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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Regular Unleaded Gasoline

Product code : 002D1972

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading Canada**
400 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary-Alberta T2P 0J4
Canada

Telephone : (+1) 800-661-1600
Telefax :

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC (24 hr) (+1) 703-527-3887 or (+1) 800-424-9300 (US)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser., This product is designed only to suit automotive applications and no provision is made for the requirements of aviation applications.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity	:	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Inhalation)	:	Category 3 (Narcotic effects)
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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 only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately

all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P311 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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 which do not result in classification
Moderately irritating to eyes.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
A component or components of this material may cause cancer.
This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).
This material is a static accumulator.
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.
Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.
Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX)

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance name	:	Regular Unleaded Gasoline
Chemical nature	:	Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. Contains oxygenated hydrocarbons which may include methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other ethers. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha	86290-81-5	<= 100
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	637-92-3	0 - 2.7
2-methoxy-2-methylbutane	994-05-8	0 - 2.7
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0 - 2.7

Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 0.5
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 1.5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	5 - 25
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 25
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	0 - 5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 0.5

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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. 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.
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.

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 : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
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.
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	:	Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache and nausea.
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	:	Treat symptomatically. Consult a Poison Control Centre for guidance.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
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.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Further information	:	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

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 : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
Evacuate all personnel.
Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water.
Avoid entry into soil.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

To the extent that this product, including its chemical components (e.g. Methyl tertiary butyl ether) may impact surface or groundwater, appropriate assessment and remediation (if necessary) should be implemented.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Prevent spillages.
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Vehicle fueling and vehicle workshop areas - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin, when filling or emptying a vehicle.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid exposure.

When using do not eat or drink.
Never siphon by mouth.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : 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 (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.

Storage

Other data : Drum and small container storage:
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.
Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
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.
Keep in a cool place.
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.
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., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

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. Gasoline containers must not be used for storage of other products.

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 for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: 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 AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Gasoline, low boiling point	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH

naphtha				
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	637-92-3	TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
2-methoxy-2-methylbutane	994-05-8	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm 176 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 176 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	15 ppm 75 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	125 ppm 545 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm	Shell Internal

			0.8 mg/m3	Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhip-puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g cre-atinine	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedi-one	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly-	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

		oxylic acid		after exposure ceases)		
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmer-capturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Benzene		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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 : 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.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
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.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated

facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection

Remarks : 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. 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. 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.
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

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 : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Undyed

Odour : Not applicable

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : 25 - 225 °C / 77 - 437 °F

Flash point	:	<= -40 °C / -40 °F
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	:	8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	35 - 107 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F) 50 - 160 kPa (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F)
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	710 - 770 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: ca. 1.43 - 7
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C / 482 °F
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity Viscosity, kinematic	:	0.25 - 0.75 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material 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

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	May oxidise in the presence of air.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. 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 data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure
Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity: Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): 2 - 10 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 : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat, female): 1,602 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): 5,400 g/m3
Exposure time: 4 h
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 : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit, male and female): >= 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

tert-butyl methyl ether:

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

Product:
Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Components:
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Slightly irritating.
Insufficient to classify.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Species: Rabbit
Exposure time: 4 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

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

Components:
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Slightly irritating.
Insufficient to classify.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Species: Rabbit

Exposure time: 24 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Product:

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

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl 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.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Species: Guinea pig
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
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.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: gene mutation test
Species: mammalian cells
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : 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.

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 are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 486
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Mouse
Method: 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

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
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.

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.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Cumene	98-82-8
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha	86290-81-5

OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Cumene	98-82-8

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility : Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.
May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Remarks: Inhalation of high concentrations of gasoline vapour containing Methyl tertiary butyl ether produced a very low incidence of rare birth defects (ventral midline closure failure) in mice.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Oral

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Species: Rabbit, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
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.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study
Species: Rat, male
Dose: <3000 parts per million
Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h
Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week
General Toxicity - Parent: No observed effect concentration: 250 ppm
General Toxicity F1: No observed effect concentration: 250 ppm
Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rabbit, male and female
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat, male and female
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.

tert-butyl methyl ether:

Effects on fertility :

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
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

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Species: 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

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

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

Components:

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Harmful

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- : LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): > 974 mg/l

ty)		Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203 Remarks: Practically non toxic, LC/EC/IC 50 > 100 mg/l .
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Americamysis bahia): 37 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 1,100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 299 mg/l Exposure time: 31 d Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Americamysis bahia): 3.39 mg/l Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)
Toxicity to bacteria	:	EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 510 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Remarks: Practically non toxic, LC/EC/IC 50 > 100 mg/l .
2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:		
Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Fish (freshwater)): 580 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 780 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 29.9 mg/l Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 5.1 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to bacteria	:	EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 25 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 299 mg/l Exposure time: 31 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210 Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	(Americamysis bahia): 26 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210 Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria	:	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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 6.6 %
Exposure time: 7 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301D
Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9.24 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: ca. 1.43 - 7

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Bioaccumulation : Remarks: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

tert-butyl methyl ether:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.5
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 305
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Contains volatile components.
Floats on water.

Remarks: Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX)

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether:
Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Mobility : Remarks: The product is insoluble and floats on water.

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

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

Components:

Ethyl tertiary butyl 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.

2-methoxy-2-methylbutane:
Additional ecological information : None

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.

SECTION 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.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

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.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number	:	1203
Proper shipping name	:	GASOLINE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	:	GASOLINE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	:	GASOLINE

Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

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

DSL	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

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

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Revision Date : 2021-04-30

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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