SECTION 1: *Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking*

1.1 Product identifier

Chemical name:	**Acetone**
Trade name:	Acetone; Acetone Pharma Grade Excipient; Acetone Pharma Grade Excipient LWC
EINECS No.:	200-662-2
REACH Registration No.:	01-2119471330-49-XXXX
Form:	no nanoform
UFI Code:	not applicable; product is a substance

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

Identified uses

- Use as intermediate
- Use in laboratories
- Use in coatings
- Use as binders and release agents
- Rubber production and processing
- Polymer manufacturing
- Polymer processing
- Use in cleaning agents
- Use in oil and gas field drilling and production operations
- Blowing agents
- Mining chemicals

Uses advised against

not required

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/supplier:

DOMO Caproleuna GmbH
Bau 3101 – Am Haupttor
D-06237 Leuna
Tel. + 49 34 61 43-22 42
Fax + 49 34 61 43-22 20
E-mail sds@domo.org

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Europe	+44 1235 239670	[Carechem 24]
Middle East/Africa	+44 1235 239671	[Carechem 24]
North/South America	+1 215 207 0061	[Carechem 24]
East/South East Asia	+65 3158 1195	[Carechem 24]

*country specific emergency telephone numbers in section 16

SECTION 2: *Hazards identification*

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture (CLP)

Hazard classes/categories	Hazard statement	Classification procedure
Flammable liquids, category 2	H225	test result
Causes serious eye irritation, category 2	H319	test result
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), category 3, narcotic effect	H336	test result
European special rules	EUH066	

2.2 Label elements

Labeling (CLP)

Pictograms:

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety precautions

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.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash affected skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use alcohol resistant foam, spray water, CO_2 or powder for extinction.
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 item 13.

2.3 Other hazards

Vapours are moderately irritating to the mucous membranes.
Higher doses may have a narcotic effect. Danger of metabolic acidosis.
After swallowing: Gastric and intestinal problems.
Other symptoms: Headache, dizziness, nausea, unconsciousness.

PBT/vPvB Assessment
The product does not fulfil the PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or vPvB (very persistent, very bioaccumulative) criteria.

Endocrine disruptor information
This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

SECTION 3: *Composition/information on ingredients*

3.1 Substances

Chemical Characterisation
Acetone

CAS Number:	67-64-1
EC No. (EINECS):	200-662-2
Index No.:	606-001-00-8
Harmonized System Code:	2914 11 00
REACH Registration No.:	01-2119471330-49-XXXX
Purity:	99.95–99.99 %

Formula: $C_3H_6O = H_3C\text{-}CO\text{-}CH_3$
Stabilizers: none
Dangerous contaminations: none

SECTION 4: *First-aid measures*

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General Remarks
Move victim to fresh air, put at rest and loosen restrictive clothing. Do not allow victim to become chilled. Keep victim warm. If victim is at risk of losing consciousness, position and transport in coma position. Call a physician immediately.

After inhalation
Move victim to fresh air, put at rest and loosen restrictive clothing. If breathing becomes irregular or ceases, apply artificial respiration immediately, where required supply oxygen. Immediately get medical attention.

After skin contact
Immediately remove wetted clothing, shoes or stockings. After contact with skin, wash immediately with soap and plenty of water. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

After eye contact
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 20 minutes holding eyelids apart. Subsequently seek the immediate attention of an ophthalmologist.

After swallowing
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Give activated carbon, in order to reduce the resorption in the gastro-enteric tract.

Practical experience
Applying Previn (Fa. Prevor) as a first-aid medicine as quickly as possible to the untreated contaminated parts of the skin or eyes will result in a significant alleviation of the symptoms (concerning pain, reddening, formation of blisters). There wasn't any damage to the skin/formation of scars in the further course of healing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Combat acidosis. Monitor alkali reserves. Monitor breathing. If breathing becomes irregular or ceases, apply mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or artificial respiration immediately, where required supply oxygen.
Attention: several hours latency period. In severe cases, pneumonia or a pulmonary edema may develop.

SECTION 5: *Firefighting measures*

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Water fog, alcohol resistant foam, extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons
Strong water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from substance or mixture

Highly flammable.
Explosive mixtures with air may even form at room temperature. Beware of reignition.
In case of fire may be liberated: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing.

5.4 Additional information

Do not expose to high temperature. Danger of bursting and explosion. Use fine water spray to cool endangered containers. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Do not allow fire water to penetrate into surface or ground water. Fire residuals and contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the local authorities. Mixtures with 4% acetone mixed with 96% water still have a flash point of 54 °C.

