire | No information available. |
| Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. |
| Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours | Fire (combustion) may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, other other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases

Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| General Information | The substance can form explosive peroxides on contact with strong oxidants such as acetic acid, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide. Reacts with chloroform and bromoform under basic conditions, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks certain plastics, rubbers and coatings. |
| Chemical Stability | Product is considered stable under normal storage and handling conditions. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| Materials to Avoid | Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents, strong acids; peroxides, halogenated hydrocarbons. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Fire (combustion) may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, other other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| Hazardous Polymerisation | Will not occur. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| General Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes; However, animal studies demonstrate acute narcotic effects. May cause nausea and vomiting, confusion, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Not a skin irritant but is a defatting agent to the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation, redness, pain, blurred vision, possible corneal damage. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not sensitising (Guinea pig maximisation test). - Germ cell mutagenicity: Negative in a range of in-vitro and in-vivo genotoxicity studies. - Carcinogenicity: Not carcinogenic (via the dermal route). - Reproductive toxicity: Does not show specific reproductive or developmental toxicity. - STOT (single exposure): Vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness (Narcotic effects). The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, liver, kidneys and gastrointestinal tract. - STOT (repeated exposure): Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the blood and bone marrow. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available. |
| Acute | |
| Ingestion | Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rats: 5,800 - 7,190 mg/kg bw. |
| Other | Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbits: >=7,400 mg/kg bw (24 h). |
| Inhalation | Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rat: 76 mg/L (4 h) [vapour]. |
| Carcinogen Category | None |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ecotoxicity | Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard: - Not harmful to aquatic life (LC/LL50, EC/EL50 > 100 mg/L). Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard: - No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/L. |
| Persistence/Degradability | Readily biodegradable. |
| Mobility | - High mobility in soil (KOC = 1.981). |
| Environmental Fate | Prevent entry into drains and waterways. |
| Bioaccumulation Potential | Bioaccumulation is unlikely. |
| Environmental Impact | No Data Available |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**General Information**

Recycle wherever possible or dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Contaminated packaging: Decontaminate empty containers. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

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

Land Transport (Fiji)

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

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

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

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Proper Shipping Name | ACETONE |
|-----------------------------|---------|

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| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Class | 3 Flammable Liquids |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| EPG | 14 Liquids - Highly Flammable |
| UN Number | 1090 |
| Hazchem | 2YE |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |

Land Transport (Papua New Guinea)

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

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

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

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Proper Shipping Name | ACETONE |
| Class | 3 Flammable Liquids |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| UN Number | 1090 |
| Hazchem | 2YE |
| Pack Group | II |
| Special Provision | No Data Available |
| EMS | F-E, S-D |
| Marine Pollutant | No |

Air Transport

IATA DGR

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Proper Shipping Name | ACETONE |
| Class | 3 Flammable Liquids |
| Subsidiary Risk(s) | No Data Available |
| UN Number | 1090 |
| Hazchem | 2YE |
| Pack Group | II |

Special Provision

No Data Available

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)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**General Information**

No Data Available

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Schedule 5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code

HSR001070

National/Regional Inventories**Australia (AIC)**

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

ACETON0070, ACETON0071, ACETON0072, ACETON0073, ACETON0074, ACETON0077, ACETON0080,

Related Product Codes

ACETON0082, 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, ACETON1040, ACETON1050, ACETON1060, ACETON1080, ACETON1081, ACETON1100, ACETON1101, ACETON1140, ACETON1141, ACETON1142, ACETON1200, ACETON1201, ACETON1202, ACETON1300, ACETON1301, ACETON1302, ACETON1310, ACETON1320, ACETON1400, ACETON1401, ACETON1500, ACETON1600, ACETON1601, ACETON1800, ACETON1900, ACETON2000, ACETON2001, ACETON2002, ACETON2003, ACETON2004, ACETON2005, ACETON2006, ACETON2007, ACETON2100, ACETON2200, ACETON2800, ACETON3000, ACETON3010, ACETON3020, ACETON3021, ACETON3022, ACETON3023, ACETON3024, ACETON3025, ACETON3027, ACETON3028, ACETON3029, ACETON3030, ACETON3031, ACETON3032, ACETON3033, ACETON3034, ACETON3035, ACETON3036, ACETON3037, ACETON3040, ACETON3050, ACETON3055, ACETON3060, ACETON3065, ACETON3070, ACETON3078, ACETON3080, ACETON3088, ACETON3090, ACETON3098, ACETON3099, ACETON3100, ACETON3110, ACETON3120, ACETON3130, ACETON3140, ACETON3145, ACETON3150, ACETON3160, ACETON3170, ACETON3180, ACETON3190, ACETON3199, ACETON3200, ACETON3210, ACETON3220, ACETON3221, ACETON3222, ACETON3223, ACETON3224, ACETON3230, ACETON3240, ACETON3250, ACETON3251, ACETON3260, ACETON4000, ACETON4001, ACETON4002, ACETON4210, ACETON5000, ACETON5001, ACETON6000, ACETON6500, ACETON6505, ACETON7000, ACETON8000, ACETON8001, ACETON8002, ACETON8100, ACETON8888, ACETON8889, ACETON9000

Revision

4

Revision Date

22/08/2024

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)**cm²** Square Centimetres**CO₂** 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/cm³** 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**inH₂O** Inch of Water**K** Kelvin**kg** Kilogram**kg/m³** Kilograms per Cubic Metre**lb** Pound**LC₅₀** LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ 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.**LD₅₀** LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ 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**m³** Cubic Metre**mbar** Millibar**mg** Milligram**mg/24H** Milligrams per 24 Hours**mg/kg** Milligrams per Kilogram**mg/m³** Milligrams per Cubic Metre**Misc** or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.**mm** Millimetre**mmH₂O** 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

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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