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## This SDS is valid for all grades

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Synonyms : 4-methyl-2-pentanone, Hexanone, Hexone, MIBK

CAS-No. : 108-10-1

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Alliance Chemical

204 S. Edmond St. Taylor, TX 76574

Customer Service 512-365-6838

In Case of Emergency Call: CHEMTEL - 800-255-3924 (24 Hours/Day, 7 Days/Week)

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

Recommended use : Use only in industrial processes.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)

- single exposure

### **GHS** label elements



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Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements :

#### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

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/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

### Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extin-

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

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

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.

#### Storage:

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

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

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



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tions.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

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.

See Chapter 11 for details.

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Chemical nature : Solvent

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Methyl isobutyl ke-	4-	108-10-1	<= 100
tone	methylpentan-		
	2-one		

### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.

Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

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

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



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medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Rinse mouth.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

#### **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.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if

large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe the relevant local and international regulations Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and



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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 bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

#### **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

material.



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

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to

reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be 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.

Conditions for safe storage : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation 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



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## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Methyl isobutyl ketone		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
Methyl isobutyl ketone		TWA	100 ppm 410 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	methyl iso- butyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1 mg/l	ACGIH 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/

 $Institut \ f\"{u}r \ Arbeitsschutz \ Deutschen \ Gesetzlichen \ Unfallversicherung \ (IFA) \ , \ Germany \ http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp$ 

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.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.



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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.

### 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 A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. 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



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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.

Skin and body protection : Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Stand-

ard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

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

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**



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Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : clear

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : < 100 ppm

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -85 °C / -121 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 114 - 117 °C / 237 - 243 °F

Flash point :  $14 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, / \, 57 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

Method: Abel

Evaporation rate : 1.6

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / upper

flammability limit

upper flammability limit

8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Lower flammability limit

1.3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1.900 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 3.5 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0.799 - 0.802 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Density : 799 - 802 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 20 g/l (20 °C / 68 °F)

)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.31

Auto-ignition temperature : 448 °C / 838 °F

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available



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Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

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 : Data not available

#### **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 including 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**

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

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**



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**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 : >10 - <= 20 mg/l

Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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 Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-10-1

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.



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Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxi-

cant.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to hu-

mans

**Aspiration toxicity** 

**Product:** 

Not an aspiration hazard.

**Further information** 

**Product:** 

Remarks: Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

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

**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- : Remarks: Data not available



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icity)

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.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate signif-

icantly.

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may

be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Does not have ozone depletion potential.

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal 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.



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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**

**US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1245

Proper shipping name : METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

Reportable quantity Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

(5,000 lb)

ERG Code : 127 Marine pollutant : no

#### **International Regulations**

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1245

Proper shipping name : METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1245

Proper shipping name : METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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 : Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

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.



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**Additional Information**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

space entry.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### **EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

### **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	5000	5000	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	100	100 (F003)	

<sup>\*:</sup> The components with RQs are given for information.

#### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-10-1 >= 90 - <= 100 %

## **Clean Water Act**

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

## **US State Regulations**

#### Pennsylvania Right To Know

Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-10-1

#### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Methyl isobutyl ketone, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

### California List of Hazardous Substances

Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-10-1

## Other regulations:



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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:

AICS : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

EINECS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 3, 0

tivity)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit : 8-hour time weighted average

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.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

**Hygienists** 

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



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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 Toxicology 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

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 Dangerous 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 () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.



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