

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

Version 15.0

Revision Date: 03/09/2015

Print Date: 03/11/2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Product code : S2113

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 2463
HOUSTON TX 77252-2463
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use only in industrial processes.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Central nervous system)

GHS Label element

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

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Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -
No smoking.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equip-
ment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/
face protection.
Response:
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 appropriate media for extinction.
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/ atten-
tion.
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.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container
tightly closed.
P235 Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste
site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regula-
tions.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials.

See Chapter 11 for details.

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

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Synonyms : butan-2-one, Ethyl methyl ketone, MEK

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Methyl ethyl ketone	butanone	78-93-3	100 <=

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : DO NOT DELAY.
Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.
Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Immediate medical attention, special treatment : Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : None
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.
- : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
- Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or

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safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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Storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	300 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm 590 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and sam-

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ples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection

: Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk assessment deems it so.
Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.
For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.
If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid.
Colour	: clear
Odour	: characteristic
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	: -86 °C / -123 °F
Boiling point/boiling range	: 79.5 °C / 175.1 °F
Flash point	: -9 °C / 16 °F Method: Abel
Evaporation rate	: 3.3 Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: upper flammability limit 11.5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: lower flammability limit 1.8 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 12.600 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 2.4 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative density	: 804 - 806 (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	: 804 - 806 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: 250 g/l Miscible. (20 °C / 68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: 0.3
Auto-ignition temperature	: 515 °C / 959 °F
Decomposition temperature	: no data available

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Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	0.42 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	24.8 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: > 10 000 pS/m, A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Molecular weight	:	72.11 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

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Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): >2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 : 5000 ppm
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

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Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) :
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic) :
Remarks: Data not available

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ic toxicity)

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information : Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local legislation
Remarks

: Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

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national, and local laws and regulations.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1193
Proper shipping name : METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Reportable quantity : METHYL ETHYL KETONE
(5,000 lb)
Marine pollutant : no
Remarks : Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1193
Proper shipping name : METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1193
Proper shipping name : ETHYL METHYL KETONE, (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Z
Ship type : 3
Product name : Methyl ethyl ketone
Special precautions : Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
	78-93-3	5000	5000

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Methyl ethyl ketone 78-93-3

New Jersey Right To Know

Methyl ethyl ketone 78-93-3

California Prop 65 This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

EINECS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

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comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1, 3, 0

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

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According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

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KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of
Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-
served Effect Level
OE_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of
Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-
gerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more
compile the Safety Data sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell
Sheet Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU
IUCALID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for
the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be
construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.