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#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name : BC Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Product code : S2201

CAS-No. : 78-93-3

Other means of identification : 2-Butanone, butan-2-one, Butanone, Ethyl methyl ketone,

MEK

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 231 7000 Telefax : +31 (0)10 231 7180

Emergency telephone : +31 (0)10 231 7393

number UAT for SPS2020 - New ER number

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.

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids : Category 2 Eye irritation : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3 (Central nervous system, Narcotic effects)

single exposure

Label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

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H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP

criteria.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

: EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin

dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

#### Other hazards

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 air-vapour mixtures can occur. Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials. See Chapter 11 for details.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w%)
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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General advice	:	Not expected to be a health hazard who conditions.	en used under normal
If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal symptoms persist, obtain medical advice	
In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush water and follow by washing with soap If persistent irritation occurs, obtain me	if available.
In case of eye contact	:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of Remove contact lenses, if present and rinsing.  Transport to the nearest medical facilit treatment.	easy to do. Continue
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: to medical facility for additional treatment spontaneously, keep head below hips Rinse mouth.  If any of the following delayed signs an within the next 6 hours, transport to the facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3 breath, chest congestion or continued	. If vomiting occurs to prevent aspiration.  In a symptoms appear to nearest medical of symptoms of
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Ξ	Not considered to be an inhalation haz conditions of use.  Possible respiratory irritation signs and a temporary burning sensation of the nocughing, and/or difficulty breathing.  No specific hazards under normal use Skin irritation signs and symptoms may sensation, redness, or swelling.  Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting Eye irritation signs and symptoms may sensation, redness, swelling, and/or bluff any of the following delayed signs and within the next 6 hours, transport to the facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3 breath, chest congestion or continued of material enters lungs, signs and symptom coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty congestion, shortness of breath, and/on Defatting dermatitis signs and symptom burning sensation and/or a dried/crack Breathing of high vapour concentration nervous system (CNS) depression result in uncondeath.	d symptoms may include alose and throat, conditions. It is include a burning and and/or diarrhoea. It include a burning aurred vision. It is symptoms appear a nearest medical °C), shortness of coughing or wheezing. It is promised to the property of the p
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure th appropriate personal protective equipment incident, injury and surroundings.	

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Notes to physician : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

Flash point : -9 °C / 16 °F

Method: Abel

Ignition temperature : 515 °C / 959 °F

Upper explosion limit : 11,5 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1,8 %(V)

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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

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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 quidance 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.

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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.

: Refer to guidance under Handling section. **Product Transfer** 

Storage

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.

Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild Packaging material

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	Control	Basis
		(Form of	parameters /	
		exposure)	Permissible	
			concentration	

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Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
Methyl ethyl ketone		STEL	300 ppm	ACGIH
Methyl ethyl ketone		TWA	200 ppm 590 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm	CR OEL
		STEL	300 ppm	CR OEL

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control	Biological	Sampling	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	time	concentratio	
					n	
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	Urine	End of shift	2 mg/l	CR BEI
Remarks: Nonspecific						

#### **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.

Eve 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.

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> 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

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)].

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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 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

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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 Standard,

and provide employee skin care programmes.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

### **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 : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : -86 °C / -123 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 79,5 °C / 175,1 °F

Flash point : -9 °C / 16 °F

Method: Abel

Evaporation rate : 3,3

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : 11,5 %(V)

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Lower explosion limit : 1,8 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 12,600 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2,4 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0,804 - 0,806 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 0,804 - 0,806 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 250 g/l Miscible. (20 °C / 68 °F)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 0,3

Auto-ignition temperature : 515 °C / 959 °F

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,42 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available
Explosive properties : Not applicable
Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 24,8 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F

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 : 72,11 g/mol

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#### 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

reactions

Conditions to avoid

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

: 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.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: >2000 -<= 5000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

423

Test substance: Butan-2-ol

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male: > 10 ml/kg/bw

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Components:

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Methyl ethyl ketone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: >2000 -<= 5000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

423

Test substance: Butan-2-ol

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male: > 10 ml/kg/bw

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Test substance:Butan-2-ol

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

may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## **Components:**

### Methyl ethyl ketone:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Test substance:Butan-2-ol

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

may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Components:

#### Methyl ethyl ketone:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Product:**

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

#### **Components:**

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## Methyl ethyl ketone:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Product:**

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 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.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to 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 480

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

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

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

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474

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.

#### Components:

### Methyl ethyl ketone:

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

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

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to 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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

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are not met.

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

482

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

**OECD Test Guideline 474** 

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.

## Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Components:

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification	
Methyl ethyl ketone	No carcinogenicity classification.	

#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Product:**

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416

Test substance: Butan-2-ol

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.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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#### Components:

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416

Test substance: Butan-2-ol

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.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### **Components:**

## Methyl ethyl ketone:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

## Components:

## Methyl ethyl ketone:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Product:**

Rat, male and female:

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Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

#### **Components:**

### Methyl ethyl ketone:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Product:**

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

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### Components:

#### Methyl ethyl ketone:

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

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

#### **Further information**

### **Product:**

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

### **Components:**

#### Methyl ethyl ketone:

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

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 308 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2.029 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean : Remarks: Data not available

(Chronic toxicity)
Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

(Pseudomonas putida): 1.150 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

## **Components:**

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 308 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2.029 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

(Pseudomonas putida): 1.150 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 : Rema crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

### Persistence and degradability

### **Product:**

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

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**Components:** 

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 0,3

octanol/water Components:

Methyl ethyl ketone :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

Components:

Methyl ethyl ketone:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

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.

**Components:** 

Methyl ethyl 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.

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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.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

UN number : 1193

Proper shipping name : ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1193

Proper shipping name : METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1193

Proper shipping name : ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

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Marine pollutant : no

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z

Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled Product name : Methyl ethyl 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.

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II

of Marpol and the IBC Code

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

### Other international regulations

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

DSL : Listed **IECSC** Listed KECI Listed **PICCS** Listed **TSCA** Listed AIIC Listed **ENCS** Listed **TCSI** Listed NZIoC Listed

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

## Full text of H-Statements

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

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit. Eye irritation Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

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STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this

document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

**Further information** 

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

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).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.