

Issue Date :July 2022

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Infosafe No™ 1CHC7

RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336

Classified as hazardous

Section 1 - Identification

| Product Identifier | DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336 |
|---|--|
| Company Product Codes / Numbers / Unique Identifiers | DT050 |
| Company Name | CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) |
| Address | 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia |
| Telephone/Fax Number | Tel: (08) 8440-2000 |
| Emergency Phone Number | CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International) |
| E-mail Address | www.chemsupply.com.au |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | Specialty solvent for the mining industry. |
| Other Names | Name Product Code |
| | DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1-2% Aliquat 336 |
| Additional Information | * Aliquat ® 336 is a registered trade name of Henkel Corp. USA |
| 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 Signal Word | Flammable Liquids: Category 3 Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) WARNING |
|--|---|
| Hazard Statement (s) | H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Pictogram (s) | Flame, Exclamation mark, |
| | |
| Precautionary | P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking. |
| Statement – | P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| Prevention | 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. |



0-0.12 %

0-0.1 %

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|--|--|--|--|---|
| Product Name | DI-ISO-BUTYL | KETONE + 1% Aliq | uat 336 | |
| | | Classified as h | azardous | |
| Precautionary Statement – Response | P280 Wear prote protection. P303+P361+P353 contaminated cl P304+P340 IF IN position comfor P312 Call a POI P370+P378 In ca extinction. | ctive gloves/protect IF ON SKIN (or hair) othing. Rinse skin w HALED: Remove victim table for breathing. SON CENTER or doctor se of fire: Use foam | <pre>ive clothing/eye : Remove/Take of ith water/shower to fresh air ar /physician if yc , dry chemical,</pre> | <pre>protection/face if immediately all id keep at rest in a ou feel unwell. CO2 or water spray for</pre> |
| Precautionary Statement – Storage | P403+P233+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up | | | |
| Precautionary Statement – Disposal | P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations. | | | |
| Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients | | | | |
| Ingredients | Name | CAS | | Proportion |
| | Diisobutyl keto Tricaprylyl met ammonium chlori | ne 108-83-8 hyl 63393-96-4 de | | 99 % 1 % |

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Decyl alcohol Octan-1-ol

| 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. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice. |
| Skin | Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention. |
| Eye | Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention |
| First Aid Facilities | Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area. |
| Advice to Doctor | Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. |
| Other Information | For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. |

112-30-1 111-87-5

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

| Hazards from Combustion Products | Irritating and highly toxic gases and fumes and acrid smoke, including nitrogen oxides (NOx), hydrogen chloride gas (HCl), hydrochloric acid, ammonia, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, possible chlorinated compounds, carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon monoxide (CO). |
|--|--|
| 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 | May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Liquid 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 | 3[Y] |
| 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. |



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Product Name DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336

Classified as hazardous

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 inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. | | | |
| 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

Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray mist. Avoid contact **Precautions for Safe** with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. If Handling ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Use minimal quantities in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Minimise generation and accumulation of aerosols. Keep container tightly closed. Use only in a chemical fume hood. Ensure good ventilation at the workplace. Use only in a well-ventilated area. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective equipment. Suitable emergency equipment should be readily available. Wash thoroughly after handling. Discard contaminated shoes. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents. Keep away from foodstuffs. Keep container dry. Never add water to this product. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Use areas should be No Smoking areas. Post 'No Smoking' signs in the area of use. Fumes can combine with air to form an explosive mixture. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks (grounding clips must contact bare metal). Take precautions against static discharge. All electrical equipment must be flame proofed. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Containers of this material may be dangerous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Store in approved, labelled, tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, **Conditions for safe** well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible storage, including materials and any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Hygroscopic. Keep any incompatibilities container dry. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and when empty, and protect from damage and moisture. Can form unstable peroxides after prolonged storage (12 months) and exposure to air. Peroxides may explode violently when heated. Inspect periodically. Store away from oxidizing agents, alkalies (caustic solutions), reducing agents. Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Limit quantity of material in storage and restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Keep storage area separate from populated work areas and inspect storage area regularly. Storage tanks, buildings, rooms, and cabinets should be of a suitable, approved design. Ventilation fans should be non-sparking, and electrical equipment in the area should be suitable and not provide an ignition source. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks.