SECTION 6: *Accidental release measures*

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove persons not involved upwind. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing. Solvent-resistant protective clothing recommended.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Plug leak if safely possible. Do not allow to enter drains, surface waters, basements or pits. When released into the environment, alert police and fire brigade. Seal all low level rooms. Danger of explosion!

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

In case of spills of large quantities: Dam spills and pump to remove. Explosion protection required.
Absorb leftover product with non-flammable liquid-binding material (e.g. earth, sand, vermiculite or ground sand stone) and place in closed containers for disposal.

Flowing water: Dilution occurs quickly. In case of larger spills/leaks inform appropriate local, state, and federal spill reporting authorities.

Standing water: Seal off. Remove all sources of ignition.

Additional information
Remove all sources of ignition. Vapours spread at floor level. Cover drainage holes and evacuate basement. Dilute with plenty of water. Use only explosion-protected equipment/instruments.

Fluid: highly flammable. Liquid evaporates very quickly.
Vapour: highly flammable.
Vapours form potentially explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air, distribution at floor level.
May backflash over large distances if ignited. Ignition by hot surfaces, sparks and open flames.
Solubility in water: complete
Mixtures with 4% acetone mixed with 96% water still have a flash point of 54 °C. in case of important spills, risk of ignition of the acetone-water mixture. Potentially explosive mixtures with air may form above water surface.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Not applicable

SECTION 7: *Handling and storage*

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Instructions for safe handling

Protective measures
Provide adequate ventilation, and local exhaust as needed.
Provide room air exhaust at ground level. Concentrated vapours are heavier than air.
Avoid the formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapours.

Technical measures
Use only explosion-protected equipment/instruments. Do not use air pressure.

Precautions against fire and explosion
Exposure to temperatures exceeding 50 °C will increase pressure: resulting in danger of bursting or explosion.
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Beware of reignition.
Potentially explosive mixture may form within partially empty containers.
Emergency cooling must be provided for in case of a fire in the vicinity.
Do not weld.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures and storage conditions
Keep container dry. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect from direct sunlight.

Packing material
Steel, stainless steel, and aluminium are stable container materials. Copper may be attacked. Unsuitable container/equipment material: May attack plastics.

Hints on joint storage
Do not store together with combustible or self-igniting materials or any highly flammable solids.
Peroxide may form when product is exposed to light and air.

Additional information
Potentially explosive mixture may form within partially empty containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

For industrial use

No.	Usage description
1	Manufacture, processing and distribution of substances and mixtures
2	Use in laboratories
3	Use in coatings
4	Use as binders and release agents
5	Rubber production and processing
6	Polymer manufacturing
7	Polymer processing
8	Use in cleaning agents
9	Use in oil and gas field drilling and production operations
10	Blowing agents
11	Mining chemicals

For professional use

No.	Usage description
2	Use in laboratories
3	Use in coatings
4	Use as binders and release agents
6	Polymer manufacturing
7	Polymer processing
8	Use in cleaning agents
9	Use in oil and gas field drilling and production operations
12	Use in agriculture
13	Use in antifreeze and de-icing products
14	Production and use of explosives

For consumer use

No.	Usage description
3	Use in coatings
8	Use in cleaning Agents
13	Use in antifreeze and de-icing products

For exposure scenarios for the different uses see Annex 1.

SECTION 8: *Exposure controls/personal protection*

8.1 Control parameters

Workplace exposure limits

Type (country of origin)	Limit value
IOELV (EU)	1,210 mg/m³ (500 ppm)
AGW (DE)	1,200 mg/m³
BGW (DE)	80 mg/l (urine)
OEL (DE)	1,200 mg/m³ (500 ppm)
WEL-TWA (GB)	1,210 mg/m³ (500 ppm)
WEL-STEL	3,620 mg/m³ (1,500 ppm)

DNEL/DMEL and PNEC parameters

DNEL/DMEL		Exposure path	Exposure frequency	Critical component
Workers industry/professional	Consumer			
		oral	short term	Acetone
	62 mg/kg bw/day		long term	
		dermal	short term	
186 mg/kg bw/day	62 mg/kg bw/day		long term	
2,420 mg/m³		inhalation	short term	
1,210 mg/m³	200 mg/m³		long term	

Exposure path	PNEC
Water (freshwater)	10.6 mg/l
Water (marine water)	1.06 mg/l
Water (intermittent release)	21 mg/l
Sediment (freshwater)	30.4 mg/kg dwt
Sediment (marine water)	3.04 mg/kg dwt
Soil	0.112 mg/kg dwt
Sewage treatment plant	29.5 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Explosion protection required. Provide good ventilation and/or an exhaust system in the work area.

