

2-METHOXY-2-METHYLBUTANE

1496
April 2004

CAS No: 994-05-8
RTECS No: EK4421000
UN No: 3271

tert-Amyl methyl ether
TAME
tert-Pentyl methyl ether
1,1-Dimethyl propylmethyl ether
Methyl-tert-pentyl ether
 $C_6H_{14}O$
Molecular mass: 102.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Extremely flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Foam, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.		In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Weakness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-I+II	Fireproof.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2004).

MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure

If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. Exposure at high levels could cause lowering of consciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 86.3/C

Melting point: -80/C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.77

Solubility in water: 1.1 g/100 ml at 20 /C

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 9

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.6

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.2

Flash point: -11/C

Auto-ignition temperature: 430/C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.1

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.6

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to ground water contamination.

NOTES

Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible