

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** 2,2-Dimethylbutane

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** 75-83-2

**Other names** 2,2-Dimethylbutane

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.

**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

**Address** No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

**Telephone** +86-2087066781

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-2087066781

**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

### 2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Narcotic effects : Category 3

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 2

### 2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)****Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapor  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

**Response**

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P391 Collect spillage.  
P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED, Get emergency medical help immediately.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN, wash with plenty of water/...  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair), Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower].  
P304+P340 IF INHALED, Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES, Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.  
P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs, Get medical help.  
P337+P317 If eye irritation persists, Get medical help.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370+P378 In case of fire, Use ... to extinguish.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

## 2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

## 2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

## 2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

# 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1 Substances

| Chemical name      | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 2,2-Dimethylbutane | 2,2-Dimethylbutane        | 75-83-2    | 200-906-8 | 99%           |

# 4: First-aid measures

## 4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

## 4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

## 4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

#### **4.4 In case of eye contact**

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

#### **4.5 If swallowed**

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

#### **4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

#### **4.7 Protection of first-aiders**

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

#### **4.8 Notes to physician**

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

### **5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### **5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media**

Flammable gas: Do not use water (cannot cover the gas) or carbon dioxide (may cause flashback); Extremely flammable liquids (flash point 23°C): Avoid using high-pressure water (can easily spread the liquid and expand the fire).

#### **5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting**

Flammable gases can easily reach their explosion limits when mixed with air (such as 4%-75% hydrogen), and will explode when exposed to fire, with strong shock waves; extremely flammable liquids are highly volatile, and their vapors can easily form explosive mixtures with a fast burning speed (such as ether).

#### **5.3 Hazardous combustion products**

Carbon monoxide and incomplete combustion products of hydrocarbons (such as aldehydes and ketones).

#### **5.4 Specific extinguishing methods**

Flammable gas: first shut off the leak source (when safe). If it cannot be shut off, use dry powder to extinguish the fire (to suppress combustion) and dilute the vapor with mist water (to prevent explosion).

Extremely flammable liquid: use dry powder/foam (anti-solvent foam, such as ethanol) for small areas and cover large areas with foam (to isolate oxygen). Open flames are strictly prohibited from approaching.

## **5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Wear anti-static work clothes, positive pressure air respirator, and chemical-resistant gloves; carry a combustible gas detector (to measure explosion limits); use explosion-proof tools during operation to avoid static sparks.

# **6: Accidental release measures**

## **6.1 Protective measures for workers**

Wear anti-static work clothes, anti-static gloves, and chemical goggles; wear a gas mask (organic vapor filter cartridge) for gases/volatile liquids; wear impact protection for aerosols.

## **6.2 Environmental protection measure**

Liquids/aerosols are prevented from flowing into sewers/rivers, and oil booms + oil absorbent cotton are used to pollute water bodies; gas leaks are monitored for concentration to prevent them from spreading to residential areas; solids are prevented from dust polluting the soil.

## **6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals**

Gas: Shut off the leak source (when safe), and use explosion-proof fan to lead the leak to an open area; Liquid: Collect in anti-static container; Solid: Put non-sparking tools into anti-static container; Aerosol: Collect the leaked tank (no squeezing).

## **6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills**

Liquid: absorb with a small amount of oil-absorbing cotton and transfer with a large amount of explosion-proof pump; Solid: transfer with spark-free tools (to prevent friction); Aerosol: leaking tanks are collected separately and disposed of professionally.

## **6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks**

Designate a 10-meter isolation zone and prohibit open flames/static equipment; set up fire barriers for liquids and anti-static isolation belts for gases; use explosion-proof ventilation to reduce concentration (explosion limit).

## **6.6 Container leakage treatment**

Gas: Minor leaks should be sealed with anti-static sealant, serious leaks should be transferred after pressure relief; Liquid: Anti-static sealant should be used to seal, serious leaks should be transferred with explosion-proof pump; Aerosol: Do not squeeze, wrap in sealed bag.