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|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Product Name | DI-ISO-BUTYL | KETONE + 1 | l% Aliqu | at 336 | | |
| | | Classifi | ed as ha | zardous | | |
| Corrosiveness | Storage and use and equipment, weld, braze, so flame, static e cause injury or since they reta precautions lis since residue i Diisobutyl keto | areas shoul including ex lder, drill, lectricity of death. Cont in product r ted for the s difficult ne attacks p | d be No S plosion p grind or or other s cainers of product. to remove plastics, | moking areas. Up proof ventilation expose such con- sources of ignit this material vapours, liquion Do Not attempt e. such as polyving | Jse non-sparkin on. Do not pres ontainers to he tion: they may may be hazardo d); observe all to clean empty vlidene chlorid | g type tools surize, cut, at, sparks, explode and us when empty warnings and containers e (PVDC |
| | (Saran)), chlor polyurethane an Viton, chloropr Diisobutyl keto fluorocarbons, butyl rubber, s | inated polyw d polystyrer ene, polyure ne does not and polyprop tyrene-butac | vinyl chlo ne; and el ethane, is attack pl oylene; ar diene (SBF | oride (CPVC), po astomers, such coprene, fluoros astics, such as ad elastomers, s c), Chemraz and | as nitrile Bun silicone and si Teflon and ot such as ethylen Kalrez. | de (PVC), a-N(NBR), licone. her e-propylene, |
| Storage Regulations | Refer Australia and combustible | n Standard A liquids'. | AS 1940-20 | 04 'The storage | e and handling | of flammable |
| Storage Temperatures | Store at room t | emperature (| (15 to 25 | °C recommended) | | |
| Unsuitable Materials | Plastics, such polyvinyl chlor polystyrene; an polyurethane, i | as polyvinyl ide (CPVC), d elastomers soprene, flu | idene chl polyvinyl , such as orosilico | oride (PVDC (Sa chloride (PVC) nitrile Buna-N one and silicone | aran)), chlorin , polyurethane N (NBR), Viton, e. | ated and chloroprene, |

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

| Occupational | Name | ST | EL | נ | WA | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Exposure Limit (OEL) Values | | | | | | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | Footnote |
| | Diisobutyl ketone | | | 145 | 25 | |
| Other Exposure Information | A time weighted average (TWA) (2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone) (S exposure value at the TWA is particular substance when cal day working week. |) has bee Safw Work the aver lculated | en establ: Austral: age airbo over a no | ished fo: ia) of 1 orne con ormal 8 1 | r Diisobu 45 mg/m³, centratic nour work | tyl ketone (25 ppm). The on of a ting day for a 5 |
| Engineering Controls | Provide sufficient ventilation the TWA (time weighted average particularly in enclosed areas proof exhaust ventilation system handling of flammable and corr atmospheres for further information | on to ens ge). Whe as, and r stem is r nbustible rmation o | sure that are vapous atural ve required. a liquids concerning | the worl rs or mis entilation Refer to and AS 2 g ventila | king envi sts are g on is ina o AS 1940 2430-Expl ation reg | ronment is below generated, adequate, a flame)-The storage and osive gas guirements. |
| Respiratory Protection | Where ventilation is not adea Avoid breathing vapours or ma with AS 1716 - Respiratory Pa with AS 1715 - Selection, Use Devices. When mists or vapou the following is recommended dust/mist filters. Filter ca levels. | quate, re ists. Se rotective e and Mai urs excee : Approve apacity a | espirator elect and e Devices intenance ed the exp ed respira and respira | y protect use resp and be of Resp posure st ator with rator typ | tion may pirators selected iratory F tandards n organic pe depend | be required. in accordance in accordance Protective then the use of vapour and as on exposure |
| Eye and Face Protection | The use of a face shield, che protection as appropriate. It be selected and used in accord | emical go Must comp rdance wi | oggles or oly with 2 th AS 13 | safety o Australia 36. | glasses w an Standa | with side shield ards AS 1337 and |
| Hand Protection | Hand protection should comply Selection, use and maintenand | y with AS ce. | 8 2161, 0 | ccupatio | nal prote | ective gloves - |
| Personal Protective Equipment | Final choice of personal prot circumstances and/or accordin | tective eng to ris | equipment sk assessi | will dep ments und | pend on i dertaken. | ndividual |
| Footwear | Safety boots in industrial scomply with AS 2210, Occupate care and use. | ituations ional pro | s is advi tective | sory, foo footwear | ot protec - Guide | tion should to selection, |
| Body Protection | Flame retardant antistatic processing should be worn, pres against chemicals should comp | rotective ferably w ply with | e clothing vith an aj AS 3765 (| g. Clean pron. Clo Clothing | clothing othing fo for Prot | g or protective or protection section Against |
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|--|--|
| Product Name | DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336 |
| | Classified as hazardous |
| Hygiene Measures | Hazardous Chemicals. Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. |
| Section 9 - Physica | l and Chemical Properties |
| Form | Liquid |
| Appearance | Almost colourless, oily liquid. |
| Odour Melting Point | Mild, sweet, characteristic fruit- or peppermint-like odour with slight ammonia odour. -41.5 °C (as DIBK); -20.0 °C (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Boiling Point | 168.24 °C (as DIBK); 225 °C (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Solubility in Water | Practically insoluble in water. |
| Solubility in Organic Solvents Snecific Gravity | Soluble in benzene and chloroform. Miscible with ethanol, diethyl ether and most common organic solvents; soluble in carbon tetrachloride (as DIBK). Soluble in isopropanol and kerosene (as Aliquat ® 336). 0.8089 @ 20 °C (as DIBK); 0.88 @ 25 °C (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Vapour Pressure | 0.22 kPa (1.65 mm Hg) at 25 °C (as DIBK); <1.3 hPa (<1 mm Hg) (as Aliquat ® |
| Deletting Versen | (336). |
| Density (Air=1) | 4.9 (all-1) (as DIDA) |
| Evaporation Rate | 30.8 (ether = 1); 0.19 (n-butyl acetate = 1) (as $DIBK$). |
| Odour Threshold | Less than 0.11 ppm (perception); 0.31 ppm (recognition). Warning property (odour/irrit.) Good - TWA is more than 10 times the odour threshold (as DIBK). |
| Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value) | Log $P(oct) = 2.56$ (estimated) (as DIBK). |
| Surface Tension | 24.54 mN/m (24.54 dynes/cm) at 20 $^\circ C$ (as DIBK); 28 mN/m (28 dynes/cm) (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Flash Point | 60 °C (open cup); 49 °C (closed cup) (as DIBK); 132 °C (open cup); 113°C (closed cup) (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Flammability | 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 | 396 °C (as DIBK). |
| Flammable Limits - Lower | 0.8% at 93 °C (as DIBK). |
| Flammable Limits - Upper | 7.1% at 93 °C (as DIBK). |
| Explosion Properties | Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Sealed containers may explode when heated. Can form explosive peroxides after prolonged storage (12 months) and exposureto air. Peroxides may explode violently when heated. Concentrated solutions of ketone peroxides (greater than 30%) may explode. Contact with strong oxidizing agents (e.g. bromine, chromium trioxide, nitric acid, nitric acid-sulfuric acid mixture) may cause a violent or explosive reaction. Contact with hydrogen peroxide or mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and nitric acid may overheat and explode violently due to the formation of shock- and heat-sensitive peroxides. Contact with mixtures of haloforms (e.g. chloroform or bromoform) and strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide) may cause a violent or explosive reaction, with evolution of heat. |
| Molecular Weight | 142.24 (as DIBK); 404.16 (as Aliquat ® 336). |

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|-------|------|---|
| - | | |

| Product Name DI Kinematic Viscosity 1 () Dynamic Viscosity 1 | L-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336 Classified as hazardous .27 mm ² /s (1.27 centistokes) at 20 °C; 1.18 calculated); also 1.12 mm ² /s (1.12 centistol IBK). .02 mPa.s (1.02 centipoises) at 20 °C; 0.95 C; also reported as 0.903 mPa.s (0.903 centi- a s at 4 °C 1 45 Pa s at 30 °C 0 197 Pa s | mm ² /s (1.18 centistokes) at 25 °C kes) at 20 °C (calculated) (as |
|---|--|---|
| Kinematic Viscosity 1 (i D Dynamic Viscosity 1 | Classified as hazardous .27 mm ² /s (1.27 centistokes) at 20 °C; 1.18 calculated); also 1.12 mm ² /s (1.12 centisto) IBK). .02 mPa.s (1.02 centipoises) at 20 °C; 0.95 C; also reported as 0.903 mPa.s (0.903 centi | mm ² /s (1.18 centistokes) at 25 °C kes) at 20 °C (calculated) (as |
| Kinematic Viscosity 1 D Dynamic Viscosity 1 | .27 mm ² /s (1.27 centistokes) at 20 °C; 1.18 calculated); also 1.12 mm ² /s (1.12 centisto) IBK). .02 mPa.s (1.02 centipoises) at 20 °C; 0.95 C; also reported as 0.903 mPa.s (0.903 centi a s at 4 °C 1 45 Pa s at 30 °C 0.197 Pa s | mm ² /s (1.18 centistokes) at 25 °C kes) at 20 °C (calculated) (as |
| Dynamic Viscosity 1 | .02 mPa.s (1.02 centipoises) at 20 °C; 0.95 C; also reported as 0.903 mPa.s (0.903 centipoises) (0.903 central) | |
| P | | mPa.s (0.95 centipoises) at 25 ipoises) at 20 °C (as DIBK); 6.3 at 60 °C (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Saturated Vapour 2: Concentration | 200 ppm (0.22 %) at 25 °C (calculated) (as I | DIBK). |
| Other Information Real | efractive index: 1.412 @ 20 °C (as DIBK); 1. | .4665 n20/D (as Aliquat ® 336). |
| Section 10 - Stability | and Reactivity | |
| Chemical Stability Sr kk Pr st | table to heat, light and air, under normal to oom temperature in sealed containers. Satura etone, are thermally stable up to pyrolysis rolonged (12 months) exposure to air can pro- olutions of ketone peroxides (greater than 3 ygroscopic. | temperatures and pressures, at ated C9 ketones, e.g. diisobutyl temperatures (500-700 °C). oduce peroxides. Concentrated 30%) may explode. Aliquat ® 336 is |
| Possibility of M. Hazardous Reactions Ci in Ko A M. h h h h c Ci e A | ay react violently or explosively with stron hromium trioxide, nitric acid, nitric acid-s ncreased risk of fire. etones may undergo violent decomposition in cid. ay overheat and explode violently with hydro ydrogen peroxide and nitric acid, due to the eat-sensitive peroxides. ay react vigorously or explosively with mixt hloroform or bromoform) and strong bases (e. volution of heat. ttacks some forms of plastics. | ng oxidizing agents (e.g. bromine, sulfuric acid mixture), with contact with 68-72% perchloric ogen peroxide or mixtures of e formation of shock- and tures of haloforms (e.g. .g. potassium hydroxide), with |
| Conditions to Avoid E: | xcess heat, high temperatures, hot surfaces, ther ignition sources, prolonged exposure to ater/moisture, plastics and incompatible mat | , electrical sparks, flames, and o air, moist air or terials. |
| Incompatible S Materials O m p a: p | trong acids (perchloric acid (68-72% acid)), xidizing agents (e.g. bromine, chromium tric ixture, perchlorates, oxalates), hydrogen pe eroxide and nitric acid, mixtures of halofor nd strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide), lastics, rubber and coatings. | , aliphatic amines, strong oxide, nitric acid-sulfuric acid eroxide or mixtures of hydrogen rms (e.g. chloroform or bromoform) reducing agents, some forms of |
| Hazardous I Decomposition n Products d p | rritating and highly toxic gases and fumes a itrogen oxides (NOx), hydrogen chloride gas mmonia, hydrogen cyanide, aldehydes, possibl ioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO) and unsta rolonged storage, and in the presence of air | and acrid smoke, including (HCl), hydrochloric acid, le chlorinated compounds, carbon able peroxides (following r). |
| Hazardous W. Polymerization | ill not occur. | |

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

| Acute Toxicity - Oral | LD50 (rat): 5750 mg/kg (cited as 5.75 gm/kg) (as DIBK) |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity - Dermal | LD50 (rabbit): 16120 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (as DIBK) |
| Acute Toxicity - Inhalation | LC50 (rat): >2300 ppm/4hr (as DIBK). |
| Ingestion | May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause severe irritations of mucous membranes in the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract, or ulceration. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and possible burns of mouth and throat. Ingestion of extremely large quantities may be very destructive of mucous membranes and result in headache, nausea, vomiting, CNS disorders, narcosis, incoordination and unconsciousness. Risk of internal burns if ingested. Although there are no case reports, aspiration into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may be possible, based on animal information and its physical properties. Aspiration of even a small |