Suitable technical control devices
All information for relevant exposure scenarios including operational conditions and risk management measures are listed in Annex II: Worker Exposure and Risk Assessment

General protection and hygiene measures
Wash hands before breaks and after work.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Have eye wash bottle or eye rinse ready at work place.

Respiratory protection
If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear breathing apparatus.

Gas filter AX, colour brown. Observe the usage limits, max. usage con-centration: 1 ml/m³, max. 60 min, 5 ml/m³ max. 20 min.
In case of concentrations > 0.5 vol%, oxygen content below 17 vol% or under unclear conditions, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin protection
Protective gloves according to EN 374.
Glove material: Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber) - Layer thickness >= 0,5 mm.
Breakthrough time: > 480 min.
Observe glove manufacturer's instructions concerning penetrability and breakthrough time.

Eye protection
Tightly fitting safety glasses according to EN 166.

Body protection
Use solvent-resistant protective clothing.
Recommendation: Flame-retardant protective clothing, antistatic.

Safety shoes according to EN 345-347.

Consumer and environmental exposure controls
See exposure scenarios in Annex.

SECTION 9: *Physical and chemical properties*

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	colourless, clear
Odour:	sweet aromatic
Odour threshold:	47,5 mg/m^3

Physical and chemical properties

Melting point:	-94.7 °C
Initial boiling point:	56.05 °C
Flammability:	flammable; derived from flash point
Lower explosion limit:	2.5 Vol%
Upper explosion limit:	14.3 Vol%
Flash point:	-17°C (closed cup method)
Self-ignition temperature:	465 °C
Thermal decomposition:	at normal pressure undecomposed distillable
pH:	5-6 (20°C in H_2O)
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Dynamic viscosity:	0.32 mPa*s
Water solubility:	completely miscible in all concentration ranges

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow):	-0.24 (20°C, bioaccumulation is not expected (log Pow <1))
Vapour pressure:	240 hPa (20 °C) 800 hPa (50 °C)
Density:	0.79 g/cm³ (20 °C)
Relative density:	no data available
Relative vapour density (air):	no data available
Particle characteristics:	not applicable

9.2 Other information

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosion risk:	hazard of explosion as vapour in mixture with air
Oxidizing properties:	none
Saturation concentration:	550 g/m³ (20°C)

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

No information available

SECTION 10: *Stability and reactivity*

10.1 Reactivity

Acetone reacts in presence of bases.

10.2 Chemical stability

Vapours form potentially explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air, distribution at floor level. May backflash over large distances if ignited. May become electrostatically charged.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Highly flammable. Concentrated vapours are heavier than air.
Forms explosive mixtures with air, also in empty, uncleaned containers.
May produce, when being mixed with chloridized hydrocarbons and exposed to light, strongly irritating chloric acetone

10.5 Incompatible materials

Attacks many plastics and rubbers. On contact with barium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and many other alkaline materials condensation may occur. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, alkalis and amines.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In case of fire may be liberated: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: *Toxicological information*

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Toxicity	Effective dose	Species	Method	Remark
oral	LD50 5,800 mg/kg bw		OECD 401	Experimental determination
dermal	LD50 7,400 mg/kg bw	Rat		Experimental determination
by inhalation	LC50 76 mg/l/4 h	Rat		Experimental determination

Specific symptoms

After inhalation: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In order to develop any overt signs of toxicity in humans, accidental exposures to extremely large amounts of acetone by inhalation of vapour or ingestion of liquid are necessary (e. g. several thousand ppm of acetone vapour).

After swallowing: Gastric and intestinal problems.

After skin contact: Irritant. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. No indication for sensitising properties in humans.

After eye contact: Irritant. Specific symptoms in animal studies (Rabbit): irritant (OECD 405)

Other symptoms: Burning eyes and skin. fatigue, nausea, unconsciousness.

