

ARCOR®
EPOXY TECHNOLOGIES™

ARCOR Epoxy Inc.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Material

ACETONE

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Health Hazard Data

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT
Acetone	67-64-1	99-100%
Synonyms; Dimethylketone; 2-propanone; dimethylketal		
CAS No.: 67-64-1		
Molecular Weight: 58.08; Chemical Formula: (CH ₃) ₂ CO		

Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	56.5C (133F)	Melting Point	-95C (-139F)
Vapor Pressure	400 @ 39.5C (104F)F	Evaporation Rate	7.7
Vapor Density	2.0	Specific Gravity	.81
Appearance & Odor	Clear, colorless, volatile liquid, fragrant, mintlike		
Solubility in Water	Miscible in all proportions in water		

Fire Fighting Measures and Precautions

Flash Point 20C (-4F) CC **Flammable Limits in air % by volume:** **lcl:** 2.5; **UEL:** 12.8 Extremely Flammable Liquid and Vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, alcohol foam or carbon dioxide.

Water may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool, dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapors.

Explosion: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. This material may produce a floating fire hazard. Sensitive to static discharge.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: In the event of a fire, wear protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

Accidental Release Measures:

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

Reactivity Data

Stability Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition

Incompatibilities: Concentrated nitric and sulfuric acid mixtures, oxidizing materials, chloroform, alkalis, chlorine compounds, acids, potassium t- butoxide

Conditions and Materials to Avoid

Avoid heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Health Effects

Eye: Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Splashes may cause severe irritation, with stinging, tearing, redness and pain. **Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May cause coughing, dizziness, dullness, and headache. Higher concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, narcosis, and unconsciousness. **Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:** Use of alcoholic beverages enhances toxic effects. Exposure may increase the toxic potential of chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as chloroform, trichloroethane.

Chronic Exposure: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may produce severe irritation or dermatitis.

First Aid Measures

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention.

Skin: Irritating due to defatting action on skin. Causes redness, pain, drying and cracking of skin. **Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention. **Ingestion:** Swallowing small amounts is not likely to produce harmful effects. Ingestion of larger amounts may produce abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency. Other symptoms are expected to parallel inhalation.

Precautions For Safe Handling and use

Handling and Storage: Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be Non-Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for this product.

Exposure Control Measures

Airborne Exposure Limits: OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 1000 ppm (TWA). ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 500 ppm, 750 ppm (STEL) A4 - not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposures Limits. 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. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or full-face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Respiratory Protection

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.