

M-Coat B

Vishay Measurements Group, Inc.

Version No: 6.0

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2023 requirements

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Print Date: 03/23/2026

S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | M-Coat B |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | METHYL ETHYL KETONE; ETHYL METHYL KETONE |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | UFI: Mixture |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Coatings and paints, thinners and paint removers |
|--------------------------|--|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Vishay Measurements Group, Inc. |
| Address | Post Office Box 27777 Raleigh, NC 27611 United States |
| Telephone | (919) 365-3800 |
| Fax | 919-365-3945 |
| Website | www.VPGSensors.com |
| Email | mm.usa@vpgsensors.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtrec (24/7/365) |
| Emergency telephone number(s) | 1-800-424-9300 |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | Not Available |

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Canadian WHMIS Symbols



| | |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Flammable Liquids Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|---------------|

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Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335+H336 | May cause respiratory irritation or drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| 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. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------|-----------|---|
| 78-93-3 | <=74 | <u>methyl ethyl ketone</u> |
| 50-00-0 | <=0.13 | <u>formaldehyde solutions - non flammable</u> |

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

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 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |

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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

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| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. ▶ Obtain special instructions before use. ▶ Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. ▶ Ensure adequate ventilation. ▶ Do not breathe vapour. ▶ In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. ▶ Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. ▶ No smoking. ▶ May form explosive mixture with air particularly in enclosed spaces. ▶ Take precautionary measures against static discharges. ▶ Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. ▶ Avoid all contact. ▶ Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
|----------------------|--|

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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| Storage incompatibility | Storage temperature: Ambient. Incompatible materials: Keep away from: Flammable liquid, Oxidizing agents, Corrosive Substances, Alcohols. |
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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | 740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | methyl ethyl ketone | 2-Butanone | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | 740 mg/m3 / 250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Not Available | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; CNS & PNS impair; BEI |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 50 ppm | 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2- | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | 885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |


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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | Butanone) | | | | |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | 885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 50 ppm / 150 mg/m3 | 300 mg/m3 / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK] | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central & peripheral nervous systems impairment. BEI |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | 2 ppm / 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Rosin core solder pyrolysis products (as formaldehyde) | 0.1 mg/m3 | 0.3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | Not Available | Not Available | 0.3 ppm | SEN, T20 |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | 0.3 ppm | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | * Formaldehyde | 0.1 ppm | 0.3 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; URT cancer |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | 0.3 ppm | Not Available | 1 ppm | Not Available |
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | Not Available | 1 ppm | 1.5 ppm | Not Available |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | 0.75 ppm / 0.9 mg/m3 | Not Available | 1 ppm / 1.3 mg/m3 | A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen. |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | Not Available | Not Available | 0.3 ppm | SEN, Schedule R |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | Not Available | Not Available | 1.5 ppm | C2: carcinogenic effect suspected in humans EM: A substance to which exposure must be reduced to a minimum RP: A substance which may not be recirculated S(D): a substance that, through skin contact, shows specific signs of sensitization on the skin S(R): a substance that shows specific signs of respiratory tract sensitization. |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure LimitsCanada | formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Formaldehyde | Not Available | Not Available | 0.3 ppm | TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation |

Exposure controls

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|---|---|
| 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. ▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. ▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited. ▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. ▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed. |
| <p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p> |  |
| <p>Eye and face protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. |
| <p>Skin protection</p> | <p>See Hand protection below</p> |
| <p>Hands/feet protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min Good when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| <p>Body protection</p> | <p>See Other protection below</p> |
| <p>Other protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. 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 and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range |

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between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

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 | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON | 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 AB-P 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 10 x ES | AB-AUS P2 | - | AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AB-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AB-2 P2 | AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance/Colour | Viscous, tan-colored liquid | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.81 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 404 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -86 | Viscosity (cSt) | 2.516 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 82.3 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | -9 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | 1 BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 10.0 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 2.0 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 12.6 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | 675 |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m ³) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m ³) | Not Available |
| Particle Characteristics | Not Available | | |

M-Coat B

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|--|
| a) Acute Toxicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system |
| e) Mutagenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| f) Carcinogenicity | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic |
| g) Reproductivity | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity |
| h) STOT - Single Exposure | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| i) STOT - Repeated Exposure | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| j) Aspiration Hazard | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure.</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> <p>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.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Animal testing has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from skin exposure.</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> <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> |
| Eye | <p>This material causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</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. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| M-Coat B | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

M-Coat B

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|--|--|
| methyl ethyl ketone | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Human): 350ppm |
| | Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Human): 1 ppm/6M - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: <463 ppm4h ^[1] | Eye (Human): 4ppm/5M |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - mouse): 3% - Moderate |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 37% - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe |
| | | Skin (Human - man): 1%/2D |
| | | Skin (Human): 0.01% - Severe |
| | | Skin (Human): 150ug/3D (intermittent) - Mild |
| | | Skin (Human): 2%/48H |
| | | Skin (Rodent - mouse): 7% - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.8% - Severe |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.80%/72H - Severe |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe |
| | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 50mg/24H - Moderate | |
| | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 540mg - Mild | |
| | Skin (Rodent - rat): 7% - Moderate | |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] | |

Legend:

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

| | |
|--|---|
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 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. |
| FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS - NON FLAMMABLE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. |
| M-Coat B & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS - NON FLAMMABLE | 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
| M-Coat B & FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS - NON FLAMMABLE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. |
| M-Coat B & METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 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. |

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

M-Coat B

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| M-Coat B | 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 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1220mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 308mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 68mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | >324mg/L | 4 | |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.034-1.984mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 3.26mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.375-0.579mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/l | 4 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.727-9.193mg/L | 4 | |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data | | | | |

For Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

log Kow: 0.26-0.69;

log Koc: 0.69;

Koc: 34;

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3;

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

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

BOD 5: 1.5-2.24, 46%;

COD: 2.2-2.31, 100%;

ThOD: 2.44;

BCF: 1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl ethyl ketone from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected. The volatilization half-life of methyl ethyl ketone from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Aquatic Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilize from water surfaces. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 19 and 197, hours respectively. Bioconcentration is expected to be low in aquatic systems.

Atmospheric Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone will exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase methyl ethyl ketone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 14 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is also expected to undergo photodecomposition in the atmosphere by natural sunlight.

Ecotoxicity: Methyl ethyl ketone is not acutely toxic to fish, specifically, bluegill sunfish, guppy, goldfish, fathead minnow, mosquito fish, Daphnia magna water fleas and brine shrimp.

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

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable. Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water.

Terrestrial Fate: It is probable that ketones will be biodegraded by micro-organisms in soil and water.

Ecotoxicity: Ketones are unlikely to bioconcentrate or biomagnify.

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) |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--|---------------------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (LogKOW = 0.29) |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | LOW (LogKOW = 0.35) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--|--------------------------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.827) |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |

M-Coat B

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |

Land transport (TDG)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 1193 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | METHYL ETHYL KETONE; ETHYL METHYL KETONE | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index | 1 L |
| | ERAP Index | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1193 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Methyl ethyl ketone | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. 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 |

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| | |
|--|-----|
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |
|--|-----|

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1193 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | METHYL ETHYL KETONE | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | II | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-D |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | Limited Quantities | 1 L |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--|----------------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | Not Applicable |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Not Applicable |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--|----------------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | Not Applicable |
| formaldehyde solutions - non flammable | Not Applicable |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

formaldehyde solutions - non flammable is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (methyl ethyl ketone; formaldehyde solutions - non flammable) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |

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| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (methyl ethyl ketone; formaldehyde solutions - non flammable) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 03/02/2026 |
| Initial Date | 11/24/2025 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 6.0 | 03/01/2026 | Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

Other information

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.

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