Infosafe No™ 3CH1S	Issue Date :December 2020	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **METHYL PROPYL KETONE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	METHYL PROPYL KETONE
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	Solvent, substitute for diethyl ketone, flavouring, chemical intermediate and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

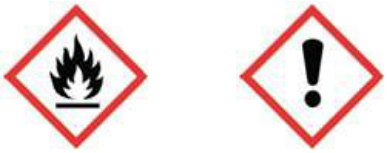
Name	Product Code
2-Pentanone, MPK	
METHYL PROPYL KETONE TG	MT170

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.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed.
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel

	unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Other Information	Potential peroxide former.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Methyl propyl ketone	107-87-9	>96 %
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	<4 %

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. Get 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 medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Wash with plenty of soap and water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eye contact	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 safety shower 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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	May liberate toxic fumes in fire such as oxides of carbon.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. Small fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use alcohol resistant 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. Liquid is lighter than water. Vapour is 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.

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. Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long term storage.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Methyl propyl ketone	881	250	705	200	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	307	75	205	50	

Other Exposure Information	These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. 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.
Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye 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	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of

	appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid.
Odour	Ketone odour.
Freezing Point	-78 °C
Boiling Point	101 °C
Solubility in Water	Moderate.
Specific Gravity	0.81 (20 °C)
Vapour Pressure	37 mbar @ 20 °C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.9 (air = 1)
Evaporation Rate	2.3 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Odour Threshold	11 ppm.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.91
Flash Point	7.8 °C (Tag closed cup)
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	Minimum 449 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.56 vol%
Flammable Limits - Upper	8.7 vol%
Molecular Weight	Methyl proply ketone = 86.13

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable. On long term storage, materials containing similar functional groups form peroxides of unknown stability.

Conditions to Avoid	Heat, sparks and flames.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents and strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Oxides of carbon.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Potential peroxide former.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	Methyl propyl ketone LD50 (rat): 1600 mg/kg.
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	Methyl propyl ketone: 7.16 mg/L, 4 hours.
Ingestion	May cause headaches, numbness in fingers and arms, numbness and weakness in legs, nausea, vomiting, light-headedness, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination and unconsciousness.
Inhalation	May be irritating to nose, throat and respiratory system. High vapour concentrations may cause drowsiness.
Skin	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. Danger of skin absorption.
Eye	May cause slight irritations.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
Chronic Effects	Absorption of large quantities may cause headache, dizziness, drop in blood pressure, depressed respiration, CNS disorders and narcosis.
Mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation: 76.6 %/5d; readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1.0). Log P(o/w): 0.91
Environmental Protection	Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.
Acute Toxicity - Fish	Methyl propyl ketone LC50 (Fathead minnow, 96 hr): 1240mg/l.
Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	Methyl propyl ketone: EC50 (Daphnia magna): >810 mg/l/96 h.
Other Information	Biological Oxygen Demand Methyl propyl ketone BOD-5: 1,380 mg/g Methyl propyl ketone BOD-20: 1,800 mg/g

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) 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, Class 7.
U.N. Number	1249
UN proper shipping name	METHYL PROPYL KETONE
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	•3YE
Packing Group	II
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	14

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) regulations. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	S5

16. Other 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 fot 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	C5-H10-O

...End Of MSDS...

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