	Revision nr. 1.0
	Revision date 06/05/2026
Acetone	First emission
	EN - English

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to UK REACH

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Item code	PAT510
Product name	Acetone
Chemical name	ACETONE
INDEX number	606-001-00-8
EC number	200-662-2
CAS number	67-64-1

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

Information not available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name	Flints
Full address	Unit 2 Newtons Court
Town	Dartford
Postal code	DA2 6QL
Province	Kent
Country	United Kingdom
Phone number	+44(0)208 8082336
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	sales@flints.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	+44(0)2088082336 not 24hr Mon-Fri 0800-1700 Poison centre contact: England & Wales : NHS 111 - dial 111 Scotland : NHS 24 - dial 111

2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Regulation GB CLP (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of Annex II-UK REACH.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification		
Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to Regulation GB CLP and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Section 2

Hazard pictograms


Signal word
Danger

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

Precautionary statements	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water, foam, chemical powder, sand to extinguish.
P261	Avoid breathing.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

Supplementary hazard statements	
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Substance	
ACETONE	INDEX number: 606-001-00-8

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative. (vPvB).
The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

ACETONE

Concentration	100 %
CAS number	67-64-1
EC number	200-662-2
INDEX number	606-001-00-8
Hazard classification	▪ Flam. Liq. 2; H225 ▪ Eye Irrit. 2; H319 ▪ STOT SE 3; H336
Additional classification	EUH066

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuers protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Information not available

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.
Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2 Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10.
Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Information not available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Regulatory references	
ACGIH	ACGIH 2025
European Union-OEL	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
United Kingdom-WEL	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

ACETONE

	TWA		STEL		CEILING		Remarks	
	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm		
ACGIH		250		500			--	
European Union-OEL	1,210	500					--	
United Kingdom-WEL	1,210	500	3,620	1,500			--	

8.2 Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
When choosing risk management measures and operating conditions, consult the exposure scenarios attached.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344/EN ISO 13034). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	typical of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	-94.8 °C (-138.6 °F)	
Initial boiling point	56.05 °C (132.89 °F)	
Flammability	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Flash point	-20 < x < 0 °C (-4 < x < 32 °F)	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Kinematic viscosity	Not available	
Solubility	miscible	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Vapour pressure	24 kPa	Temperature: 20 °C (68 °F)
Density and/or relative density	0.795 kg/l	Temperature: 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative vapour density	Not available	

Particle characteristics

Information not available.

9.2 Other information

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazards

Information not available.

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Molecular weight	58.08 g/mol	
Total solids 250°C	0 %	
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	100 % – 795 g/l	
Volatile carbon	61.9835 % – 493 g/l	

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate
May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents
Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames

10.5 Incompatible materials

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances

11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

11.1.1 Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available.

11.1.2 Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available.

11.1.3 Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available.

11.1.4 Interactive effects

Information not available.

11.1.5 ACUTE TOXICITY

Information not available.

11.1.6 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

11.1.7 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation.

11.1.8 RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.1.9 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.1.10 CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.1.11 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.1.12 STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

11.1.13 STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.1.14 ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

12 Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1 Toxicity

Information not available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

ACETONE

Degradability	Rapidly degradable	

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

ACETONE

Bioconcentration factor	3
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	-0.23 LogKow

12.4 Mobility in soil

Information not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very

bioaccumulative. (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Information not available.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

Hazardous waste classification - Reg. (UE) 1357/2014
HP 3 – Flammable
HP 4 – Irritant — skin irritation and eye damage

14 Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR / RID	IMDG	IATA
UN 1090	UN 1090	UN 1090

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID	ACETONE
IMDG	ACETONE
IATA	ACETONE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

	Class	Label	
ADR / RID	3	3	
IMDG	3	3	
IATA	3	3	

14.4 Packing group

ADR / RID	IMDG	IATA
II	II	II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR / RID	No	
IMDG	Not marine pollutant	
IATA	No	

14.6 Special precautions for user

ADR / RID			
Hazard identification No. - Kemler	33	Limited Quantities	1 L
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)	Special provisions	
IMDG			
EmS	F-E, S-D	Limited Quantities	
IATA			
Maximum quantity (Cargo)	60 L	Packaging instructions (Cargo)	364
Maximum quantity (Passengers)	5 L	Packaging instructions (Passengers)	353
Special provisions			

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable

15 Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU:
P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006		
	Restrictions	Registration Number UK
Product restrictions	3, 40	
Contained substance		
None		

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
Regulated explosives precursor The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9. All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)	Registration Number UK
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.	

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)	Authorisation Number	Sunset date	Registration Number UK
None			

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:
None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 - on persistent organic pollutants
None

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Has not been performed / is not yet available a chemical safety assessment for the substance.

16 Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:	
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Legend

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EC50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- EC: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds - vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

General Bibliography

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament

Section 16

General Bibliography

2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. The GB MCL List

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Calculation methods for classification

Chemical and physical hazards:
Product classification derives from criteria established by the GB CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards:
Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of GB CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards:
Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of GB CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.