

# ACETONE

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 12/21/2018 Version: 1.0

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Substance  
 Trade name : ACETONE  
 CAS-No. : 67-64-1  
 Product code : TS107  
 Formula : C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O  
 Synonyms : 2-propanone / Acetone / acetone NF / acetone oil / AI3-01238 / beta-ketopropane / Caswell No.004 / chevron acetone / dimethyl formaldehyde / dimethyl ketone / dimethylketal / DMK (=dimethyl ketone) / FEMA No 3326 / keto propane / ketone propane / KTI acetone / methyl acetyl / methyl ketone / pyroacetic acid / pyroacetic ether / pyroacetic spirit / STEC 4908105  
 BIG no : 10001

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Solvent  
 Cleansing product  
 Chemical raw material

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Crown Paint Company  
 1801 W. Sheridan  
 Oklahoma City, 73106 - United States  
 T 1-405-232-8580  
[crownpaint@polyglasscoatings.com](mailto:crownpaint@polyglasscoatings.com) - [www.crownpaintok.com](http://www.crownpaintok.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : In the event of an emergency involving dangerous goods:  
 in Canada call CANUTEC at 613-996-6666 or \*666 on a cellular phone.  
 in the US call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 (Account Name for US is Polyglass Coatings)

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour  
 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
 STOT SE 3 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Full text of H statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour  
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
 P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment  
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment  
 P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
 P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/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 or a doctor if you feel unwell  
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
methanol (Main constituent)	(CAS-No.) 67-64-1	100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water. Soap may be used. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing before washing. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not give milk/oil to drink. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Doctor: gastric lavage.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Feeling of weakness. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Excited/restless. Drunkenness. Disturbed motor response. Respiratory difficulties. Disturbances of consciousness.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Cracking of the skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Irritation of the eye tissue.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Dry/sore throat. Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Symptoms similar to those listed under inhalation. AFTER INGESTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Irritation of the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Change in urine output. Affection of the renal tissue. Enlargement/affection of the liver.

Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Dry/sore throat. Headache. Nausea. Feeling of weakness. Loss of weight. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD: Highly flammable. Gas/vapour flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD: May be ignited by sparks. Gas/vapour spreads at floor level: ignition hazard. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Explosion hazard : DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD: Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD: Heat may cause pressure rise in tanks/drums: explosion risk. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Reactivity : Upon combustion: CO and CO<sub>2</sub> are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds. Prolonged storage: on exposure to light: release of harmful gases/vapours. Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers: peroxidation resulting in increased fire or explosion risk.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Physical explosion risk: extinguish/cool from behind cover. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. After cooling: persistent risk of physical explosion.
- Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gloves. Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
- Emergency procedures : Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosionproof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

- Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released product, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute/disperse combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Spill must not return in its original container. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

- No additional information available

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation.

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Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature : 15 - 20 °C  
Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.  
Information on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. reducing agents. (strong) acids. (strong) bases. halogens. amines.  
Storage area : Store in a cool area. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Store in a dark area. Ventilation at floor level. Fireproof storeroom. Provide for an automatic sprinkler system. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. Meet the legal requirements.  
Special rules on packaging : Store in a closed container.  
Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: steel. stainless steel. carbon steel. aluminium. iron. copper. nickel. bronze. glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: synthetic material.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

ACETONE (67-64-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	500 ppm (Acetone; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	750 ppm (Acetone; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Materials for protective clothing : GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: chlorosulfonated polyethylene. natural rubber. neoprene. polyurethane. PVA. styrene-butadiene rubber. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber. polyethylene. PVC. viton. nitrile rubber/PVC.  
Hand protection : Gloves.  
Eye protection : Safety glasses.  
Skin and body protection : Head/neck protection. Protective clothing.  
Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid  
Appearance : Liquid.  
Color : Colourless  
Odor : Aromatic odour Sweet odour Fruity odour  
Odor threshold : 306 - 653 ppm  
737 - 1574 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
pH : 7  
Melting point : -95 °C  
Freezing point : No data available  
Boiling point : 56 °C  
Critical temperature : 235 °C  
Critical pressure : 47010 hPa  
Flash point : -18 °C  
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : 6  
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : 2  
Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available  
Explosion limits : 2 - 12.8 vol %  
60 - 310 g/m<sup>3</sup>

