

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

## Acetone

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 2025-05-29
9.1	2025-05-22	800001033908	Date of last issue: 26.09.2024
			Date of first issue: 27.10.2014

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Acetone

Product code : S1212, S1260, U8903

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Chemicals Canada**  
PO Box 4280 STN C  
CALGARY AB T2T 5Z5  
Canada

Telephone : 1-855-697-4355

Telefax : 1-866-213-7508

#### Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Industrial Solvent.

Restrictions on use : Restricted to professional users.  
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3  
- single exposure

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :  

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

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H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

### HEALTH HAZARDS:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

:

### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

### Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

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If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.  
Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials.  
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance  
Substance name : Acetone, 67-64-1  
CAS-No. : 67-64-1

#### Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
acetone	acetone	67-64-1	<= 100
Benzene	Benzene	71-43-2	<= 0.003

### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.  
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.  
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.  
Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

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death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.  
IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!  
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.  
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.  
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe the relevant local and international regulations  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.  
Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
- Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.  
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.  
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely  
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.  
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.  
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.
- Conditions for safe storage : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.  
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.  
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
- Specific end use(s)**
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  
See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

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on Static Electricity).  
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	250 ppm 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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				ceases)		
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

### Engineering measures

- : Use sealed systems as far as possible.
- Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
- Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
- Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
- Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
- Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
- The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
- Appropriate measures include:

### General Information

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.



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Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.  
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.  
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.  
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.  
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.  
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.  
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.  
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type AX boiling point  $\leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $149^{\circ}\text{F}$ )].

### Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: butyl-rubber Gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-

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perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.  
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.  
It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.  
The following information, while appropriate for the product is general in nature. The selection of Personal Protective Equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use.

### Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.  
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.  
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : clear

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting / freezing point : -94 °C

Boiling point : 56 °C

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : ca. 13 %(V)

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Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : ca. 2.1 %(V)

Flash point : -18 °C  
Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 540 °C  
Method: ASTM D-2155

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity  
Viscosity, dynamic : 0.33 mPa.s (20 °C)  
Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : (20 °C)  
Completely miscible.

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.2

Vapour pressure : 24.7 kPa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0.792 (15 °C)  
Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 790 - 792 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)  
Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2 (20 °C)

Particle characteristics  
Particle size : Data not available

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### 9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 5.6  
Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1  
2  
Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

Conductivity : Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Surface tension : 22.8 mN/m

Molecular weight : 58.08 g/mol

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and

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unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

#### Acute toxicity

##### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, female): > 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### **Benzene:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, female): > 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 402  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : Literature data  
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

##### **Benzene:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404  
Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405  
Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

##### **Benzene:**

Species : Rabbit  
Method : Literature data  
Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Species : Guinea pig  
Method : Literature data  
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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### **Benzene:**

Species : Mouse  
Method : Literature data  
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

#### **Components:**

#### **acetone:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 473  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Hamster  
Method: Literature data  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

### **Benzene:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: Other guideline method.  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: Literature data  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474  
Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Species	: Mouse, female
Application Route	: Dermal
Method	: Literature data
Remarks	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

##### **Benzene:**

Species	: Rat, male and female
Application Route	: Oral
Method	: Other guideline method.
Remarks	: May cause cancer. Known human carcinogen. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Species	: Mouse, male and female
Application Route	: Inhalation
Method	: Literature data
Remarks	: May cause cancer. Known human carcinogen. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

**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.

**OSHA** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

**NTP** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.
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### **Benzene:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

#### **STOT - single exposure**

#### **Components:**

##### **acetone:**

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Target Organs : Central nervous system  
Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **Benzene:**

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

#### **STOT - repeated exposure**

#### **Components:**

##### **acetone:**

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials. May potentiate the peripheral neurotoxicity of n-hexane, and the liver and kidney toxicity of some chlorinated hydrocarbons such as Tetra chloro hydrocarbon.

### **Benzene:**

Exposure routes : Oral, Inhalation  
Target Organs : hematopoietic system  
Remarks : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.  
Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anaemia.  
Immune System: animal studies on this material or its components have demonstrated immunotoxicity.  
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).  
Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.  
Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not known.

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### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Species : Rat, male and female  
Application Route : Oral  
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408  
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Species : Rat, male  
Application Route : Inhalation  
Test atmosphere : vapour  
Method : Literature data  
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

##### **Benzene:**

Species : Rat, male and female  
Application Route : Oral  
Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408  
Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Species : Mouse, male and female  
Application Route : Inhalation  
Test atmosphere : vapour  
Method : Literature data  
Target Organs : hematopoietic system

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

##### **Benzene:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### Further information

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

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Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

### **Benzene:**

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data are based on product testing.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Components:**

##### **acetone:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 6,210 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203  
Remarks: Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: Other guideline method.  
Remarks: Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : NOEC (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 530 mg/l  
Exposure time: 192 h  
Method: Other guideline method.  
Remarks: Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,212 mg/l  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211  
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 61,150 mg/l  
Exposure time: 0.5 h  
Method: Other guideline method.  
Remarks: Practically non toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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### **Benzene:**

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.8 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)): 3 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	IC50 (Nitrosomonas): 13 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

### **Persistence and degradability**

#### **Components:**

##### **acetone:**

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 90.9 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301 B Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
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##### **Benzene:**

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria.
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International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

##### **Benzene:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10  
Exposure time: 3 d  
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 305  
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

### Mobility in soil

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.  
Dissolves in water.

##### **Benzene:**

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

### Other adverse effects

#### Components:

##### **acetone:**

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

##### **Benzene:**

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.  
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.  
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.  
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
- Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
- MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.  
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.  
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.  
Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.  
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
- Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### TDG

- UN number : 1090  
Proper shipping name : ACETONE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
Labels : 3  
Marine pollutant : no

#### International Regulations

##### IATA-DGR

- UN/ID No. : UN 1090  
Proper shipping name : ACETONE

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Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

### IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 1090
Proper shipping name	: ACETONE
Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
Marine pollutant	: no

### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	: Z
Ship type	: 3
Product name	: Acetone

### Special precautions for user

Remarks	: Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
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<b>Additional Information</b>	: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.
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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed

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PICCS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL	: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA CARC	: OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
NIOSH REL / TWA	: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
OSHA CARC / PEL	: Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL	: Excursion limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	: Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	: Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumu-



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lative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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