No known chronic effects. Mild skin resorption. Short term effect: 10,000 ppm were well-tolerated. No symptoms did appear after 30 to 60 minutes.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
After skin contact: no skin sensitisation

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

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

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

STOT SE
STOT SE 3, H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

No information available. See section 2.3

11.2.2. Other information

Toxicity in case of repeated exposure (sub-acute, sub-chronic, chronic)

Toxicity	Effective dose	Species	Duration of exposure	Affected organs	Method
chronic oral	LOAEL: 1,700 mg/kg bw/day	Rat	13 weeks	slight liver modification in case of high dose	comparable to OECD Guideline 453
chronic oral	NOAEL: 900 mg/kg bw/day	Rat	13 weeks		

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Data on human toxicity
Method: humans (voluntary persons)

Dose: 2,400 mg/m³ for 8 h/day and 5 days/week
Administration: by inhalation
Results:
- Absorption: respiratory tracts
- Distribution: bloodstream
- Metabolism: metabolisation depending on dose, conversion over different endogenous intermediates
- Excretion/elimination: urine, skin, respiration

Data on non-human toxicity
Method: animal test/rat
Dose: 200 mg/kg bw
every 2 weeks up to 11,000 ppm
Administration: oral/by inhalation
Results:
- Absorption: respiratory tracts
- Distribution: bloodstream
- Metabolism: metabolisation depending on dose, conversion over different endogenous intermediates
- Excretion/elimination: urine, skin, respiration

SECTION 12: *Ecological information*

12.1 Toxicity

Acute ecotoxicity

Aquatic toxicity	Species	Effective dose	Exposure time
Fish toxicity	Oncorhynchus mykiss (freshwater)	LC50 5,540 mg/l	96 h
	Alburnus alburnus (alburnum) (marine water)	LC50 11,000 mg/l	96 h
Daphnia toxicity	Daphnia pulex (water flea) freshwater	EC50 8,800 mg/l	48 h
	Artemisia salina (marine water)	EC50 2,100 mg/I	24 h
Algae toxicity	Microcystis aeruginosa (freshwater)	NOEC 530 mg/l/8 days	8 h
	Prorocentrum minimum (marine water)	NOEC 430 mg/l	96 h
Bacterial toxicity	activated sludge	EC12 1,000 mg/l	30 min

Long term ecotoxicity

Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

28 days NOEC (Daphnia pulex (water flea); reproduction: 2,212 mg/l
No information on long-term effects of fish and algae available.
Long-term effects on aquatic organisms are not relevant due to the rapid elimination in water.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Abiotic degradability
DT50, 19-114 d (Air, Indirect photodegradation by reaction with OH radicals.)
Abiotic degradation: none (Water, hydrolysis)

Biotic degradability
91 %/28 d (OECD 301B).
ThOD 84 %/5 d. (BOD5, APHA 219).
COD: 2.21 gO_2/g
Product is readily biodegradable.

Effects in sewage plants: in activated sludge: 100 %/4 d (anaerobic conditions; Warburg Respirometer)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): (calculated, BCFWIN V2.17)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Adsorption coefficient soil (Kd): 1.5 l/kg at 20 °C.

The soil sorption coefficient indicates that acetone is mobile in soil and may be transported by soil water.

Volatilisation
Henry constant: 2.929–3.070 $Pa*m^3/mol$ (25 °C water).
Henry constant: 3.311 $Pa*m^3/mol$ (25 °C marine water).
Experimentally determined Henry's Law constants indicate a moderate volatility from water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data for biotic and abiotic degradation, bioaccumulation and toxicity this substance is not categorized as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No information available. See section 2.3

12.7 Other adverse effects

General information
Terrestrial toxicity
48 h LD50 (Eisenia fetida): 0.1–1 pg/cm³
48 h LD50 (Ambystoma mexicanum): 20 mg/l
48 h LD50 (Xenopus laevis): 24 mg/l
In a study conducted according to OECD Guidline 207 (Earthworm, Acute Toxicity Tests: filter paper contact test), acetone showed a moderate toxicity to Eisenia fetida. In further short term toxicity studies, Ambystoma mexicanum and Xenopus laevis larvae exposed to acetone under static conditions in covered glass basins showed 48 h LC50 values of 20 mg/l and 24 mg/l, respectively.
Do not allow to enter into ground-water, surface water or drains.

SECTION 13: *Disposal considerations*

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product may be re-used after work-up.

Waste key number
For unused product: 070104*
For uncleaned packaging: 150110*

Disposal
Product and packaging waste must not be disposed of together with domestic waste. Do not allow to enter drains.
Disposal in accordance with applicable legal regulations observing national and regional regulations. Recycle product residues if possible, otherwise take to hazardous waste incineration.

