

HR Products Priming Fluid Red HR Products

Signal word Danger

H225

H319

H335

H336

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Hazard statement(s)

Chemwatch: 5485-90 Version No: 2.1.13.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 22/08/2021 S.GHS.AUS.EN

roduct Identifier	
Product name	HR Products Priming Fluid Red
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ETHYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
elevant identified uses of the	substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses	Primer for solvent cements used on uPVC pipes. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
etails of the supplier of the sa	afety data sheet
Registered company name	HR Products
Address	Cnr Wilson St. & Frederick Rd, Royal Park South Australia 5014 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 8408 7200
Fax	+61 8 8341 0707
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available
mergency telephone number	
Association / Organisation	HR Products
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 8408 7200
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
ECTION 2 Hazards identifi	cation
lassification of the substance	e or mixture
Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respirator Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
abel elements	
	^ ^

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P271 P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. Precautionary statement(s) Response In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. P370+P378 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P337+P313 Precautionary statement(s) Storage P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place, Keep cool P405 Store locked up. Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. SECTION 3 Composition / Information on ingredients Substances See section below for composition of Mixtures **Mixtures** CAS No Name %[weight] 78-93-3 >60 methyl ethyl ketone 85-83-6 C.I. Solvent Red 24 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Legend: Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available **SECTION 4 First aid measures** Description of first aid measures If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper **Eye Contact** and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Skin Contact Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down, Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Inhalation

- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. for simple ketones

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

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- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters	
	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Fire Fighting
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

HAZCHEM

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Major Spills May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Safe handling Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically
 - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area,
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
 - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
 - ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
 - For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
 - For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
 - ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
- Storage incompatibility

Other information

Suitable container

- Avoid strong bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
$c_{i,j},c_{i,j},\ldots,c_{i,j},c_{i,j},\ldots,c_{i,j},$	**************************************		anggana na anaga na na na ana ana ana an	Carried Contract of the Section Contract of the Contract of th		
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	CONTRACT DAYS SECOND TOWNS ON A SECURITY OF
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available	
C.I. Solvent Red 24	Not Available	Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Solvent Red 24	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Hands/feet protection The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static

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electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	Α
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	Α
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	В
PVA	В
HYPALON	С
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

^{*} CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

- B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
- C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

- * Continuous-flow; ** Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
- ^ Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties Red highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour of MEK; mixes with water. Appearance Relative density (Water = 1) 0.804-0.806 Physical state Liquid Partition coefficient n-octanol Not Available Not Available Odour / water 515 Odour threshold Not Available Auto-ignition temperature (°C) Not Available Not Available Decomposition temperature pH (as supplied) Melting point / freezing point Viscosity (cSt) Not Available -86 Initial boiling point and boiling Not Applicable Not Available Molecular weight (g/mol) range (°C) Not Available Flash point (°C) **Explosive properties** Not Available **Evaporation rate** 3.7 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. **Oxidising properties** Not Available Flammability Surface Tension (dyn/cm or Upper Explosive Limit (%) 1,8 Not Available Volatile Component (%vol) 66.6 (VOC) Lower Explosive Limit (%) 11.5 Vapour pressure (kPa) 1.0 Gas group Not Available Not Available Solubility in water Miscible pH as a solution (%) Not Available VOC g/L Vapour density (Air = 1) 2,4

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

See section 7

^{*} Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Chemical stability Product is considered stable Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Possibility of hazardous See section 7 reactions Conditions to avoid See section 7 See section 7 Incompatible materials Hazardous decomposition See section 5 products

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Inhaled

Skin Contact

Eye

Chronic

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the

individual.

Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Ingestion (ICSC13733)

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Animal testing has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from skin exposure.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may increase the rate of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities.

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IRRITATION TOXICITY Not Available Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20 mg/L/4h[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]

methyl ethyl ketone

TOXICITY Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg[2] Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg[1] Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open

C.I. Solvent Red 24

TOXICITY IRRITATION Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl Chemwatch: 5485-90 Version No: 2.1.13.9

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ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity. Detailed analysis of molecular structure indicates that the azo colourant can split off cancer-causing arylamines. The azo linkage, a double bond between two nitrogen atoms, is considered the most unstable part of an azo dye. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. C.I. SOLVENT RED 24 The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen and mutagen. Tumors at sites of application. *ICI Carcinogenicity × **Acute Toxicity** × × Reproductivity Skin Irritation/Corrosion STOT - Single Exposure Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin × × STOT - Repeated Exposure sensitisation Aspiration Hazard ×

Legend:

- Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

- Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Mutagenicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
HR Products Priming Fluid Red	Not	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.29-2.9	7
C.I. Solvent Red 24	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	3.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.9mg/l	2
Legend:	V3.12 (QSAR) -	Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4.	HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informatio US EPA, Ecotox database - Aqualic Toxicity Data 5. ECU II (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data	n - Aquatic Toxicity 3. E ETOC Aquatic Hazard A	PIWIN Sui Assessmer

For Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

log Kow: 0.26-0.69;

log Koc: 0.69; Koc: 34:

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 72-288;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.05E-05;

BOD 5: 1.5-2.24, 46%; COD: 2.2-2.31, 100%;

ThOD: 2.44;

BCF: 1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl ethyl ketone from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected.

For Ketones. Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
C.I. Solvent Red 24	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Diodoodiiialatto potential		140 5387, 1005
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	Company of the control of the contro
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)	gana ngay nga nganggay ngangganan an mana na manan si sa
C.I. Solvent Red 24	LOW (BCF = 11)	es es sue conserva en
VAN MONTH AND		

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Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3,827)
C.I. Solvent Red 24	LOW (KOC = 1182000)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common the user should investigate:
 - ▶ Reduction
 - ▶ Reuse
 - ▶ Recycling
 - Disposal (if all else fails)

Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal,
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required
1909-9-900-946-9-900-9-6



Marine Pollutant	
Indille i Oliquani	~
HAZCHEM	

NO •2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1193		
UN proper shipping name	ETHYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity 1 L		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

- ,				The second secon
UN number	1193	a del la laciona de la composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composi	- Marie Carlo de Calendar d	
UN proper shipping name	Ethyl methyl ketone			
	ICAO/IATA Class	; ; 3		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	3L		
Packing group	II	Andrewsking (1961) in 1961 (A. A. A	CANADA CA	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		364	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		353	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y341	

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

+ 1L

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GG	iVSee)			
UN number	1193			
UN proper shipping name	ETHYL METHYL I	THYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)		
T (1	IMDG Class	3		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
Packing group				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	EMS Number	F-E, S-D		
Special precautions for user	Special provision	ns Not Applicable		

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Limited Quantities

Product name	Group
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Red 24	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Red 24	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Solvent Red 24 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketone; C.I. Solvent Red 24)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes.
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

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Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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