



Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name Acetone GC-HS, 99.9%
Product Code 89140
CAS No 67-64-1
Company Name Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
Address 608, B Wing, Satellite Gazebo, Andheri Ghatkopar Link Road,
Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 099, India

Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| CAS# | Chemical Name: | % | EINECS# | |
|---------|----------------|---|---------|-----------|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | | <=100 | 200-662-2 |

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Risk advice to man and the environment

Toxic if swallowed. Very toxic in contact with skin. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a t least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may



cause flash fire. 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.

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

Flash Point: -4-0 deg F

Autoignition Temperature: 465 deg C (869.00 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower:2.5%

Upper: 12.8%

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 1; Flammability: 3; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Wear appropriate protective clothing to minimize contact with skin. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapor.

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

Section 8 - Exposure Control / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Ventilation fans and other electrical service must be non-sparking and have an explosion-proof design.



www.srlchem.com

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name ACGIH NIOSH OSHA - Final PELs

Acetone 500 ppm TWA; 750 ppm STEL 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m³ TWA 2500 ppm
IDLH 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m³ TWA

OSHA Vacated PELs: Acetone: 750 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m³ TWA

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical splash goggles.

Skin: Wear butyl rubber gloves, apron, and/or clothing.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A NIOSH/MSHA approved or European Standard EN 149 air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear, colorless

Boiling Point: 55-56°C

Molecular Formula: C₃H₆O

Molecular Weight: 58.08

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, ignition sources, confined spaces.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: 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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg Severe;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg/24H Moderate;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 uL Mild;

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

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

Inhalation, rat: LC₅₀ = 50100 mg/m³/8H;



www.srlchem.com

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3 gm/kg;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 5340 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 5800 mg/kg;

Chronic exposure: IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Signs And Symptoms

Of Exposure: No data available

Route Of Exposure

Inhalation: No data available

Skin : No data available

Eyes: No data available

Ingestion: No data available

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: 5540 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 8300 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50 No data available.

Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil.

TERRESTRIAL FATE: If released on soil, acetone will both volatilize and leach into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that it biodegrades fairly rapidly in soils. **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 hr from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant.

Physical: **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.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 67-64-1: waste number U002 (Ignitable waste).



Section 14 - Transport Information

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| US DOT | Canada TDG |
| Shipping Name: | ACETONE ACETONE |
| Hazard Class: | 3 3 |
| UN Number: | UN1090 UN1090 |
| Packing Group: | II II |

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| US DOT | Canada TDG |
| Shipping Name: | ACETONE ACETONE |
| Hazard Class: | 3 3 |
| UN Number: | UN1090 UN1090 |
| Packing Group: | II II |

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Section 16 - Other Information

Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose.