

# G.J. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT NAME: ACETONE

PRODUCT NUMBER(S): 100100, 100110, 100120, 100130, 100140 & 100150

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS: 2-Propanone; Dimethylformaldehyde; Dimethyl Ketone; Beta-Ketopropane; Methyl Ketone;

CAS-No: 67-74-1

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Ketone, Aliphatic

RECOMMENDED USE: Manufacture of substances. Laboratory chemicals.

USES ADVISED AGAINST: No information available

### DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Address: 40 VERONICA AVENUE  
SOMERSET, NJ 08873

Telephone: 1-973-589-1450

Fax: 1-973-589-3072

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids (Category 2)

Skin irritation (Category 3)

Eye irritation (Category 2A)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

Signal word: Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H316 Causes mild skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary statement(s)**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
P305 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair)Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists. Get medical advice/attention.  
P370 + P378 In case of fire. Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.  
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403 + P235 Store in a well ventilate place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P591 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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**3. INGREDIENTS**

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	% BY WT.	CLASSIFICATION
Acetone	67-64-1	99.8% min	Flammable liquids (Category 2)
	EC-No.200-662-2		Skin irritation (Category 3)
	Index-No.606-001-00-8		Eye irritation (Category 2A)
REACH No. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX			STOT-SE (Category 3)

**OTHER CONTAMINANTS:**

Methanol	67-56-1	0.05% max,
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	0.05% max,
Aldehydes as HCHO	50-00-0	0.002% max
Residue		0.001%

**4. FIRST-AID PROCEDURES**

**INHALATION: ACETONE: IRRITANT/NARCOTIC. 20,000 PPM  
IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH.**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.**

**SKIN CONTACT: ACETONE: IRRITANT. SMALL AMOUNTS MAY BE  
ABSORBED THROUGH INTACT SKIN.**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.**

**EYE CONTACT: ACETONE: IRRITANT.**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.**

**INGESTION: ACETONE: NARCOTIC.**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.**

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## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL:**

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE.**

**FLASH POINT: closed cup 1.4°F (-17°C)**

**LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 2%**

**UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 13%**

**AUTOIGNITION TEMP.: 869° F (465° C)**

**FLAMMABILITY CLASS (OSHA): IB**

**BURN RATE: 3.9 mm/min**

**ELECTRICAL HAZARD: Class I, group D**

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, WATER SPRAY OR ALCOHOL-RESISTANT FOAM (1990 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 5800.5). FOR LARGER FIRES, USE WATER SPRAY, FOG OR ALCOHOL-RESISTANT FOAM (1990 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 5800.5). ALCOHOL FOAM (NFPA 325M, Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids, 1991).**

**CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY: Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point.**

**ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Avoid breathing vapors, stay upwind. Do not enter fire area without structural fire fighter's protective equipment including NIOSH approved self contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode. Use water spray to knock down vapors. Use halon, carbon dioxide extinguisher or dry powder for small fires. Large fires are best controlled by alcohol foam, fog, and water spray. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire (1990 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 1800.5, guide page 26). Extinguish only if fire can be stopped. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog; solid streams may be ineffective. Cool**

containers with flooding amounts of water from as far a distance as possible. Avoid breathing vapors; keep upwind. If fire is uncontrollable or containers are exposed to direct flame, water may be ineffective (NFPA 325M, Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids, 1991). Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Do Not Use: Water in straight hose stream will scatter and spread fire and should not be used.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Highly dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks, flame, or oxidants. Acetone is extremely flammable and its vapors form explosive mixtures with air. Acetone containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapors of acetone are heavier than air, and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Water solutions of acetone may still be flammable because of released vapors.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES:** Extremely Flammable; Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.

**METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP:** Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, keep out of water sources and sewers, for smaller spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills use foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent. Place all saturated absorbent, using non-sparking tools, in an approved container for disposal. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

**REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):** 5000 POUNDS

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the national response center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8882 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D. C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:** This material presents a fire hazard. Acetone is a class IB flammable liquid (NFPA). Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence.

Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources, such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

**HANDLING INFORMATION:** Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

**STATIC HAZARD:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not be sufficient. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids" and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

**CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:** Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities. Do not store above 120°F. Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally.

**CONTAINER WARNINGS:** Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner.

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## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)**

### **EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:**

<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>CAS NO.</b>	<b>% BY WT.</b>	<b>EXPOSURE LIMITS</b>
Acetone	67-64-1	99.8% min	500PPM TLV(ACGIH) 750PPM STEL(ACGIH) 750PPM TWA(OSHA) 1000PPM STEL(OSHA) 250PPM TWA(NIOSH)

Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA  
(TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH  
(STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH  
(WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels  
(TWA) = Time Weighted Average

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number  
IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health  
N.E. =None Established

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:** Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are recommendations by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards; NIOSH criteria documents or by the U.S. Department of Labor, 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z., 1910.132, 1910.134

The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH-MSHA):

1000 PPM- Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s).

Any powered, air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s).  
Any supplied-air respirator.  
Any self-contained breathing apparatus.

6250 PPM- Any supplied-air respirator operated in a contained-flow mode.

12,500 PPM- Any air-purifying full-face piece respirator (gas mask) with a chin style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister.  
Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece.  
Any supplied-air respirator with a full-face piece.

20,000 PPM- Any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

ESCAPE- Any air-purifying, full-face piece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister.  
Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

**BODY CLOTHING:** Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with this substance.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

**EYE /FACE PROTECTION:** Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE, COLOR AND ODOR:** Acetone is a colorless, volatile liquid with a sweetish, pleasant, pungent odor.

<b>ODOR THRESHOLD:</b>	<b>20 PPM</b>
<b>pH:</b>	<b>No Data Available</b>
<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	<b>58.08 amu</b>
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	<b>-139°F (-95°C)</b>
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	<b>133°F (56°C)</b>
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	<b>0.7899</b>
<b>DENSITY (25°C):</b>	<b>0.785 g/ml (20°C): 0.791 g/ml (25°C)</b>
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	<b>184 mm Hg @ 20°C (68.0°F)</b>
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	<b>No data available</b>
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b>	<b>Complete</b>
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER</b>	<b>log Pow: -0.24</b>
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	<b>-17.0°C (1.4°F)</b>
<b>EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	<b>13% (V)</b>
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	<b>2% (V)</b>
<b>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	<b>465°C (869°F)</b>
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	<b>No data available</b>
<b>VISCOSITY:</b>	<b>No data available</b>
<b>EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:</b>	<b>No data available</b>
<b>OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:</b>	<b>No data available</b>
<b>OTHER INFORMATION:</b>	<b>No data available</b>

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Heat, flames and sparks. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:**

**ACIDS:** Incompatible

**AMINES (ALIPHATIC):** Incompatible



**BROMINE:** Violent reaction with excess amounts of bromine  
**BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE:** Explosion on contact  
**BROMOFORM:** Violent reaction in presence of bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide)  
**CHLOROFORM:** Violent reaction in presence of a base  
**CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE:** Ignition on contact at ambient temperature  
**CHROMYL CHLORIDE:** Incandescent reaction  
**DIOXYGEN BIFLUORIDE + SOLID CARBON DIOXIDE:** Explosion at -78 C  
**HEXACHLOROMELANINE:** Possible explosion  
**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE:** Explosion  
**NITRIC ACID:** Ignition  
**NITRIC + ACETIC ACID MIXTURE:** Possible explosion  
**NITRIC + SULFURIC ACID MIXTURE:** Violent oxidation  
**NITROSYL CHLORIDE:** Explosive reaction  
**NITROSYL PERCHLORATE:** Ignition and explosion

**NITRYL PERCHLORATE:** Ignition and explosion hazard  
**OXIDIZERS (STRONG):** Fire and explosion hazard  
**PERMONOSULFURIC ACID:** Explosion  
**PLASTICS:** Incompatible  
**PLATINUM + NITROSYL CHLORIDE:** Possible explosion  
**POTASSIUM-TERT-BUTOXIDE:** Ignition  
**RAYON:** Incompatible  
**SODIUM HYPOBROMITE:** Explosion  
**SODIUM HYPOIODITE:** Possible explosion  
**SULFUR DICHLORIDE:** Violent reaction  
**SULFURIC ACID AND POTASSIUM BICHROMATE:** Ignition  
**THIODIGLYCOL + HYDROGEN PEROXIDE:** Possible explosion  
**THIOTRIAZYL PERCHLORATE:** Possible explosion  
**1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE:** Exothermic condensation by a basic catalyst  
**TRICHLOROMELANINE:** Possible explosion  
See also ketones.

**KETONES:**

**ACETALDEHYDE:** Violent condensation reaction  
**NITRIC ACID + HYDROGEN PEROXIDE:** Formation of explosive product  
**PERCHLORIC ACID:** Violent decomposition

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Thermal decomposition products may include toxic oxides of carbon.

**POLYMERIZATION:** Hazardous polymerization has not been reported under normal temperatures and pressures.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Ingestion, skin and eye contact.

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects from overexposure:

**Ingestion:** Central nervous system depression is the most common effect, resembling intoxication by ethyl alcohol. Excitation is followed by impaired motor coordination, slurred speech, sensory disturbances such as double vision and vertigo, flushing of the face, rapid pulse, and sweating. Nausea and vomiting are common. Other symptoms include dryness of the mouth and the throat, headache, sleepiness, dizziness, light headedness, weakness, and loss of energy. Very high exposures may cause unconsciousness, coma, or death. Kidney toxicity may occur but is rare following acute exposure. Post-alcoholic headache and gastritis are common in recovery.

**Inhalation:** Exposure may cause lung irritation and cough.

**Skin:** Contact may result in redness, irritation, and dermatitis since acetone has a drying effect on the skin.

**Eyes:** Contact with eyes can result in irritation and eye injury.

### ACUTE TOXICITY:

**IRRITATION DATA:** 395 MG open skin-rabbit mild; 500 MG/24 hours skin-rabbit mild; 500 PPM eye-human; 20 MG eye-rabbit severe; 20 MG/24 hours eye-rabbit moderate.

The effects of overexposure shown in Section II are based on acute toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	Oral LD50(Rat)	Skin LD50(Rabbit)	Inhalation LC50
Acetone	5800mg/kg	7426mg/kg	50100ppm/6hr

### Additional Toxicity Data:

500 PPM inhalation-human TCLD; 110 GM/H3/1 hour inhalation-mouse LCLO; 2857 MG/KG oral-man TDLO; 8 GM/KG oral-dog LDLO; 3000 MG/KG oral-mouse

LD50; 7426 MG/KG dermal-rabbit LD50; 5 GM/KG dermal-dog LDLO; 5000 MG/KG subcutaneous-guinea pig LDLO; 5500 MG/KG intravenous-rat LD50; 4 GM/KG intravenous-mouse LDLO; 1576 MG/KG intraperitoneal-mouse LD50; 8 GM/KG intraperitoneal-dog LDLO; 1159 MG/KG unreported-man LDLO; mutagenic data (RTECS); reproductive effects data (RTECS).

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** No information available.

**CARCINOGEN STATUS:** 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, NTP or OSHA.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** No data available.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-SE) - Single Exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-RE) - Repeated Exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** no data available

**AT INCREASED RISK FORM EXPOSURE:** Persons with chronic respiratory or skin diseases.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** No data available

**ADDITIONAL DATA:** Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects.

**RTECS NUMBER:** AL3150000

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS**

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and pollution control officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

### **AQUATIC TOXICITY:**

Toxicity to fish LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 5,540.00 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 13,500.00 mg/l - 48 h

14,250 PPM/24 hours-sunfish killed in tap water

13,000 PPM/48 hours-mosquito fish TLM turbid water

**WATERFOWL TOXICITY:** None available

**PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Result 91%- Readily biodegradable

**BIOACCUMULATION:** log Pow  $-0.24$

**BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD):** (Theoretical) 122%, 5 days

**FOOD CHAIN CONCENTRATION POTENTIAL:** None noted

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### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:**

The waste material should be treated and/or disposed of at site authorized to handle hazardous chemical waste. Appropriate Federal, State and Local Regulatory Authorities should be contacted before discharge, treatment or disposal of waste material.

**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:** Dispose of as unused product.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: U002.

If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.

**DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262**

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### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**US DOT DESCRIPTION:** ACETONE, 3, UN1090, GROUP II

Proper shipping name: Acetone

Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN1090

Packing Group: II

Label(s) Required (if not excepted): Flammable Liquid.

Special Provisions: T8; Refers to transportation of IM portable tanks

Packaging authorizations: Exceptions: 173.150; for small quantities of flammable liquids

Non-bulk packaging: 173.202; for liquid hazardous material in packing group II

**Bulk-packaging: 173.242: for liquid hazardous material**  
**Quantity Limitations: Passenger aircraft or railcar: 5 L**  
**Cargo aircraft only: 60 L**  
**Vessel stowage requirements: B**

**IMDG**

**UN Number : 1090 Class: 3      Packing Group: II   EMS-No: F-E, S-D**  
**Proper Shipping Name: Acetone**

**IATA**

**UN Number : 1090 Class: 3      Packing Group: II   EMS-No: F-E, S-D**  
**Proper Shipping Name: Acetone**

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)**

**SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355)- Not Listed**

**SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65)- Not Listed**

**SECTION 311/312: Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370)- Acute Health, Chronic Health, and Fire**

**CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)**

**SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)- Listed**  
**Reportable Quantity - 5,000 pounds.**

**SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: 5,000 lbs**

**RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.)**

**40 CFR 261.33 Hazardous Waste Number: U002**

**Massachusetts Right To Know Components**

**Acetone CAS-No.67-64-1**

**Pennsylvania Right To Know Components**

**Acetone CAS-No.67-64-1**

**New Jersey Right To Know Components**

**Acetone CAS-No.67-64-1**

**California Prop. 65 Components**

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

**DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency)**

Acetone is subject to the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 and subject to certain record keeping and reporting requirements. (21 CFR 1310 and 1313)

**TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)**

Acetone is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Material Information System) Classification (Canada):**

Class B, Division 2

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION:**

**Hazard Rating:**

- 4-Extreme
- 3-High
- 2-Moderate
- 1-Slight
- 0-Insignificant

<b>NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):</b>	<b>Health=2</b>	<b>Fire=3</b>	<b>Reactivity=0</b>
<b>HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):</b>	<b>Health=2</b>	<b>Fire=3</b>	<b>Reactivity=0</b>
<b>PPE=H</b>			

**Date of Preparation: July 27, 2000**

**Revision Number: 2.8**

**Revision Date: January 2, 2015**

**Acronyms:**

- ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists**
- AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association**
- ANSI - American Nation Standards Institute**
- API - American Petroleum Institute**
- CERCLA - Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**
- DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation**
- EC-50 - Effective Concentration**

<b>EPA</b>	-	<b>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b>
<b>HMIS</b>	-	<b>Hazardous Materials Information System</b>
<b>IARC</b>	-	<b>International Agency For Research On Cancer</b>
<b>LD-50</b>	-	<b>Lethal Dose</b>
<b>MAK</b>	-	<b>Germany Maximum Concentration Values</b>
<b>MSHA</b>	-	<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>
<b>NFPA</b>	-	<b>National Fire Protection Association</b>
<b>NIOSH</b>	-	<b>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</b>
<b>NOIC</b>	-	<b>Notice of Intended Change (Proposed change to ACGIH TLV)</b>
<b>NTP</b>	-	<b>National Toxicology Program</b>
<b>OPA</b>	-	<b>Oil Pollution Act of 1990</b>
<b>OSHA</b>	-	<b>U.S. Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</b>
<b>PEL</b>	-	<b>Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)</b>
<b>RCRA</b>	-	<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</b>
<b>REL</b>	-	<b>Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)</b>
<b>SARA</b>	-	<b>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III</b>
<b>SCBA</b>	-	<b>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus</b>
<b>STEL</b>	-	<b>Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)</b>
<b>TLV</b>	-	<b>Threshold Limit Value</b>
<b>TSCA</b>	-	<b>Toxic Substances Control Act</b>
<b>TWA</b>	-	<b>Time Weighted Average (8hr.)</b>
<b>WHMIS</b>	-	<b>Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System</b>

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