GHS Classification

ID959

Butane, 2-methyl-

CAS 78–78–4 Physical Hazards

Date Classified: May 24, 2006 (Environmental Hazards: Mar. 31, 2006)

cal Hazards Reference Manual: GHS Classification Manual (Feb. 10, 2006)

Hazard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1 Explosives	Not applicable	-	-	-	There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecules.
2 Flammable gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
3 Flammable aerosols	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not aerosol products
4 Oxidizing gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
5 Gases under pressure	Not applicable	-	-		Liquid (GHS definition)
6 Flammable liquids	Category 1	Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour	Flash point: <23degC, Initial boiling point: <=35degC
7 Flammable solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
8 Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Not applicable	-	-	-	There are no chemical groups associated with explosive or self-reactive properties present in the molecule.
9 Pyrophoric liquids	Not classified	-	-	-	Flash point: 420degC (ICSC (J), 1994)
10 Pyrophoric solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
11 Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Test methods applicable to liquid substances are not available
12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not applicable	-	-	-	The chemical structure of the substance does not contain metals or metaloids(B, Si, P, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, Bi, Po, At).
13 Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing no oxygen, fluorine and chlorine.
14 Oxidizing solids	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
15 Organic peroxides	Not applicable	-	-	-	Containing no -0-0- structure
16 Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Liquid at a test temperature, 55degC. Test methods applicable to solid substances are not available.

Health Hazards

Haza	ard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
1	Acute toxicity (oral)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
1	Acute toxicity (dermal)	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
1	Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas)	Not applicable	-	-	-	Liquid (GHS definition)
		Not classified	-	-	-	Based on mouse LC50 (1 hour) value: 1000mg/L (4-hour equivalent: 500mg/L) (PATTY 4th, 1994) and rat LC50 (4 hours) value: 280mg/L (RTECS, 2005), it was out of Category even if it gave priority to the data of Priority 1 or to rat data. So it was classified as out of Category.
		Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
2	Skin corrosion / irritation	Category 2	Exclamation mark	Warning	Causes skin irritation	There is no concrete case report. But it was set as Category 2 from descriptions that high-concentration vapor stimulated the skin (PATTY (4th, 1994)), that the skin was stimulated (ICSC (J) (1994)), and that a rash might appear on the contact site (SITTIG (4th, 2002), HSFS (1999)).
~	Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 2A-2B	Exclamation mark	Warning	Causes serious eye irritation	We found no concrete case reports. However, there is the description that high-concentration vapor stimulated the eyes (PATTY (4th, 1994)), and on the description that it stimulated the eyes (ICSC (J) (1994)). So we classified it as Category 2A-2B.
4		sensitization: Classification not possible; Skin sensitization: Classification not	-	-	-	Respiratory organ: No data. Skin : Although we have the description that sensitizing property was not acknowledged in maximization test which used the guinea pigs in IUCLID (2000), there was no description which negates sensitizing property clearly in Priority 1, therefore we presupposed that we could not classify it since data was insufficient for judging it to be Outside Of Category.
5	Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data
6	Carcinogenicity	Classification not possible	-	-	-	No data available
7	Toxic to reproduction	Classification not possible	-	_	-	No data available

	Specific target organs/systemic toxicity following single exposure	Catagony 3 (paraotio	Exclamation mark	Warning	drowcinocc and	Although there is no concrete case report, it was judged as Category 3 (anesthetic actions) because of a description in PATTY (4th, 1994) indicating anesthetic actions, and of descriptions in RTECS (2005) and HSDB (2005) referring to confirmation of anesthetic actions in inhalation exposure tests using rats, mice, and dogs.
-	toxicity following repeated	Classification not possible	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data
10	Aspiration hazard	Category 1	Health hazard	Danger		Since it is a hydrocarbon and the dynamic viscosity at 20 degrees C is 0.3615 or 0.3760 mm2/s (calculated from the viscosity 0.224 or 0.233 mPas, and the density 0.61967 g/cm3 at 20 degrees C), we classified it as Category 1.

Environmental Hazards

Haza	ard class	Classification	symbol	signal word	hazard statement	Rational for the classification
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)	Category 2	-	-	Toxic to aquatic life	It was classified into Category 2 from 48-hour EC50=2.3mg/L of Crustacea (Daphnia magna) (IUCLID, 2000).
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)	Category 2	Environment	-	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	Classified into Category 2, since acute toxicity was Category 2 and supposed not rapidly degrading (BIOWIN), though supposed less bio-accumulative (log Kow=2.72(PHYSPROP Database, 2005)).