

## Mozzi Red Primer

### RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5253-93  
Version No: 3.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/11/2019  
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

Product name	Mozzi Red Primer
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ETHYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	A 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.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9728 1644
Fax	+61 3 9728 6009
Website	<a href="http://www.rlagroup.com.au">www.rlagroup.com.au</a>
Email	sales@rlagroup.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9728 1644 (RLA Group Technical Manager) business hours
Other emergency telephone numbers	132766 (Security Monitoring Service)

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.9B

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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### Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H371	May cause damage to organs.

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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**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.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
78-93-3	>95	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
85-83-6	<1	<u>C.I. Solvent Red 24</u>
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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.

## ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ 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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
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## Other information

- ▶ 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

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>).</li> <li>▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) and heat.</li> <li>▶ are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.</li> <li>▶ react violently with aldehydes, HNO<sub>3</sub> (nitric acid), HNO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO<sub>4</sub> (perchloric acid).</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
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/m <sup>3</sup>

**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 a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static 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	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	B
PVA	B
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
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. -

\* 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.

## 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

Appearance	Highly flammable red liquid with characteristic odour of MEK; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.96-1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	515
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-86	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	79-81	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-4	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	3.7	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	11.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	9.5	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.4	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
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## Mozzi Red Primer

<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Mozzi Red Primer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>methyl ethyl ketone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47 mg/l/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr open
<b>C.I. Solvent Red 24</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p>
<b>C.I. SOLVENT RED 24</b>	<p>Detailed analysis of molecular structure indicates that the azo colourant can split off cancer-causing arylamines.</p> <p>The azo linkage, a double bond between two nitrogen atoms, is considered the most unstable part of an azo dye.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen and mutagen. Tumors at sites of application. *ICI</p>

## Mozzi Red Primer

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Mozzi Red Primer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	2-993mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5-91mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-972mg/L	2
	EC0	96	Fish	1-848mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Fish	1-170mg/L	2	
C.I. Solvent Red 24	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.004mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.9mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000213mg/L	3	

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**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

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
C.I. Solvent Red 24	LOW (BCF = 11)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
C.I. Solvent Red 24	LOW (KOC = 1182000)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal instructions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the

package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.  
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	·2YE

### Land transport (UN)

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

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1193	
UN proper shipping name	Methyl ethyl ketone; Ethyl methyl ketone	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	II	
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	1 L	

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1193	
UN proper shipping name	ETHYL METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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



This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002528	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002583	Fuel Additives (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002611	Metal Industry Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002641	Polymers (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002637	Photographic Chemicals (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002495	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002576	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017
HSR002599	Leather and Textile Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002603	Lubricants (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002553	Denatured Ethanol Group Standard 2017
HSR002548	Corrosion Inhibitors (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2017
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR002621	N.O.S. (Flammable) Group Standard 2017
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2017

**methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L 50 L

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
3.1B	250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (methyl ethyl ketone; C.I. Solvent Red 24)
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

National Inventory	Status
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/11/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	27/06/2017

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	27/06/2017	Classification
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

## Other information

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  
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

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