

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
			Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS PRODUCT OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER OR MANUFACTURER

Product name : Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Product code : S1216

Synonyms : 1,3-dimethyl 1-butanol, 4-methylpentan-2-ol, Methyl Amyl Alcohol, MIBC

CAS-No. : 108-11-2

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

SDS Request : +52 (55) 3223 9057
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : SETIQ ANIQ 01 800 002 1400 (Rep. Mexicana), +52 (55) 5559 1588 (local e internacional)
Chemtrec International (24 hr) : CHEMTREC +1 (703) 527-3887 (Internacional)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Solvent.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Oral) : Category 5

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5

Skin irritation : Category 3

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Respiratory system)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

:

Warning

Hazard statements

:

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
H316 Causes mild skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Precautionary statements

:

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
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.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media 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.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage:

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

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Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

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P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
4-methylpentan-2-ol	108-11-2	100

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Observe the relevant local and international regulations Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Environmental precautions	:	Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use ap-

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Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

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3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
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appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Precautions that must be taken to ensure safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
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ble.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibility : The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
- Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
4-methylpentan-2-ol	108-11-2	LMPE-PPT	25 ppm 100 mg/m ³	MX OEL
4-methylpentan-2-ol		LMPE-CT	40 ppm 165 mg/m ³	MX OEL
4-methylpentan-2-ol		VLE-PPT	25 ppm	NOM-010-

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
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Revision Date:
07/10/2018

SDS Number:
800001005658

Print Date: 09/03/2022
Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
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4-methylpentan-2-ol		VLE-CT	40 ppm	STPS-2014 NOM-010- STPS-2014
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Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
 - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
 - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
 - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
 - Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
 - Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
07/10/2018

SDS Number:
800001005658

Print Date: 09/03/2022
Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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 moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
			Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

Skin and body protection	:	Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk assessment deems it so. Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.
Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Thermal hazards	:	Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.
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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	clear
Odour	:	sweet
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
Melting / freezing point	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	130 - 133 °C / 266 - 271 °F
Flash point	:	41 °C / 106 °F Method: IP 170
Evaporation rate	:	0.3 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	upper flammability limit 5.5 %(V)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
			Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Lower flammability limit 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	420 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	:	3.5
Relative density	:	0.81 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Density	:	806 - 808 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	16 g/l (20 °C / 68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: < 3
Auto-ignition temperature	:	305 °C / 581 °F Method: ASTM E-659
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	5.2 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	22.7 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Molecular weight	:	102.18 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
			Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): > 2000 - <=5000 mg/kg Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.
Acute inhalation toxicity	: (Rat): Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation. No deaths at highest tested dose.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000 - <=5000 mg/kg Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
07/10/2018

SDS Number:
800001005658

Print Date: 09/03/2022
Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: No evidence of mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
3.0

Revision Date:
07/10/2018

SDS Number:
800001005658

Print Date: 09/03/2022
Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
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Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13. INFORMATION ON PRODUCT DISPOSAL

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2053
Proper shipping name : Methyl isobutyl carbinol
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2053
Proper shipping name : METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 09/03/2022
3.0	07/10/2018	800001005658	Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
			Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category	: Z
Ship type	: 3
Product name	: Methyl amyl alcohol

Special precautions for user

Remarks	: Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
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Additional Information	: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.
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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
EINECS/ELINCS/EC	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
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Revision Date:
07/10/2018

SDS Number:
800001005658

Print Date: 09/03/2022
Date of last issue: 15.12.2015
Date of first issue: 13.11.2015

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 2, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

MX OEL : Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limits
NOM-010-STPS-2014 : Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Control - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits
MX OEL / LMPE-PPT : Time weighted average
MX OEL / LMPE-CT : Short term exposure limit
NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE-PPT : Time weighted average limit value
NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE-CT : Short term exposure limit value
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

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Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol

Version
3.0

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IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide-

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ance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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