Infosafe No™ 1CH8D Issue Date :October 2022 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE**

Classified as hazardous

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier 4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

Company Name CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Solvent for protective coatings, such as cellulose-based (e.g nitrocellulose), resin-based (e.g. acrylic, alkyd, and vinyl) coating systems, polyurethane and other lacquers, and varnishes; raw material in the production of antioxidants; as an extraction solvent for metals, uranium from fission products, and pharmaceuticals; in the production of specialty surfactants for inks, paints and pesticide formulations; as a solvent for adhesives and wax/oil separations and cleaners; in the manufacture of methyl isobutyl carbinol; as a denaturing agent for ethyl alcohol; as a synthetic flavouring adjuvant and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Methyl isobutyl ketone	
4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE TG	MT016
MIBK	
iso-Butyl methyl ketone	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	
Hexone	
Isopropylacetone	
4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE AR	MA016

Additional Information MIBK occurs naturally in food.

Other Information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification of the Substance/Mixture
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Flammable Liquids: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3, Respiratory system
Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Signal Word DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Classified as hazardous

Pictogram (s) Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark

Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction.

Precautionary Statement – Storage P403+P233+P325 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Other Information Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: In studies with mice, MIBK prolonged the loss of righting reflex induced by ethanol. In animal studies, MIBK has been shown to potentiate the hepatotoxicity of haloalkanes, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and 1,2-dichlorobenzene. Combined exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and MIBK caused increased behavioural responses in baboons.
Potential for Accumulation: MIBK does not accumulate in the body.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
4-Methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	100 %

Information on Composition A typical sample of MIBK has a purity of 99% (by mass); it may contain the following impurities: dimethyl heptane (< 0.3%), water (< 0.1%), methyl isobutyl carbinol (< 0.06%), mesityloxide (< 0.03%), acidity as acetic acid (< 0.002%), and non-volatiles (< 0.002%).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if irritation develops.

Eye	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention if irritation, pain, swelling, lacrimation, or photophobia persists.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. Material if aspirated into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Gastric lavage should only be given after endotracheal intubation.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Irritating/toxic gases, aldehydes, ketones, explosive peroxides such as methyl isobutyl peroxide, and oxides of carbon, including toxic carbon monoxide gas.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Liquids is lighter than water. Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•3YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms. Avoid sources of ignition.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Work under hood. Wear personal protective equipment. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Take precautions against static discharge. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring material to prevent static discharges, fire or explosion. Do not cut or weld on or near this container. All

	electrical equipment must be explosion- and flame-proofed. Emptied container retains vapour and product residue. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from oxidizers and reactive materials. Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets when not in use. Larger drums (200L) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Store away from heat and all sources of ignition. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. All storage containers, including containers such as drums, cylinders and IBC's, must be and grounded during filling and emptying operations. Ensure that all storage and handling equipment is properly rated, grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.
Corrosiveness	Insufficient information. Probably not corrosive to common metals. Can attack many plastics.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
4-Methylpentan-2-one	307	75	205	50	

Other Exposure Information

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Methyl isobutyl ketone (Safe Work Australia) of 205 mg/m³, (50 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 307 mg/m³, (75 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye and Face Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Butyl rubber gloves Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection

	against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Clear amber, or colourless liquid.
Odour	Pleasant, sweet, characteristic, ketonic or camphor-like odour.
Freezing Point	-80.26 °C; -84 °C (range, -80 °C to -85 °C).
Boiling Point	116.2 °C (range, 116 to 119).
Solubility in Water	Immiscible to moderately soluble (1.6-2.0 g/100 mL at 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Miscible with most organic solvents. Soluble in ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether, benzene and chloroform.
Specific Gravity	0.8017 at 20 °C.
pH	Not available. Probably neutral; 7.
Vapour Pressure	0.8 kPa (6 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 1.99 kPa (14.9 mm Hg) at 20 °C.
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	3.45
Odour Threshold	Range of values reported: 0.10-7.8 ppm (detection); 0.27-16 ppm (recognition). Warning Properties: NOT RELIABLE - Range of odour thresholds with high value, 16 ppm, about one third the TWA (50 ppm).
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	log Pow = 1.2; 1.31; 1.38. The partition coefficients of MIBK are 79 for water/air, 90 for blood/air, and 926 for oil/air.
Surface Tension	23.6 mN/m (23.6 dynes/cm) at 20 °C.
Flash Point	13 °C (CC); 14 °C (OC); 14 °C (CC); 16 °C (Flash Point Method); 18 °C (CC).
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-ignition Temperature	448 °C; 460 °C.
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.2 %vol. at 93 °C.
Flammable Limits - Upper	8 %vol. at 93 °C.
Explosion Properties	May form explosive peroxides when heated in air. Can release vapours that form explosive mixtures with air at, or above 13 °C. Can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in an explosion. Closed containers may explode in the heat of the fire.
Molecular Weight	100.16.
Dynamic Viscosity	0.575 (0.575 centipoises) to 0.61 mPa.s (0.61 centipoises) at 20 °C.
Saturated Vapour Concentration	Approx. 7900 ppm (0.79%) @ 20 °C (calc.); approx. 19,610 ppm (1.96%) @ 20 °C (calc.); 27 g/m³ (20 °C) (101 KPa).
Other Information	Critical Temperature: 298.3 °C. Critical Pressure: 3273 kPa (32.3 atm). Refractive Index (nD20): 1.395 to 1.397. Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 4.09 mg/m³; 1 mg/m³ = 0.245 ppm at 25 °C (calc.).

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions. However, may form explosive peroxides when heated in air - avoid temperatures above 30 °C.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	May react violently with oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides, nitrates, perchlorates), reducing agents, strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide) - increased risk of fire and explosion. Violent reaction with potassium tert-butoxide - may cause a rapid energy release; contact with vapours of MIBK can ignite after 3 minute. Can attack many plastics. When heated, may form peroxides by auto-oxidation and contact with air and these may explode spontaneously.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat and other ignition sources, electrostatic discharge, exposure to air and light, aerosol and vapour generation and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides, nitrates, perchlorates), reducing agents, strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide), potassium tert-butoxide, chlorinated hydrocarbons in the presence of alkalies, and air (formation of explosive peroxides possible).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Explosive peroxides such as methyl isobutyl peroxide; aldehydes, ketones and oxides of carbon, including toxic carbon monoxide gas.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal complaints, nausea, vomiting, absorption, and CNS depression with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Ingestion of significant amounts may cause respiratory depression. May produce effects similar to those for inhalation. Aspiration hazard. Swallowing or vomiting even a small amount of liquid can easily result in aspiration (inhalation) into the lungs, which may result in mild to severe lung injury, with increased breathing and heart rate, severe lung irritation, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress, significant life threatening accumulation of fluid in the lungs (oedema), chemical pneumonitis, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, and death.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Produces irritation at an airborne concentration of 100 ppm. Low vapour concentrations (<100 ppm) may produce nose, throat and respiratory tract irritation, tearing, fatigue, headache, nausea, behavioural changes and kidney effects, dependent on time of exposure. High vapour concentrations (>100 ppm) may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, reduce the respiratory rate, produce kidney and liver effects and signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression such as headache, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, confusion, inebriation, narcosis, incoordination and, in severe exposures, loss of consciousness. Exposure to saturated vapours may initially produce intense excitement and rapid, shallow respiration, followed by unconsciousness in about half an hour and may eventually result in death.
Skin	Harmful by skin contact. Considered to be practically non-irritating to skin (may produce drying out of the skin) and slightly toxic if absorbed through the skin, based on animal data. May produce effects similar to those for inhalation if absorbed through the skin. There is no human information available.
Eye	The liquid produces mild eye irritation, based on animal data. There is no human information available for liquid MIBK. The vapour is irritating at relatively low concentrations. In one study, vapours produced eye irritation at 200 ppm/15 minutes in the majority of volunteers. In another study, vapours produced eye irritation at 200-400 ppm/5 minutes in 50% of volunteers.
Carcinogenicity	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated the chemical as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) (IARC, 2012).
Reproductive Toxicity	Results of reproductive and developmental toxicity studies conducted in animals indicate that the chemical or its metabolites are not expected to be specific reproductive or developmental toxins (OECD, 1996; OECD, 2005; REACH).
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposure by inhalation may produce irritation (burning of the eyes,

	sore throat), gastrointestinal disturbances (anorexia, nausea, vomiting, intestinal pain) and nervous system disturbances (weakness, headache, drowsiness, insomnia), but is not expected to produce any serious or life-threatening toxic effects. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentrations can cause central nervous system depression including headache, dizziness, weakness, confusion, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may remove oils from the skin and can cause irritation and dermatitis (red, dry, itchy skin and rash), dermal lesions on hands and forearms and may produce changes in the skin, brain, liver, adrenals, spleen and testis. Chronic ingestion of high doses may produce kidney effects and increased kidney and liver weights, based on animal data (may not be relevant to humans). Persons occupationally exposed seemed to develop tolerance during the work week, but lost tolerance on the weekend.
Other Information	The critical health effects for risk characterisation include systemic long-term effects (carcinogenicity under conditions of high dose repeated exposure), systemic acute effects (acute toxicity from inhalation route of exposure), and local effects (eye and respiratory irritation). Following repeated application of the chemical, flaking and drying of the skin could also occur.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
Ecotoxicity	This material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms.
Persistence and Degradability	This material is reported to be readily biodegradable in fresh water and sea water. The non-acclimated extent of bio-oxidation was 69% after 20 days, in fresh water. The biological oxygen demand (BOD) over 5 days using sludge from a waste treatment plant was determined to be 76% of the theoretical oxygen demand. The measured chemical oxygen demand (COD) is expected to be low due to the low value of the octanol-water coefficient (log Pow = 1.38). Degradability: TOD: 2.72 g/g; BOD 4.4 % from TOD /5 d; COD 79 % from TOD. Biodegradation: 83% / 28 d aerobic.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No appreciable bioaccumulation potential is to be expected (log P(o/w) 1-3).
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
Acute Toxicity - Fish	LC50 Danio rerio (Zebra fish): >179 mg/l 96 h
Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	EC50 Daphnia magna: >200 mg/l /48 h.
Acute Toxicity - Bacteria	EC50 Photobacterium phosphoreum: 80 mg/l /5 min; Maximum permissible toxic concentration: EC5 Pseudomonas putida: 275 mg/l /16 h.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.
ADG UN Number	1245
ADG Proper Shipping Name	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE
ADG Transport Hazard Class	3
ADG Packing Group	II

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Hazchem Code	•3YE
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	14

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Human Health Tier II Assessment for 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- NICNAS https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessment-details?assessment_id=88#cas-A_108-10-1
Poisons Schedule	S5

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	Empirical Formula: C6-H12-O. Structural Formula: CH3-CO-CH2-CH-(CH3)2.

...End Of MSDS...