SAFETY DATA SHEET

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act's Standard of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and MSDS

Diisobutyl Ketone

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Diisobutyl Ketone
Product code	:	S1226
Synonyms	:	DIBK
CAS-No.	:	108-83-8

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.

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier	:	SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S) A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C) 9 North Buona Vista Drive , #07-01 The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588 Singapore
Telephone	:	+ 82 2 360 1169
Telefax	:	+82 2 393 6196
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	sccmsds@shell.com
Emergency telephone number	:	+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)
Organization that prepared the SDS	:	JOIN International Ltd. (JIL) Samsung Cheil Bldg., 18th Fl, 309, Tereran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 06151, Republic of Korea +82 (0)2 527 4317 +82 (0)2 527 4314 (FAX)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	:	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
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.
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/ vapours/ spray.
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 extinguish.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. 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 regulations.

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.May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.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 air-vapour mixtures can occur.Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) : 1, 2, 0

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Components

Chemical name	Common Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Diisobutyl Ketone	2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one	108-83-8	< 100

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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.

Notes to physician : Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None

Specific hazards during firefighting : 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 methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
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).

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

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 unprotected 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 Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : 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 Section 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.
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 flammable.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Safe storage methods (including conditions to be avoided)

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 covering 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 storage 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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible	Basis

			concentration	
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	TWA	25 ppm	KR OEL
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
Diisobutyl Ketone		TWA	50 ppm 290 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : 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.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
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:

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

Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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)].
Eye protection	:	If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Hand protection Remarks	:	Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice

from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : 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 Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

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 environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	clear
Odour	:	Esters
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	163 - 173 °C / 325 - 343 °F
Flash point	:	47 °C / 117 °F Method: IP 170
Evaporation rate	:	0.2 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Upper/Lower explosion limit		
Upper explosion limit	:	6.2 %(V)

Lower explosion limit	:	0.8 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	160 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	0.5 g/l (20 °C / 68 °F)
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Relative vapour density	:	4.9 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative density	:	0.806 - 0.812 (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	806 - 812 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.9 - 3.1
Auto-ignition temperature	:	345 °C / 653 °F Method: ASTM D-2155
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	22.6 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F
Conductivity	:	Electrical 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.
Particle size	:	Data not available
Molecular weight	:	142.24 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions:
: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph. No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
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 electricity.

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 degradation.

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.

Health hazard information

Acute toxicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 10 - 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because

no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Essentially non-irritating to eyes., Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Diisobutyl Ketone	No carcinogenicity classification.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471

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

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 473
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:

: Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system
Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:

Rat, male:
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 412
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 30 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Harmful
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 37.2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 46.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	IC50 (activated sludge): 255 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 88 % Exposure time: 20 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301D Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.9 - 3.1

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Mobility	:	Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	:	The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.
Additional ecological information	:	Does not have ozone depletion potential.

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 methods 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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with. MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
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. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

International Regulations

ADR

UN number	:	1157
Proper shipping name	:	DIISOBUTYL KETONE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1157
Proper shipping name	:	Diisobutyl ketone
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1157
Proper shipping name	:	DIISOBUTYL KETONE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	3
Product name	:	Diisobutyl ketone

Special precautions for user

Remarks	:	Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

INDUSTRY SAFETY & HEALTH ACT:	Hazardous substances prohibited from manufacturing, etc., Not applicable
	Hazardous substances subject to authorization, Not applicable
	Hazardous substances subject to control, Applicable - Threshold >=1%

	Substances established for exposure limits, Applicable
	Hazardous factor subject to keep below permissible limit, Not applicable
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Working Environment Monitoring, Applicable
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Special Medical Examination, Applicable
CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Toxic chemical substances, Not applicable
	Authorization chemical substances, Not applicable
	Restricted chemical substances, Not applicable
	Prohibited chemical substances, Not applicable
	Accident precaution chemical substance, Not applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS SAFE CONTROL ACT:	Category/Classification of dangerous material:, Category 4 Dangerous Goods (Flammable Liquids), Grade 2 petroleum chemicals
WASTES MANAGEMENT ACT:	Treat with Article 4/5/24/25 of Disposal Considerations Section.

Other requirements in domestic and other countries

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

PICCS	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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