

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: April 17, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2-Heptanone

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCEM500287
Other names Amyl Methyl Ketone; Butylacetone; 16O-2-heptanone

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H332 Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P317 Get medical help.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-Heptanone	Heptan-2-one	110-43-0	203-767-1	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

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

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation can cause headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, stupor, drowsiness, disturbed vision, and unconsciousness. Skin contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Ingestion may cause irritation of lips and mouth, gastro-intestinal irritation, nausea, diarrhea, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, weak and rapid pulse, cold-pale complexion. (USCG, 1999)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary. For contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal. Ketones and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

To fight fire, use foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating vapors and toxic gases, such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, may be formed when involved in fire. Behavior in Fire: Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable metal containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable metal containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent.

Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 48°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 50 ppm as TWA. EU-OEL: 238 mg/m³, 50 ppm as TWA; 475 mg/m³, 100 ppm as STEL; (skin)

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

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

Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	N-amyl methyl ketone is a clear colorless liquid. Flash point 126°F. Less dense than water and only slightly soluble in water. Hence floats on water. Vapors heavier than air. Density 6.8 lb / gal. Used as a synthetic flavoring and in perfumes.
Colour	Colorless to white liquid
Odour	Penetrating fruity odor
Melting point/freezing point	-36°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	149-150°C(lit.)
Flammability	Class II Combustible Liquid: F.I.P. at or above 100°F and below 140°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 1.1% by volume at 151 deg F (66 deg C); Upper flammable limit: 7.9% by volume at 250 deg F (121 deg C)
Flash point	41°C
Auto-ignition temperature	739°F
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	0.77 cP
Solubility	0.4 % (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 1.98
Vapour pressure	2.14 mm Hg (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.82g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density	3.94 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts with oxidizing materials. Attacks some forms of plastic.

10.2 Chemical stability

Low volatility

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

A flammable liquid when exposed to heat or flame ...N-AMYL METHYL KETONE reacts exothermically with many acids and bases to produce flammable gases (e.g., H₂). The heat may be sufficient to start a fire in the unreacted portion. Reacts with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas and heat. Incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. Incompatible with many oxidizing agents including nitric acid, nitric acid/hydrogen peroxide mixture, and perchloric acid. May form peroxides (USCG, 1999).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers (Note: Will attack some forms of plastic).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1.670 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Aspiration hazard

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) 131 mg/L/96 hr (confidence limit 126-137 mg/L), flow-through bioassay with measured concentrations, 24.2 deg C, dissolved oxygen 7.2 mg/L, hardness 46.4 mg/L calcium carbonate, alkalinity 42.1 mg/L calcium carbonate, and pH 7.72.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: 2-Heptanone was found to undergo aerobic oxidation after a short lag period when inoculated with an unactivated sewage sludge seed(1). 2-Heptanone had a theoretical biological oxygen demand (BOD) of 1.4%, 2.4% and 4.8% after 6, 12 and 24 hr, respectively, when incubated with an activated sludge seed at an initial concentration of 500 ppm(2). 2-Heptanone underwent a 5 day theoretical BOD of 44%(3). In a screening study using a sewage seed, 2-heptanone had a 10 day BOD of 0.50 g/g(4). 2-Heptanone was qualitatively described as degrading in the presence of a sewage sludge seed(5). Organisms isolated from soil and raised on C1-C8 straight chain paraffins were found to oxidize 2-heptanone(6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 7 was calculated for 2-heptanone(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.98(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2-heptanone is estimated as 280(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.98(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-heptanone is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

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

Contaminated packaging

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1110 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN1110 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN1110 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: n-AMYL METHYL KETONE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: n-AMYL METHYL KETONE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: n-AMYL METHYL KETONE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Heptan-2-one	Heptan-2-one	110-43-0	203-767-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date April 17, 2024

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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