Chemical Book India

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ME	2	Chem	ical Safety	Data Shee	t MSDS / S	SDS			
3-methylbutanone SDS Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1									
Section 1 Section 9	Section 2 Section 10	Section 3 Section 11	Section 4 Section 12	Section 5 Section 13	Section 6 Section 14	Section 7 Section 15	Section 8 Section 16		
SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking Product identifier									
Product name:		3-methylbutanone							
CAS:		563-80-4							
Relevant id	lentified uses o	of the substance	or mixture and	d uses advised a	against				
Relevant identified uses:		For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.							
Uses advise against:	d	none							
Company k	dentification								
Company:		Chemicalbook.ir	I						
Address:		5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090							
Telephone:		+91 9550333722							

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name:	3-methylbutanone
Common names and synonyms:	3-methylbutanone
CAS number:	563-80-4
EC number:	209-264-3
Concentration:	100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, upper respiratory tract, and skin. (USCG, 1999)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Ketones and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water may be ineffective.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Acrid smoke and fumes (USCG, 1999)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use foam, powder, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

Environmental precautions

Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Personal precautions: Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from flammable substances and strong oxidants. Well closed. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in cool place.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Liquid.
Colour:	Colorless.
Odour:	The odor threshold lies between 1.9 and 3.1 ppm (6.8 and 11 mg/cu m). Acetone-like odor.
Melting point/freezing point:	-94.4 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	94.2 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
Flammability:	Combustible Liquid
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Lower limit 9.0 deg F; Upper limit 0.85 deg F
Flash point:	2 °C. Atm. press.:101.325 kPa.
Auto-ignition temperature:	448 °C. Atm. press.:98 kPa.
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH.	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.454. Temperature:25.0°C.
Solubility:	Very slight (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n- octanol/water:	log Pow = 2.29. Temperature:20 °C.
Vapour pressure:	7 028 Pa. Temperature: 25 °C.

Density and/or relative density:	0.81 g/cm3. Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density:	(air = 1): 3.0
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces irritating fumes. Reacts vigorously with oxidants.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable when exposed to heat or flameThe vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed. Ketones, such as 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE, are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H2). The amount of heat may be sufficient to start a fire in the unreacted portion of the ketone. Ketones react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H2) and heat. Ketones are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. They react violently with aldehydes, HNO3, HNO3 + H2O2, and HCIO4.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 3 078 mg/kg bw. Inhalation: LC50 - rat (female) - 6 313 ppm. Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 20 mL/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. If swallowed the substance may cause vomiting and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in lowering of consciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause skin dryness or cracking

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - > 100 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 100 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricomutum) - 44.2 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks: Respiration rate.

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Methyl isopropyl ketone, present at 100 mg/L, reached 99 percent of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). The experimental BOD of methyl isopropyl ketone had reached 65.7% of the theoretical BOD after 5 days in 300 mL BOD bottles containing 1 mL seed from a mixed microbial enrichment culture and 0.4 to 3.2 mg/L test substance(2,3). Methyl isopropyl ketone, present at 500 mg/L, in a Warburg repirometer containing 20 mL activated sludge suspension with a suspended solids concentration of 2,500 mg/L, reached 2.2% of the theoretical oxygen demand after 24 hours(4).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 1.4 was calculated in fish for methyl isopropyl ketone(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(1) and a regressionderived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of methyl isopropyl ketone is estimated as 38(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl isopropyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2397 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 3-METHYLBUTAN-2-ONE (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.) IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=O&request_locale=en

CAWEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Other Information

Do NOT take working clothes home.

Disdaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any