SECTION 14: *Transport information*

	ADR/RID	IMDG
14.1 UN Number or ID number	1090	1090
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ACETON	ACETONE
14.3 Transport hazard classes	3 	3 
14.4 Packaging group	II	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	no	no
14.6 Special precautions for the user	see remark	see remark

Additional information	Risk No.: 33 Tunnel restriction code: D/E Hazardous material with high hazard potential in accordance with ADR/RID, Chapter 1.10 Route determination as per GGVSEB § 35	EmS: F-E, S-D Lowest flash point: -19 °C c.c. Hazardous material with high hazard potential in accordance with IMDG-Code chapter 1.4

Remark
For transport in road tankers or tank cars the use of EPDM or PTFE seals is recommended.

ICAO/IATA and ADN: Not tested.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable

SECTION 15: *Regulatory information*

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

National regulations – Germany

Make sure to comply with work restrictions pursuant to the Youth Employment Protection Act and the regulation on legal protection of working mothers (EC 92/85/EEC).

Störfallverordnung (Industrial Emergencies Regulation)
Annex 1, List of Substances, column 1, No. 1.2.5 (P5a-c; flammable liquids)

Storage class (TRGS 510)
3 = Flammable liquids

Water hazard class (acc. to AwSV)
WHC 1 = slightly hazardous to water

TA Luft (Technical instructions on air quality control)
numbers 5.2.5 and 5.2.6

EU-Regulations

Regulation (EC) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

The product is listed in Annex II as restricted explosives precursor

This results:

- Prohibition of sale and prohibition of making available to private individuals.
- Verification of potential customers required before the product is made available in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 2019/1148.
- Training of the relevant employees and information within the supply chain on the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2019/1148 according to Article 7 necessary.
- Reporting suspicious transactions, loss of significant quantities and theft to the relevant national contact point in accordance with Article 9 within 24 hours.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: *Other information*

Wording of H and P phrases (number and complete text)
see Item 2

Training hints
Training in accordance with TRGS 555.

Recommended restrictions for use
See exposure scenarios in Annex 1.

Additional information
This material safety data sheet contains data in accordance with German legislation, e. g. indicated limit values.
The recipient alone is responsible for ascertaining the relevant national limit values.

The above details are based on our present status of know-how. The information is intended to describe our product in terms of safety requirements and thus shall not guarantee certain properties. It does not justify a contractual legal relationship.

Further Information (Sources)
DGUV 113-001, TRGS 727, TRGS 510, TRGS 900, TRGS 903, Römpp's Chemielexikon etc.

Data sources
REACH Registration Dossier and Stoffsicherheitsbericht Acetone.
Phenol & Derivate-REACH Consortium, 2010.

Emergency telephone numbers (country specific)

Global/english speaking countries	**+44 1865 407333**
Country	**Emergency telephone number**
France	+33 1 72 11 00 03
Germany	+49 89 220 61012
	0800 000 7801 (toll-free, access from Germany only)
Spain	+34 91 114 2520
Italy	800 699 792 (toll-free)
Netherlands	+31 10 713 8195
Turkey	0800 621 2139 (toll-free)
Norway	+47 2103 4452
Greece	+30 21 1198 3182
Portugal	+351 30880 4750
Denmark	+45 8988 2286
Sweden	+46 8 566 42573
Poland	+48 22 307 3690
Czech Republic	+420 228 882 830
Finland	+358 9 7479 0199
Bahrain/Middle East	+973 1619 8321
Africa/South Africa	+27 21 300 2732
United States	+1 866 928 0789 (toll-free)
Canada	+1 800 579 7421 (toll-free)
United States and Canada	+1 202 464 2554
Mexico	+52 55 5004 8763
Brazil	+55 11 3197 5891
Chile	+56 2 2582 9336
Colombia	+57 1 508 7337
Argentina	+54 11 5984 3690
Sri Lanka	+65 3158 1195
Taiwan	+886 2 8793 3212
Japan	0120 015 230 (toll-free)
Indonesia	007 803 011 0293 (toll-free; access only from Indonesia)
Malaysia	+60 3 6207 4347
Thailand	001 800 120 666 751 (toll-free; access only from Thailand)
India	+65 3158 1198
	000 800 100 7479 (toll-free; access only from India)
Pakistan	+65 3158 1329
Bangladesh	+65 3158 1200

Philippines	+63 2 8231 2149
Vietnam	+84 28 4458 2388
South Korea	+82 2 3479 8401
Singapore	+65 3165 2217
Australia	+61 2 8014 4558
	18000 74234 (toll-free; access only from Australia)
New Zealand	+64 9 929 1483
	0800 446 881 (toll-free; access only from New Zealand)

General revision

General revision according to regulation (EC) 2020/878.