Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS PRODUCT OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER OR MANUFACTURER

Product name : Acetone NF

Product code : \$1212, \$1260, U8903

Synonyms : Dimethyl Ketone, propan-2-one, 2-Propanone

CAS-No. : 67-64-1

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Shell Chemical LP

PO Box 576

HOUSTON TX 77001

USA

SDS Request : +52 (55) 3223 9057

Customer Service

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : SETIQ ANIQ 01 800 002 1400 (Rep. Mexicana), +52 (55)

5559 1588 (local e internacional); CHEMTREC +1 (703) 527-

3887 (Internacional)

Chemtrec International (24

hr)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Industrial Solvent.

Restrictions on use : Restricted to professional users.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3

- single exposure

Aspiration hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

Print Date: 09/03/2022 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 1.0 06/21/2018 800001033908 Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Hazard pictograms







Signal word Danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

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 eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

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

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extin-

P302 + P310 IF ON SKIN: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

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

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

Print Date: 09/03/2022 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 1.0 06/21/2018 800001033908 Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

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.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour 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

Chemical nature Solvent

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Acetone.	67-64-1	<= 100

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.

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-In case of skin contact

> ter 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 treat-

ment.

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 Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

delayed headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.

Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

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.

Indication of any immediate

medical attention and special

treatment needed

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical pow-

der, 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 meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

Special protective equipment : Pro

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).

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.

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

Version Revision Date: 1.0 06/21/2018

SDS Number: 800001033908

Print Date: 09/03/2022 Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

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 unpro-

tected 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 bond-

ing 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 Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

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

Chapter 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

naterial.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Precautions that must be taken to ensure 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 flamma-

ble.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or han-

dling operations.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibility

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering 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.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age 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

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

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	VLE-PPT	500 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
Acetone.		VLE-CT	750 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm 1.6 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
benzene		VLE-PPT	0.5 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
benzene		VLE-CT	2.5 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone.	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift	50 mg/l	MX BEI
benzene	71-43-2	S-phenyl- mercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift	25 µg/g creatinine	MX BEI
		t,t-muconic acid	Urine	End of shift	500 µg/g creatinine	MX BEI

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

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

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

Engineering measures

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:

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.

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.

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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

Version 1.0

Revision Date: 06/21/2018

SDS Number: 800001033908

Print Date: 09/03/2022 Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

AX boiling point ≤65°C (149°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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene 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-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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 envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : clear

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : -94 °C / -137 °F

Boiling point : 56 °C / 133 °F

Flash point : $-18 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / -0.40 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Method: IP 170

Evaporation rate : 5.6

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

2

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / upper

flammability limit

ca. 13 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

ca. 2.1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 24.7 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0.792

Density : 790 - 792 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Completely miscible. (20 °C / 68 °F

)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.2

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 09/03/2022 1.0 06/21/2018 800001033908 Date of last issue: -

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Auto-ignition temperature : 540 °C / 1004 °F

Method: ASTM D-2155

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0.33 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 22.8 mN/m

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.

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 reac-

tions

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 elec-

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

 Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases includ-

ing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degra-

dation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity:

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 : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

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

Product:

:

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

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

SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL 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 com-

ponent(s).

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and

may contaminate groundwater.

Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: None known.

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

SECTION 13. INFORMATION ON PRODUCT DISPOSAL

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 meth-

ods 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

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information: 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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Other regulations:

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

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

CH INV : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

EINECS/ELINCS/EC : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Acetone NF

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Print Date: 09/03/2022

 1.0
 06/21/2018
 800001033908
 Date of last issue:

Date of first issue: 26.03.2009

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 3, 0

tivity)

Full text of other abbreviations

MX BEI : Official Mexican Norm NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental

Health - Biological exposure indices for workers occupational-

ly exposed to chemical agents

NOM-010-STPS-2014 : Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting

the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Con-

trol - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits

NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE- : Time weighted average limit value

PPT

NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE- :

CT

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

Short term exposure limit value

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hvaienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo-

gy Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

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IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (I) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

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).

Revision Date 06/21/2018

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

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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