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Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 247 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 828 hPa (50 °C)
Relative density	: 0.79
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 2
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.2
Specific gravity / density	: 786 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Molecular mass	: 58.08 g/mol
Solubility	: Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether. Soluble in dimethyl ether. Soluble in petroleum spirit. Soluble in chloroform. Soluble in dimethylformamide. Soluble in oils/fats. Water: Complete Ethanol: Complete Ether: Complete
Log Pow	: -0.24 (Test data)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 465 °C 869 °F
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 0.417 mm <sup>2</sup> /s
Viscosity, dynamic	: 32 mPa.s (20 °C; 0,27 mPa.s; 40 °C)

### 9.2. Other information

Minimum ignition energy	: 1.15 mJ
Specific conductivity	: 500000 pS/m
Saturation concentration	: 589 g/m <sup>3</sup>
VOC content (Regulatory - Less water and exempt solvents)	: 100 % :
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Highly volatile. Neutral reaction.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Upon combustion: CO and CO<sub>2</sub> are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds. Prolonged storage: on exposure to light: release of harmful gases/vapours. Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers: peroxidation resulting in increased fire or explosion risk.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

oxidation agents and bases.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure	: Inhalation; Skin and eyes contact; Ingestion.
Acute toxicity	: Not classified

ACETONE (67-64-1)	
LD50 oral rat	5800 mg/kg (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	20000 mg/kg (Rabbit; Experimental value; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402; >7426 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Weight of evidence)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	71 mg/l/4h (Rat; Experimental value; 76 mg/l/4h; Rat; Experimental value)

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ACETONE (67-64-1)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	30000 ppm/4h (Rat; Experimental value)
ATE US (oral)	5800 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	20000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	30000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	71 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	71 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: 7
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye irritation. pH: 7
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Feeling of weakness. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Narcosis. Excited/restless. Drunkenness. Disturbed motor response. Respiratory difficulties. Disturbances of consciousness.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Cracking of the skin.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Irritation of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Dry/sore throat. Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Symptoms similar to those listed under inhalation. AFTER INGESTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Irritation of the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Change in urine output. Affection of the renal tissue. Enlargement/affection of the liver.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Dry/sore throat. Headache. Nausea. Feeling of weakness. Loss of weight. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Directive 67/548/EEC. Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
Ecology - air	: Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009). Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EC) No 842/2006). TA-Luft Klasse 5.2.5.
Ecology - water	: Not harmful to fishes (LC50(96h) >1000 mg/l). Not harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia). Not harmful to algae (EC50 >1000 mg/l). Not harmful to plankton. Inhibition of activated sludge.

ACETONE (67-64-1)	
LC50 fish 2	5540 mg/l (LC50; EU Method C.1; 96 h; Salmo gairdneri; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 2	12600 mg/l (LC50; Other; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETONE (67-64-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Biodegradable in the soil under anaerobic conditions. No (test)data on mobility of the substance available.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.43 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.92 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.2 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance

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ACETONE (67-64-1)	
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.872 (20 days; Literature study)

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ACETONE (67-64-1)	
BCF fish 1	0.69 (BCF)
BCF other aquatic organisms 1	3 (BCF; BCFWIN)
Log Pow	-0.24 (Test data)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

ACETONE (67-64-1)	
Surface tension	0.0237 N/m

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle by distillation. Remove to an authorized waste incinerator for solvents with energy recovery. Do not discharge into drains or the environment.
- Additional information : Do not reuse empty containers.  
. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

- Transport document description : UN1090 Acetone, 3, II
- UN-No.(DOT) : UN1090
- Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Acetone
- Class (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



- Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger
- DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202
- DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242
- DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)  
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling =  $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$  Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
- DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150
- DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L
- DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L

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DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
Other information	: No supplementary information available.

### Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Transport document description	: UN1090 ACETONE (ACETONE), 3, II
UN-No. (TDG)	: UN1090
Proper Shipping Name (Transportation of Dangerous Goods)	: ACETONE
TDG Primary Hazard Classes	: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group	: II - Medium Danger
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	: 1
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index	: 5
Passenger Carrying Ship Index	: Forbidden

### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1090
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: ACETONE
Class (IMDG)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	: II - substances presenting medium danger
EmS-No. (1)	: F-E
EmS-No. (2)	: S-D

### Air transport

No additional information available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

<b>ACETONE (67-64-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Not listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

No additional information available

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

#### National regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. US State regulations

<b>ACETONE (67-64-1)</b>	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Other information	This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: Other information



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Full text of H-phrases:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

SDS US Endura

*The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by Endura Manufacturing Co. Ltd to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the Company's knowledge. However, neither Endura Manufacturing Co. Ltd or any of its subsidiaries assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. 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. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown health hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.*