

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared according to GB/T 16483, GB/T 17519

## Diisobutyl Ketone

800001033915

Initial release date: 2004.01.28

Version 1.0

Revision Date 2020.11.11

Print Date 2022.09.03

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Diisobutyl Ketone

Product code : S1226

Synonyms : DIBK

CAS-No. : 108-83-8

#### 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  
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Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8737

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Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS  
please email sccmsds@shell.com

Emergency telephone number : +86-532-83889090

#### 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

#### Emergency Overview

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	clear
Odour	Esters
Health Hazards	Irritating to respiratory system.
Safety Hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Environmental Hazards	Harmful to aquatic life.

#### GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

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

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 3

#### GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

: Warning

Hazard statements

: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:  
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

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.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

### 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

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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.

Physical and chemical hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Health Hazards	Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation. Skin: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Eyes: No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion: No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
Environmental Hazards	Harmful to aquatic life.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H335 Aquatic Acute3; H402	< 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice	: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
If inhaled	: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
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.
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.
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.

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	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 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.
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	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

### Handling

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

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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.

### 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.

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 concentration	Basis
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	PC-TWA	145 mg/m3	CN OEL
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
Diisobutyl Ketone		TWA	50 ppm 290 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

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### 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 Sécurité, (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.

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### 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)].

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.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear 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



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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 explosion limit	: 6.2 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 0.8 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 160 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 4.9 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative density	: 0.806 - 0.812 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Density	: 806 - 812 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)	

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Water solubility	: 0.5 g/l (20 °C / 68 °F)	
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available	
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

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	: 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

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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.

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

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product:

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

##### Product:

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

##### Product:

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-

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irritating to eyes., Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

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.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Product:

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.

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

: 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

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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

#### Product:

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

#### Product:

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

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Product:

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

#### Product:

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

### Further information

#### Product:

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

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### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

#### Ecotoxicity

##### Product:

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 fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

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

#### Persistence and degradability

##### Product:

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:

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

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

#### Mobility in soil

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### Product:

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

#### 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.

## 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.

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.

Local legislation  
Remarks : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### International Regulations

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### 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

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

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

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not applicable

### Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The categories of occupational disease:

Not applicable

Occupational Disease Classification list:

Not applicable

### Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

Category

Threshold quantity



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## Diisobutyl Ketone

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Flammable liquids

10 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under SAWS : Not applicable

### Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not applicable

### Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

China Severely Restricted Toxic Chemicals for Import and Export : Not applicable

### Other international regulations

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 H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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

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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; 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.

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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

### Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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