

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** : GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640  
**Part no.** : 18900-60640

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

**Material uses** : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use  
3 x 0.5 ml / ampoule

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Agilent Technologies Manufacturing GmbH & Co. KG  
Hewlett-Packard-Str. 8  
76337 Waldbronn  
Germany  
0800 603 1000

**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : pdl-msds\_author@agilent.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC®: +(44)-870-8200418

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Product definition** : Mixture

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

H224	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1
H315	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
H318	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
H340	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
H350	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
H361fd	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Fertility and Unborn child) - Category 2
H336	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
H411	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 2.2 Label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary statements**
- Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- Response** : P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
P305 + P310 - IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
- Storage** : P235 - Keep cool.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazardous ingredients** : - Gasoline, natural  
- butan-1-ol  
- 2-methylpropan-1-ol  
- propan-1-ol
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.
- Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles** : Restricted to professional users.
- Special packaging requirements**
- Tactile warning of danger** : Not applicable.

### 2.3 Other hazards

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

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- 3.2 Mixtures** : Mixture

GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Gasoline, natural	EC: 232-349-1 CAS: 8006-61-9	≥75 - ≤90	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361fd (Fertility and Unborn child) STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1]
tert-Butyl methyl ether	EC: 216-653-1 CAS: 1634-04-4 Index: 603-181-00-X	≤5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315	[1] [2]
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	EC: 200-889-7 CAS: 75-65-0 Index: 603-005-00-1	≤3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335	[1] [2]
Methanol	EC: 200-659-6 CAS: 67-56-1 Index: 603-001-00-X	<3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 3, H331 STOT SE 1, H370	[1] [2]
Butan-1-ol	EC: 200-751-6 CAS: 71-36-3 Index: 603-004-00-6	≤2.3	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	EC: 200-908-9 CAS: 75-85-4 Index: 603-007-00-2	≤3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H335	[1]
Butan-2-ol	EC: 201-158-5 CAS: 78-92-2 Index: 603-127-00-5	≤3	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
Ethanol	EC: 200-578-6 CAS: 64-17-5 Index: 603-002-00-5	≤3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225	[2]
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	EC: 201-148-0 CAS: 78-83-1 Index: 603-108-00-1	≤3	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
Propan-1-ol	EC: 200-746-9 CAS: 71-23-8 Index: 603-003-00-0	≤3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
Propan-2-ol	EC: 200-661-7 CAS: 67-63-0 Index: 603-117-00-0	≤3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336	[1] [2]
			<b>See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.</b>	

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- [1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
- [2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
- [3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
- [4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
- [5] Substance of equivalent concern
- [6] Additional disclosure due to company policy

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. 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.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Hazards from the substance or mixture** : Extremely 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 toxic 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** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
Formaldehyde.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special precautions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- 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. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 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. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- 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".

- 6.2 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. Collect spillage.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up** : 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.

- 6.4 Reference to other sections** : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. 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. 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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage** :



## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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 oxidizing 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.

### Seveso Directive - Reporting thresholds (in tonnes)

#### Danger criteria

Category	Notification and MAPP threshold	Safety report threshold
P5a	10	50
E2	200	500

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

**Recommendations** : Industrial applications, Professional applications.

**Industrial sector specific solutions** : Not applicable.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
tert-Butyl methyl ether	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> STEL: 367 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 183.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> STEL: 462 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 308 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Methanol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 333 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 266 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Butan-1-ol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 154 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.
Butan-2-ol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> STEL: 462 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 308 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Ethanol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1920 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> STEL: 231 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Propan-1-ol	TWA: 154 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. <b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 625 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Propan-2-ol	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011).</b> STEL: 1250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 999 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

### DNELs/DMELs

No DNELs/DMELs available.

### PNECs

No PNECs available

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**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.

### Individual protection measures

**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 and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### 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.



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.
- 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.
- 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.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Clear.]
- Colour** : Not available.
- Odour** : Mild. [Strong]
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : 27.78°C
- Flash point** : Closed cup: <-37.22°C
- Evaporation rate** : <1 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : Lower: 1.5%  
Upper: 7.6%
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Vapour density** : >3 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.74 [Water = 1]
- Density** : 0.74 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Solubility(ies)** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 260°C
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Explosive properties** : Not available.
- Oxidising properties** : Not available.

### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- 10.2 Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- 10.4 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.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Gasoline, natural	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.2 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
tert-Butyl methyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	41000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	23576 ppm	4 hours
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	4 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	14100 ppm	4 hours
Methanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	2733 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	145000 ppm	1 hours
Butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	LD50 Oral	Rat	5600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Butan-2-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
2-Methylpropan-1-ol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	48500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Propan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	8000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2054 mg/kg	-
Propan-2-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	19200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
Propan-1-ol	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male, Female	>33.8 mg/l	4 hours
Propan-2-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	5040 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1870 mg/kg	-
Propan-2-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	4702.4 mg/kg
Dermal	15000 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	106.5 mg/l

#### Irritation/Corrosion

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-
Methanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	40 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
Butan-1-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
Butan-2-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.1 Milliliters	-
Propan-1-ol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
Propan-2-ol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

**Skin** : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Sensitiser**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Mutagenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Gasoline, natural	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Methanol	Category 1	Not determined	Not determined
Butan-1-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Butan-2-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Propan-1-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Propan-2-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
-------------	------------	-----------------	------------------

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Gasoline, natural	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.

**Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

**Other information** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: addiction or dependence, blurred or double vision. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce liver damage.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Gasoline, natural	Acute EC50 17.5 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 1.5 mg/l Marine water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
tert-Butyl methyl ether	Acute EC50 472 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 491 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 672000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 26 mg/l Marine water	Daphnia	28 days
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	Chronic NOEC 3.04 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	21 days
	Acute EC50 5504000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6410000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Methanol	Acute LC50 2500000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3289 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
Butan-1-ol	Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio - Egg	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1983000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 225 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	96 hours
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 450 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Butan-2-ol	Acute EC50 4227000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3670000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Propan-1-ol	Chronic NOEC 4000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Acute EC50 4480000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 1000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2950000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
Propan-2-ol	Acute LC50 3800000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Alburnus alburnus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 10100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha	96 hours

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not available.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
tert-Butyl methyl ether	-	50%; 3.2 day(s)	-
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	-	-	Inherent
Butan-1-ol	-	-	Readily
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	-	-	Inherent
Butan-2-ol	-	-	Readily
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	-	-	Readily
Propan-1-ol	-	-	Readily
Propan-2-ol	-	-	Readily

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Gasoline, natural	2.1 to 6	10 to 2500	high
tert-Butyl methyl ether	1.04	1.5	low
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	0.317	5.01	low
Methanol	-0.77	<10	low
Butan-1-ol	1	-	low
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	0.89	-	low
Butan-2-ol	0.61	-	low
2-Mmethylpropan-1-ol	1	3	low
Propan-1-ol	0.2	-	low
Propan-2-ol	0.05	-	low

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Mobility** : Not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**PBT** : Not applicable.

**vPvB** : Not applicable.

**12.6 Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

**Methods of disposal** : 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.

**Hazardous waste** : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

#### Packaging

**Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.



## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**Special precautions** : This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**ADR/RID / IMDG / IATA** : Not regulated.

### Additional information

**Remarks:** De minimis quantities

**14.6 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.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

##### Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

###### Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

###### Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

**Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles** : Restricted to professional users.

#### Other EU regulations

##### Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

##### Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)

Not listed.

##### Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

###### Danger criteria

###### Category

P5a  
E2

#### International regulations

##### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

##### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not listed.

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### Inventory list

<b>Australia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b> : All components are listed or exempted. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL)</b> : Not determined.
<b>Malaysia</b>	: Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Thailand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Turkey</b>	: Not determined.
<b>United States</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: Not determined.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment** : This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments might still be required.

## SECTION 16: Other information

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Abbreviations and acronyms** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
RRN = REACH Registration Number

### Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 1, H224	On basis of test data
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Calculation method
Muta. 1B, H340	Calculation method
Carc. 1B, H350	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361fd (Fertility and Unborn child)	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Expert judgment
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Calculation method

### Full text of abbreviated H statements

**GC Calibration Standard of Oxygenates in Gasoline, Part Number 18900-60640**

**SECTION 16: Other information**

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

[Full text of classifications \[CLP/GHS\]](#)

Acute Tox. 3, H301	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3
Acute Tox. 3, H311	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3
Acute Tox. 3, H331	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3
Acute Tox. 4, H302	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
Acute Tox. 4, H332	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Carc. 1B, H350	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
Eye Dam. 1, H318	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 1, H224	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Muta. 1B, H340	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
Repr. 2, H361fd	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Fertility and Unborn child) - Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
STOT SE 1, H370	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 1
STOT SE 3, H335	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
STOT SE 3, H336	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 16/05/2018

**Date of previous issue** : 23/11/2017

**Version** : 3

[Notice to reader](#)

**Disclaimer:** The information contained in this document is based on Agilent's state of knowledge at the time of preparation. No warranty as to its accurateness, completeness or suitability for a particular purpose is expressed or implied.