



SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 3-methylbutanone

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names isopropyl methyl ketone; Methyl-2-butanone; iso-C₃H₇COCH₃

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Yien Chemical Technology Co., Ltd
Address Building 6, 28 Yingong Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai
Chemical Industry Zone, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-400-133-2688

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-400-133-2688
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger
Hazard statement(s) H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.

Response	P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
Storage Disposal	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
3-methylbutanone	3-methylbutanone	563-80-4	209-264-3	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, upper respiratory tract, and skin. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Ketones and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water may be ineffective.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Acrid smoke and fumes (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use foam, powder, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Personal precautions: Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from flammable substances and strong oxidants. Well closed. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in cool place.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colorless.
Odour	The odor threshold lies between 1.9 and 3.1 ppm (6.8 and 11 mg/cu m). Acetone-like odor.
Melting point/freezing point	-94.4 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	94.2 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Flammability	Combustible Liquid
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower limit 9.0 deg F; Upper limit 0.85 deg F
Flash point	2 °C. Atm. press.:101.325 kPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	448 °C. Atm. press.:98 kPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.454. Temperature:25.0°C.
Solubility	Very slight (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 2.29. Temperature:20 °C.
Vapour pressure	7 028 Pa. Temperature:25 °C.
Density and/or relative density	0.81 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density (air = 1)	3.0
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces irritating fumes. Reacts vigorously with oxidants.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable when exposed to heat or flameThe vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.Ketones, such as 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE, are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). The amount of heat may be sufficient to start a fire in the unreacted portion of the ketone. Ketones react with

reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. Ketones are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. They react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃, HNO₃ + H₂O₂, and HClO₄.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD₅₀ - rat (male/female) - 3 078 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC₅₀ - rat (female) - 6 313 ppm.
- Dermal: LD₅₀ - rat (male/female) - > 20 mL/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. If swallowed the substance may cause vomiting and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in lowering of consciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause skin dryness or cracking

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC₅₀ - Pimephales promelas - > 100 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC₅₀ - Daphnia magna - > 100 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC₅₀ - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 44.2 mg/L - 72 h.

- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks: Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Methyl isopropyl ketone, present at 100 mg/L, reached 99 percent of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). The experimental BOD of methyl isopropyl ketone had reached 65.7% of the theoretical BOD after 5 days in 300 mL BOD bottles containing 1 mL seed from a mixed microbial enrichment culture and 0.4 to 3.2 mg/L test substance(2,3). Methyl isopropyl ketone, present at 500 mg/L, in a Warburg respirometer containing 20 mL activated sludge suspension with a suspended solids concentration of 2,500 mg/L, reached 2.2% of the theoretical oxygen demand after 24 hours(4).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 1.4 was calculated in fish for methyl isopropyl ketone(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of methyl isopropyl ketone is estimated as 38(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl isopropyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
3-methylbutanone	3-methylbutanone	563-80-4	209-264-3
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Do NOT take working clothes home.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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