

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER (MTBE)

Section 1. Identification

Product name : METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER (MTBE)

Product description : Ether

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Additive, Chemical Intermediate

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

Supplier : ExxonMobil Chemical Asia Pacific (Regn. No. 52893724C)
(A Division Of ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte Ltd - Regn. No. 196800312N)
1 HarbourFront Place
#06-00 HarbourFront Tower One 098633 Singapore

24 Hour Emergency Telephone : 800 101 2201 / +65 3158 1349 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier General Contact : +65 6885 8000

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see Section 15).

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

Response : P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

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

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Contains : tert-butyl methyl ether

Date of issue/Date of revision :

10
September
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27 February 2024

Version : 1.01

1/11

Section 2. Hazards identification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Nota : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : tert-butyl methyl ether

There are no ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Section 4. First-aid measures

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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

Notes to physician : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous combustion products : Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Do not confine in area of spill. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator 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, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- Loading/Unloading Temperature** : Ambient
- Transport Temperature** : Ambient

Section 7. Handling and storage

Transport Pressure : Ambient

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Storage Temperature : Ambient

Storage Pressure : Ambient

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings : Compatibility with plastics will vary

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
tert-butyl methyl ether	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 40 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 144 mg/m ³ . ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
methanol	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 200 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 262 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 328 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 250 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 262 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 328 mg/m ³ .
2-methylpropan-2-ol	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 100 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 303 mg/m ³ . ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 303 mg/m ³ .

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type A)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Colourless
- Odour** : Sweet
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : -10°C (14°F)
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 55°C (131°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -28°C (-18.4°F) [ASTM D-93]
- Evaporation rate** : 19.5 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Flammable liquids - Category 2
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 2%
Upper: 15.1%
- Vapour pressure** : 240.02 mm Hg [21 °C]

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Relative vapour density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.75
Solubility in water	: Appreciable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: 0.94
Auto-ignition temperature	: 435°C (815°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: 0.3 cSt [25 °C]
Molecular weight	: 88
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials, Ammonia, Strong oxidisers, Caustics, amines, Alkanolamines, Chlorinated Compounds, Aldehydes
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
tert-butyl methyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>85 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Oral	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
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Section 11. Toxicological information

Eyes : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

Respiratory : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406

Respiratory : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 475 476 486

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
tert-butyl methyl ether	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 413

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary : May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Contains : METHANOL: Human exposure to methanol may result in illness, systemic poisoning, blindness, optic nerve damage and perhaps death, after being ingested, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Death due to cardiac or respiratory failure has been reported in some cases from consumption of as little as 30 mls. Exposure to high concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause developmental effects in rodent offspring. Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in higher than expected mortality in male mice due to urinary tract obstructions and female mice displayed benign liver tumors. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in higher than expected mortality in male rats due to progressive kidney damage as well as increased benign and malignant kidney tumors, and benign testicular tumors. Drinking water exposure to high concentrations resulted in progressive kidney damage in rats and a marginally increased statistical trend of brain tumors in male rats. Tumor incidence was within historical control levels and concluded to not be related to MTBE exposure. Did not cause mutations In Vitro or In vivo. Rabbits exposed to high vapor concentrations did not have any offspring with adverse developmental effects. Mice exposed to high vapor concentrations (maternally toxic) had offspring with embryo/fetal toxicity and birth defects. Rats exposed to high vapor concentrations did not display any treatment-related effects in a two generation reproduction study. The significance of the animal findings at high exposures are not believed to be directly related to potential human health hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Product** : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Harmful to aquatic life.
Chronic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to biodegrade slowly.
Hydrolysis : Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
Photolysis : Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
Atmospheric Oxidation : Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulative potential

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Material -- Expected to partition to water. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Moderately volatile.

Other ecological information




- VOC content** : Yes
Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Nota :

Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADR	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN2398	UN2398	UN2398
UN proper shipping name	METHYL tert-BUTYL ETHER	METHYL tert-BUTYL ETHER	Methyl tert-butyl ether
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Label(s) / Mark(s)			
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADR	: Hazard identification number 33 Limited quantity 1 L Tunnel code (D/E)
IMDG	: Emergency schedules F-E, S-D Flash point -28 °C C.C.
IATA	: Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Proper shipping name	: Methyl tert-butyl ether
Remarks	: Liquid bulk cargoes: Ship type: 3 Pollution category: Z

Section 15. Regulatory information

Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2014 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.

[Singapore – hazardous chemical under government control, Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection And Management Act S 436, National Environment Agency](#)

None.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)	: Not determined.

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 10 September 2024
Date of previous issue	: 27 February 2024
Version	: 1.01
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 1147263

Notice to reader

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