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|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Product Name | DI-ISO-BUTYL | KETONE + 1% Al | iquat 336 | | |
| Classified as hazardous | | | | | |
| Inhalation | amount of liquid could result in severe lung irritation, significant damage to the lung tissues (oedema), and, in some cases, death. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours irritates the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. Vapours may cause coughing, sore throat, dullness, nausea, vomiting, dyspnoea, central nervous system (CNS) effects (headache and dizziness or suffocation). Inhalation of high | | | | nt damage to not a s, skin, g, sore em (CNS) |
| Skin | irritation and headache, nause death), and nau odour of this r adverse effects Contact with the mucous membrane dermatitis depe information. Es membranes. Repe (dermatitis) dep | possible burns, Cl possible burns, Cl ea, dizziness, loss rcosis. Intolerable material is recogn s and should be su he liquid may resu es and possible bur ending upon type an xposure to large ar eated or prolonged up to defatting | NS depression (with s of coordination, e irritation is exp ized at levels well fficient warning ag lt in mild to sever rns, with redness a nd duration of cont mounts may be very exposure may cause | y tract and model a effects such as unconsciousness, bected at 250-300 below those whi gainst overexpose re irritation to and numbness, or eact, based on ar destructive of m e dry, red, scali | s fatigue, , and) ppm. The ich cause ure. skin and even himal nucous ing skin |
| Eye | Exposure to vap lacrimation. Ex irritation, bas irritation, with tissue and corr Not listed in t | pour may cause slig xposure to 250-300 sed on animal toxid th redness and pain neal damage. Risk of the IARC Monographs | ght to severe irrit ppm is expected to city testing. The 1 n, or burns which m of serious damage t | ation, with slip produce intoler iquid may cause ay result in per o eyes. | ght rable severe rmanent |
| Chronic Effects | Liquid has a de cause dry, red or prolonged es gastrointestina may cause heada | egreasing effect or , scaly skin (conta xposure may damage al tract, endocrine ache, nausea and vo | n the skin. Repeate act dermatitis) and the nervous system e, eyes, ears, and pmiting. | ed or prolonged o l possible eczema n, liver, kidneys head. Chronic ir | contact may a. Repeated S, nhalation |
| Section 12 - Ecological Information | | | | | |
| Ecotoxicity | Quantitative da The following a May cause long- fish. Toxic ef: | ata on the ecologic applies to Aliquat -term adverse effec fect on fish and p | cal effect of this ③ 336: Highly toxi cts in the aquatic lankton. Danger to | product are not c for aquatic of environment. Ver drinking water i | available. rganisms. ry toxic for if even |

| | extremely small quantities leak into soil. | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Persistence and | Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for Diisobutyl | | | |
| Degradability | ketone. Diisobutyl ketone was shown to rapidly biodegrade under aerobic | | | |
| | conditions. | | | |
| | Not significantly biodegradable - Low biodegradability (as Aliquat (8) 336). | | | |
| | Aliquat ® 336 was only partially degraded over a 28-day incubation period. The | | | |
| | products of degradation are more toxic. | | | |
| Mobility | Koc \sim 60 (calculated). The mobility in soil is expected to be high. | | | |
| Bioaccumulative | BCF = 7 (calculated) (as DIBK). The bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is | | | |
| Potential | expected to be low (as DIBK). | | | |
| Environmental | Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil! | | | |
| Protection | | | | |
| Acute Toxicity - Fish | Fish LC50: >100 mg/l /96h (as DIBK). | | | |
| · | Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) LC50: 0.180-0.320 mg/l /96h (as Aliquat ® | | | |
| | 336). | | | |
| Acute Toxicity - | Daphnia EC50: >100 mg/l /48h (as DIBK); | | | |
| Daphnia | Daphnia magna EC50: 0.010-0.040 mg/l /48h (as Aliquat ® 336). | | | |

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

DisposalWhatever 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



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Infosafe No™ 1CHC7

RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name DI-ISO-BUTYL KETONE + 1% Aliquat 336

Classified as hazardous

| 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 | 1157 | | |
| ADG Proper Shipping Name ADG Transport Hazard Class | DIISOBUTYL KETONE 3 | | |
| ADG Packing Group | III | | |
| Hazchem Code | 3[Y] | | |
| EPG Number | 3A1 | | |
| IERG Number | 15 | | |
| Environmental Hazards | Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. | | |
| Section 15 - Regulatory Information | | | |

RegulatoryAll of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant withInformationNICNAS regulations.Poisons ScheduleNot Scheduled

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

| Literature References | 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 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'. | | | | |
| | in the Occupational Environment'. | | | | |
| Contact Person/Point | Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: | | | | |
| Contact I ti son I onit | 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 | | | | |
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| | may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all indiffy | | | | |
| | representatives | | | | |
| Empirical Formula | DIRK. Empirical Formula. C9-H18-O | | | | |
| Empirical Formula & Structurol | DIBK: Structural Formula: (CH3)2CHCH2COCH2CH(CH3)2. | | | | |
| Formula | Aliquat ® 336: Empirical Formula: C25H54Cl N. | | | | |
| r'or muta | Aliquat ® 336: Structural Formula: CH3N[(CH2)7CH3]3C1. | | | | |
| | End Of MSDS | | | | |
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