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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Diisobutyl Ketone
Product code	:	S1226
CAS-No.	:	108-83-8
Synonyms	:	DIBK
EC-No.	:	203-620-1

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Use only in industrial processes.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**Shell Trading (M.E.) Pvt. Ltd.** PO Box 16968 16968 Jebel Ali Unit.Arab Emir.
Telephone	:	+971 4 331 6500
Telefax	:	+971 4 332 1597
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	:	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 3

2.2 Label elements

2.3 Other hazards

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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	<100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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.

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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

SECTION 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.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.
Product Transfer	:	Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects
Value: 290 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute local effects
Value: 290 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 479 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term local effects
Value: 290 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 80 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects
Value: 145 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute local effects
Value: 145 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 171 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term local effects
Value: 145 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 28,5 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Oral
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 7,14 mg/kg bw/day

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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities

associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

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

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: butyl-rubber Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: 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.

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)].

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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic 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
Flash point	:	47 °C Method: IP 170
Evaporation rate	:	0,2 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit	:	6,2 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	0,8 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	160 Pa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	4,9 (20 °C)
Relative density	:	0,806 - 0,812 (20 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	806 - 812 kg/m3 (20 °C) Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	:	0,5 g/l (20 °C)
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2,9 - 3,1
Auto-ignition temperature	:	345 °CMethod: 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

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	22,6 mN/m, 20 °C
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.

Molecular weight : 142,24 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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

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.

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.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Diisobutyl Ketone:

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

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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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).

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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (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 (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 bacteria (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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

12.2 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.

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Assessment	:	The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Components:
Diisobutyl Ketone :

Additional ecological information	:	Does not have ozone depletion potential.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : 1157
IMDG : 1157
IATA : 1157

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : DIISOBUTYL KETONE
IMDG : DIISOBUTYL KETONE
IATA : Diisobutyl ketone

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR
Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IATA
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

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

AIIC : Listed
DSL : Listed

IECSC	:	Listed
ENCS	:	Listed
KECI	:	Listed
TSCA	:	Listed
TCSI	:	Listed
PICCS	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed

SECTION 16: Other information

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.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the

determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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.