Prepared according to GB/T 16483, GB/T 17519

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Initial release date: 2020.04.24

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#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : MTBE

Product code : X2113, X2939

Synonyms : 2 methoxy isobutane, Methyl tertiary butyl ether

CAS-No. : 1634-04-4

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8737 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Email Contact for Safety Data : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

Sheet please email sccmsds@shell.com

Emergency telephone : +86-532-83889090

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel additive component., Chemical feedstock and component

of motor gasoline. For use only in industrial processes.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# **Emergency Overview**

Appearance	liquid
Colour	Not applicable
Odour	Ethereal
Health Hazards	May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Causes mild skin irritation.
Safety Hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Environmental Hazards	Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

## **GHS Classification**

Flammable liquids : Category 2
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5
Aspiration hazard : Category 2
Skin irritation : Category 3

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**GHS label elements** 

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H303 May be harmful if swallowed. H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

#### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

#### Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/

shower.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/

attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to

extinguish.

#### Storage:

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

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition

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sources causing a flashback fire danger. May form explosive peroxides.

Physical and chemical hazards	Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.  May form explosive peroxides.
Health Hazards	Inhalation: No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin: Causes skin irritation. Eyes: No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Environmental Hazards	Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

#### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Acute Tox.5; H303 Asp. Tox.2; H305 Skin Irrit.3; H316	<= 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest

medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

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Rinse mouth.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

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.

Notes to physician

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
 Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
 Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use foam, water fog for major fires.

Use dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth for minor fires.

minor fire

Unsuitable extinguishing media

 Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
 Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is

to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

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Specific hazards during

firefighting

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).

#### 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.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour.

Do not operate electrical equipment.

**Environmental precautions** 

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use 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

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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 Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Handling

General Precautions : 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

Section 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.

Advice on 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.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie

in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be

flammable.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section. 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. Be aware of handling

operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and

containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT

use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling

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operations.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : 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.

Other data Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental

agency office.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents. corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. 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

flammable.

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

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#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	PC-TWA	180 mg/m3	CN OEL
tert-butyl methyl ether		PC-STEL	270 mg/m3	CN OEL
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH

#### 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 Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

## **Engineering measures**

: 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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. 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:

# 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.

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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 equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

## Personal protective equipment

#### **Protective measures**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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 AX 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: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. PVC. 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 shortterm/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

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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.

If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide

adequate eye protection.

Skin and body protection : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical

assistance.

#### **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.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Not applicable

Odour : Ethereal Odour Threshold : 0.05 ppm

pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : -109 °C / -164 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 55 °C / 131 °F

Flash point : -28 °C / -18 °F

Evaporation rate : 1.6

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Upper explosion limit : 8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 25 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

86 kPa (50 °C / 122 °F)

Relative vapour density : 3.23 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0.74 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Density : 740 - 745 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Typical 745.6 g/cm3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 41,850 mg/l (20 °C / 68 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.06 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Auto-ignition temperature : 460 °C / 860 °F

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0.35 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic : 0.464 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

0.4 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension :  $19.3 \text{ mN/m}, 25 ^{\circ}\text{C} / 77 ^{\circ}\text{F}$ 

18.1 mN/m, 40 °C / 104 °F

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

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> makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a

liquid

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : 88.15 g/mol

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

> addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph., Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

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.

May form explosive peroxides.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, Exposure routes

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

**Components:** 

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: >2000-<=5000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 85 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

## **Components:**

## tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

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

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

# **Components:**

## tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

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

eyes.

# Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

# Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Components:**

#### tert-butyl methyl ether:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

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are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

OECD Test Guideline 486

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Other guideline method. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# Carcinogenicity

## **Components:**

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
tert-butyl methyl ether	No carcinogenicity classification.

## Reproductive toxicity

## Components:

#### tert-butyl methyl ether:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rat, female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Species: Rabbit, female

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> Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

#### tert-butyl methyl ether:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Slightly irritating to respiratory system., Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

#### tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

## Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

## tert-butyl methyl ether:

Rat, male and female: **Application Route: Oral** 

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Literature data

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

## **Aspiration toxicity**

#### Components:

## tert-butyl methyl ether:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

#### **Further information**

# **Components:**

## tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Ecotoxicity** 

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 574 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Americamysis bahia): 187 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: IC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 103

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 710 mg/l

Exposure time: 18 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 299 mg/l

Exposure time: 31 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to 26 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Americamysis bahia

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

: Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Biodegradability

> Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A nonpersistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95%

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of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent

revision thereof."

**Components:** 

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9.24 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 1.06 (20 °C)

octanol/water Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)

Exposure time: 28 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.5

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

305

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.. If product enters soil, it will be

highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Components:

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**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,

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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.

Local legislation

Remarks : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

13 07 03 wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including

mixtures).

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end

user

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

# **National Regulations**

# **International Regulations**

ADR

UN number : 2398

Proper shipping name : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2398

Proper shipping name : METHYL tert-BUTYL ETHER

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 2398

Proper shipping name : METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

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

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Methyl tert butyl ether

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

## National regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not applicable

#### Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The categories of occupational disease:

Not applicable

Occupational Disease Classification list:

Not applicable

#### **Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals**

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

Category Threshold quantity

Flammable liquids 10 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under : Listed

SAWS

#### Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not applicable

# Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

China Severely Restricted Toxic Chemicals for Import : Not applicable

and Export

#### Other international regulations

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

AIIC : Listed
DSL : Listed
IECSC : Listed
ENCS : Listed
KECI : Listed
NZIOC : Listed
PICCS : Listed

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TSCA : Listed TCSI : Listed

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

## Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity
Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 -Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch -Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS -Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

#### **Disclaimer**

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 guidance 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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