## **6.7 Special considerations**

Eliminate static electricity before operation; provide good ventilation to prevent gas accumulation; perform anti-static testing on tools; clean protective equipment and perform anti-static testing after leak treatment.

## 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m<sup>3</sup>) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

### 7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (?65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

### 7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

### 7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35?, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature ?30? to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature ?5?) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

### 7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

## 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF?50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

### 8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO<sub>2</sub> and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

### 8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

### 8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

### 8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be  $\geq 0.5$  mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

### 8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

## 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

|                                                          |                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical state                                           | Liquid.                                                                       |
| Colour                                                   | Colorless liquid                                                              |
| Odour                                                    | no data available                                                             |
| Melting point/freezing point                             | -100°C(lit.)                                                                  |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 49°C                                                                          |
| Flammability                                             | no data available                                                             |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit       | Lower flammable limit: 1.2% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 7.0% by volume. |
| Flash point                                              | -48°C(lit.)                                                                   |
| Auto-ignition temperature                                | 425°C (USCG, 1999)                                                            |
| Decomposition temperature                                | no data available                                                             |
| pH                                                       | no data available                                                             |
| Kinematic viscosity                                      | no data available                                                             |
| Solubility                                               | In water:insoluble                                                            |

|                                              |                   |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b> | log Kow = 3.82    |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>                       | 5.35 psi ( 20 °C) |
| <b>Density and/or relative density</b>       | 0.649             |
| <b>Relative vapour density</b>               | 2.97 (vs air)     |
| <b>Particle characteristics</b>              | no data available |

## 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

NEOHEXANE may be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents like nitric acid. Charring may occur followed by ignition of unreacted material and other nearby combustibles. In other settings, mostly unreactive. Not affected by aqueous solutions of acids, alkalis, most oxidizing agents, and most reducing agents. When heated sufficiently or when ignited in the presence of air, oxygen or strong oxidizing agents, burns exothermically to produce carbon dioxide and water.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. -Carbon oxides.

## 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

## **11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

## **11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

## **11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

## **11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

## **11.6 Carcinogenicity**

no data available

## **11.7 Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

## **11.8 STOT-single exposure**

no data available

## **11.9 STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

## **11.10 Aspiration hazard**

no data available

# **12: Ecological information**

## **12.1 Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Under aerobic conditions, 2,2-dimethylbutane was shown to degrade after a 15 day lag period when tested as a mixture of light hydrocarbons in activated sludge (14% of the initial amount remained after 34 days of incubation). However, when tested as the single carbon source little degradation was observed (86% of the initial amount remained; comparable to the abiotic control where 89% remained) suggesting that its degradation may occur via co-metabolism(1). In another aerobic biodegradation study of gasoline hydrocarbons in water from a domestic sewage treatment plant, a degradation half-life for 2,2-dimethylbutane was calculated as 26.5 days(2). Under optimal conditions, biodegradation results for gasoline in activated sludge indicate that 2,2-dimethylbutane constituted a recalcitrant portion of the

mixture(3).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 150 was calculated in fish for 2,2-dimethylbutane(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.82(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2,2-dimethylbutane is estimated as 2100(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.82(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2,2-dimethylbutane is expected to have slight mobility in soil.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

### 13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

## 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1208

IMDG: UN1208

IATA: UN1208

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: HEXANES

IMDG: HEXANES

IATA: HEXANES

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3

IMDG: 3

IATA: 3

**14.4 Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: yes

IMDG: yes

IATA: yes

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

no data available

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

**15: Regulatory information****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

| Chemical name                                                      | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 2,2-Dimethylbutane                                                 | 2,2-Dimethylbutane        | 75-83-2    | 200-906-8   |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)                         |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory                                |                           |            | Listed.     |
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)                |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China          |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015                          |                           |            | Listed.     |
| European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances      |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans  |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances                              |                           |            | Listed.     |

**16: Other information****Information on revision**

SDS Creation Date July 1, 2025

SDS Revision Date July 1, 2025

**Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS**

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to [sales@MolBest.com](mailto:sales@MolBest.com)**

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