

Boat Craft Pacific

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Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EPOXY SOLVENT

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name	Acetone
Chemical Family	Aliphatic Ketone
Chemical Formula	CH ₃ COCH ₃
Synonyms	Dimethyl ketone; 2-Propanone; Dimethyl ketal
CAS No.:	67-64-1
Molecular Weight	58.08
Use	Solvent; Chemical Intermediate

Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods.

UN No. 1090
Acetone
Class 3.1 (Flammable Liquid)
Packaging Group II
HAZCHEM Code 2(Y)E
EPG and GTEPC 3A1

NFPA Code: Health . 1. Flammability 3, Reactivity 0
(0 : low hazard, 4 high hazard)

Uniform Poisons Schedule: S5 (Australia) , Fourth Schedule (New Zealand)

WARNING STATEMENTS

DANGER!

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

CAUSES IRRITATION TO EYES, SKIN OR RESPIRATORY TRACT

MAY BE HARMFUL IF *INHALED* OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

BoatCraft Pacific
Epoxy Solvent MSDS

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
Avoid breathing vapour or mist.
Keep container closed.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Emptied container retains vapour and product residue. Observe all labelled safe guards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. **DO NOT CUT OR WELD ON OR NEAR CONTAINER.**

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. CALL A DOCTOR.

IF ON SKIN,, immediately wash off with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before re-use.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. CALL A DOCTOR.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. **TRANSPORT TO DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL QUICKLY.** For further information call Poisons Information Centre, Never give a drink to an unconscious person.

IN CASE OF FIRE Small fire, use dry chemical BCF or CO 2

Large fire, use "alcohol" foam or water spray. Cool containers exposed to fire with water. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (see "Fire Protection Information" Section).

IN CASE OF SPILL OR LEAK SPILL OR LEAK: Keep people away and upwind. Remove all ignition sources. Shut off leak risk. If necessary to enter spill area, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray to reduce vapours. Contain spill. Pump into salvage tank or absorb with sand, earth or vermiculite and seal in drums for disposal. Keep out of sewers, stormwater drains and waterways. (See "Spill, Leak & Disposal information" Section).

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES'

EYE PROTECTION Wear chemical safety goggles and have eye baths immediately available where there is potential for eye contact.

SKIN PROTECTION Wear appropriate protective gloves that provide a barrier and protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove for a given application, Wear face shield and apron that provide a barrier when splashing is likely.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use SAA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits **(ace below) are exceeded.** Full face piece equipment is recommended for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. Consult respirator supplier to determine appropriate equipment for a given application. High airborne concentrations may require use of self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. Consult AS1715 and A51716 for further information on the selection and use* of respirators.

VENTILATION: Provide ventilation to control exposure levels below Airborne exposure(see below) . Use local mechanical exhaust ventilation source of contamination process equipment ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual and NFPA 91 for design of exhaust system.

AIRBORNE EXPOSURE LIMITS ACGIH (1988-89) TLV

Acetone, 100% by wt	8hr. TWA	STEL(15min.)
	750ppm	1000ppm

Keep exposure as low as practicable below these limits.

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The odour of acetone is detected by most individuals at 100ppm in air.

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (Tag Closed Cup)	-17°C
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	465°C
FLAMMABLE LIMITS % by Volume in Air	LOWER 2.15% UPPER 13.3%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Use CO ₂ , BCF or dry chemical for small fires. Use "alcohol" type foam for large fires; water spray will reduce intensity of flames and can be used to cool containers.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Fire-fighters and others exposed to vapours or products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Material is highly volatile; vapour may travel considerable distances to sources of ignition and flash back

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	Stable under normal storage and use conditions.
MATERIALS TO AVOID	Strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis and strong mineral acids
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION	Will not occur
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	Many plastics may be unsuitable as storage and handling materials.

HEALTH EFFECTS SUMMARY

The following Information presents both human experience and toxicological data on the product used to assess the affects of the product on the health of individually exposed individuals and to support the Precautionary Measures and Occupational Control Procedures recommended in this document.

HUMAN EXPERIENCE

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to acetone. Because of its high volatility significant absorption through the skin is unlikely unless evaporation is prevented

Occupational exposure to the liquid and vapour has been reported to cause moderate irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract. Skin contact with the liquid may cause mild irritation. Repeated skin contact with acetone liquid may have a defatting effect on the skin causing dryness and cracking of the skin or other signs of dermatitis. Acetone possesses narcotic-like properties; excessive exposure may result in headache, dizziness, incoordination, fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite and loss of consciousness.

Human experience indicates the toxicity of acetone is low for acute exposures. There have been no reports of significant toxic effects from chronic exposures.

Although acetone is rapidly eliminated from the body there are reports which suggest that slight accumulation of acetone in the body can occur following daily exposures to high airborne concentrations (800-1000 ppm) during the working week. Elimination from *the body* was complete in the absence of exposure over the following weekend.

Slight increases in reaction time have been reported in laboratory neurobehavioural tests in which individuals were exposed to 250-500 ppm acetone for 6 hours per day for 6 days. The health implications of these studies are not known.

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Oral LD50 (Rat)	5800 mg/kg, Practically Non Toxic
Dermal LD50 (Rabbit)	20 g/kg, Practically Non Toxic
Rats exposed to 19000 ppm of acetone 3 hr/day, 5 days/week for 8 weeks showed signs of narcosis. Groups of the rats sacrificed at 2, 4 and 8 weeks exposure and 2 weeks post exposure showed no evidence of toxic effects.	

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PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance	Colourless, mobile liquid,
Odour:	Faintly aromatic, fragrant mint like odour, pungent odour.
Boiling Point (760 mmHg):	56°C
Flashpoint	-18°C
Autoignition Temperature	465°C
Solubility in water:	complete
Viscosity cps 25°C:	0.316
Vapour Pressure;	180.3 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour Density (Air-1);	2.0
Specific Gravity (H2O - 1):	0.791 @ 20°C
Percent Volatiles (by Volume).	100%
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate:1);	6
Corrosiveness	Not Corrosive

SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURE	Keep people away and upwind from spill or leak. Shut off, extinguish or remove all sources of ignition spark, flame and hot surfaces. Shut off leak, if this can be done without risk. Ensure adequate ventilation. If it is necessary for persons to enter the spill area they should wear self contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray to reduce vapours. For small spill absorb with paper, vermiculite or other inert, absorbent material and transfer to fume hood. For large spill, dike spill close to source with sand or earth and pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid can be absorbed on sand, earth or vermiculite and sealed in drums for disposal. Do not allow large quantities of liquid waste to enter sewers , stormwater drains or waterways.
WASTE DISPOSAL	The product is a "hazardous waste " due to its characteristic of ignitability. For small spill, allow volatile portion to evaporate in fume hood. Dispose of remainder in accordance with regulations. For large spill, incinerate the collected waste in a suitable incineration chamber in accordance with regulations. Take care in igniting as acetone is highly flammable.
CONTAINERS	Emptied containers may contain vapours of acetone and therefore entail an explosion risk. Rinse containers with water prior to reconditioning or disposal.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Flammable liquid -SAA Class A (Dangerous Goods Class 3.1). Avoid ALL ignition sources. Store in accordance with State regulations. See AS 1940 for further information on storage and handling of flammable liquids.

Store in drums or safety cans with identifying labels which Indicate the flammability of the material. Store in a cool, well ventilated area.

Electrically earth containers for all transfers of acetone to avoid fires from static sparks. No smoking in storage or use areas.