



Australian Specialty Inks Pty Ltd

ABN 71 002 591 620

17 Reaghs Farm Rd, Minto NSW 2566

Telephone: (02) 9603-3399 Fax: (02) 9603-7761

Website: www.austspecialtyinks.com.au

M.E.K. FSU120

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

Date of issue: March 2009

COMPANY DETAILS

AUSTRALIAN SPECIALTY INKS PTY LTD
A.C.N. 002 591 620
17 REAGHS FARM ROAD, MINTO, NSW
2566 (02) 9603-3399
A/H (02) 9792 7790 or mobile 0414 616 247

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: M.E.K. FSU120
U.N. Number: 1193
Trade Name:
Other Names: METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Dangerous Goods Class/and Subsidiary Risk: 3
Hazchem Code: 2[Y]E
Manufacturers Code: FSU120
Poisons Schedule: S5
Pack Group: II
Use: Product is for use as a solvent

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance	Clear liquid with a ketonic odour.
Melting Point	-86°C
Boiling Point	79-80.5°C
Vapor Pressure	9.5 kPa @ 20°C
Specific Gravity	.805 @ 20°C
Flash Point	-4°C (ABEL)
Flamm. Limit	LEL: 1.8% UEL: 11.5 %
Autoignition Temp.	515°C (ASTM E-659)
Vapor Density	2.4 (Air = 1) @ 20°C
Formula	CH ₃ COC ₂ H ₅
Other Information	Solubility in Water: 250g/l @ 20°C Miscible

Ingredients Name	CAS	Proportion
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	98-100%

Other Information Product Trivial Name: Ethyl methyl ketone
Product Formal Name: Butan-2-one
Product chemical Family: Aliphatic ketone



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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

- Acute-Ingestion** A large dose may have the following effects: irritation of mouth, throat and digestive tract, central nervous system depression, loss of consciousness. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may severely damage the lungs.
- Acute-Eye** Liquid, mist or vapour at high concentrations will cause conjunctival irritation and possibly corneal damage.
- Acute-Skin** Repeated or prolonged contact may produce defatting of the skin leading to irritation and dermatitis. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin but not in toxicologically significant amounts, unless the area of contact is large and exposure prolonged.
- Acute-Inhalation** Inhalation of vapours will cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations may have the following effects: irritation of nose, throat and respiratory tract, headache, nausea, central nervous system depression, loss of consciousness.
- Chronic** Repeated or prolonged contact may produce defatting of the skin leading to irritation and dermatitis.

FIRST AID

- Ingestion** Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Have victim drink a glass of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Obtain medical attention.
- Eye** Immediately flood the eye with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eye open. Obtain medical attention if soreness or redness persists.
- Skin** Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing as washing proceeds. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Inhalation** Remove from exposure. Keep warm and at rest. If there is difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing, give artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Obtain medical attention.
- Other Information:** Eye wash station and safety shower.
- Advice to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically.



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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits	Name	STEL m/m3 ppm	TWA m/m3 ppm
	Methyl ethyl ketone	300	150

Other Exposure Info: Time Weighted Average (TWA) means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week

Engineering Controls: Exposure to this material may be controlled in a number of ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the material is used and on the potential for exposure. Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include process or personnel enclosure, mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), and control of process conditions. Ventilation must be explosion proof. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in preventing or controlling exposure, then suitable personal protective equipment, which is known to perform satisfactorily, should be used.

Flammability: Highly flammable liquid. Avoid heat and sources of ignition. Prevent build-up of flammable vapours. Hoses should be electrically continuous and containers bonded to avoid static charge build-up. Do NOT smoke.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport:

Storage area should be cool, dry, well ventilated. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Suitable storage materials are aluminium and its alloys, copper and its alloys, mild steel. Do not store in most plastics. Storage and transfer equipment should be adequately earthed and bonded to prevent the accumulation of static charges. Storage tanks must be positioned within a bunded area. This substance is a Scheduled (S5) Poison and must be stored, used and maintained according to the appropriate regulations. Defined as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Ship. Name (CSN) ETHYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)

Other Storage Info. HANDLING: Adequate ventilation should be provided if there is risk of vapour build-up. Take precautionary measures against static discharges

Spills and Disposal:

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Wear appropriate protective clothing. Consider need for evacuation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Advise Authorities if spillage has entered water course or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation. Prevent spread of material by use of temporary bund or impervious barrier.

SPILLAGES: Contain and absorb using earth, sand or other inert material. Transfer into suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Finally flush area with plenty of water.

DISPOSAL: PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Incineration. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Use an approved disposal company.



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CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld or near to the container. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate.

Fire/Explosion Hazards

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Water spray to cool containers. **UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Do not use water jet. **SPECIAL HAZARDS OF PRODUCT:** Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours can travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Moderate to severe explosion hazard in confined spaces. Run off to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. **PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTING:** Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazardous Reaction

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions. **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** High temperatures. Static discharge. **MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidising agents. Strong mineral acids. **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Combustion will generate oxides of carbon, acrid smoke and irritating fumes.



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Other Information:

Toxicology

ACUTE TOXICITY: Low order of acute toxicity Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 6480 mg/kg. Oral LD50 (rat) 2737 mg/kg. **IRRITANCY - EYES:** The product is an eye and respiratory irritant. **SKIN SENSITISATION:** Studies have not revealed any evidence of skin sensitisation effects. **REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Developmental effects have been observed in laboratory animals. Experimental studies in animals have provided some evidence of embryo/foetotoxicity and birth defects only at doses producing mild maternal toxicity.

Environ. Protection

MOBILITY: The product will dissolve slowly in water. The product is volatile/gaseous and will partition to the air phase. **PERSISTENCE/DEGRADABILITY:** BOD20 (fresh water) = 89% of ThOD. BOD20 (salt water) = 69% of ThOD. Photochemical degradation in air will be fast. BODS = 46% of ThOD.

BIO-ACCUMULATION: Product is not expected to bioaccumulate. **ECOTOXICITY:** Tests on the following species gave a 24h LD50 of 5000 mg/litre: goldfish.

Packaging & Labelling

HAZARD CATEGORY: IRRITANT, HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

RISK PHRASES:

R11: Highly flammable.

R36/37: Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.

R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES:

S2: Keep out of reach of children.

S9: Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking

S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S33: Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Contact Point: Technical Director (02) 9603-3399

Date: March 2009