SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Dibutylamine

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names N-butylbutanamine; Di-n-butylamine; N-DIBUTYLAMINE

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 Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd
Address 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-4000-6969-66

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-4000-6969-66
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word Warning
Hazard statement(s) H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H332 Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)
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/lighting/...] equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P317 Get medical help. P321 Specific treatment (see … on this label). P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Dibutylamine	Dibutylamine	111-92-2	203-921-8	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation causes irritation of nose, throat, and lungs; coughing; nausea; headache. Ingestion causes irritation of mouth and stomach. Contact with eyes causes irritation.

Contact with skin causes irritation and dermatitis. (USCG, 1999)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patent can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . /Organic bases/amines and related cmpds/

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic oxides of nitrogen may form in fires. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Cautiously neutralize remainder.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Cautiously neutralize remainder.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 47°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, acids and food and feedstuffs.Separate from oxidizing materials, acids, and sources of halogens. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Outside or detached storage is peferred.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Dibutylamine			
CAS No.	111-92-2			
	Limit value - Eight hours		**Limit value - Short term**	
	ppm	**mg/m^3**	**ppm**	**mg/m^3**
Austria	5	29	5	29
Canada - Québec	20	155		
Finland			5 (1)	27 (1)
Spain	0,5	3,9		
USA - OSHA	30		50	
	Remarks			
Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value			

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Di-n-butylamine is a yellow-colored liquid with a amine-like odor. Denser than water. Very corrosive, may burn skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Flash point 125°F. Combustible. Produce toxic oxides of nitrogen when burned. Used to make other chemicals.
Colour	Liquid
Odour	AMMONIA-LIKE ODOR
Melting point/freezing point	-62°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	159°C
Flammability	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 1.1% BY VOLUME; UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMT: NOT ESTABLISHED.

Flash point	39°C
Auto-ignition temperature	260°C
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Soluble (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 2.83
Vapour pressure	1.9 mm Hg (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.762
Relative vapour density	4.46 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides. The substance is a strong base. It reacts violently with acid and is corrosive. Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Attacks many metals.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FLAMMABLE LIQUID WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME .DI-N-BUTYLAMINE neutralizes acids in exothermic reactions to form salts plus water. May be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen may be generated in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 220 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

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

SECTION 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

In a screening study, dibutylamine completely degraded within 14 days at 10 ppm with both an activated sludge and freshwater sediment inoculum(1). BOD values obtained during this time period indicated that mineralization was essentially complete(1). River mud bacteria and activated sludge were inhibited by 50 and 100 ppm dibutylamine, respectively(1). In another study that utilized 100 ppm of dibutylamine and an activated sludge inoculum, no oxygen consumption was observed until about three days when the BOD increased sharply to about 30% of theoretical biological oxygen demand(2). Another screening test resulted in >90% degradation in 9 days including a 4 day lag period(3). While low concns of the free diamine were degraded in 10 hours by acclimated mixed cultures, only 25% of the dibutylamine adsorbed on bentonite clay was degraded in this time(5). The sorbed diamine degraded in 2 days(5). The rate of degradation of the sorbed molecule does not depend on its desorption rate, but rather may be due to restricted access by microorganisms(5). Under anaerobic conditions with high nitrate loads (denitrification conditions), dibutylamine shows little tendency to form nitrosamines(4). 94-97% of the theoretical BOD was achieved for dibutylamine using an activated sludge during a 4 week incubation period(6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 30 was calculated for dibutylamine(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.83(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of dibutylamine was estimated as 825(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.83(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that dibutylamine is expected to have low mobility in soil(SRC). The pKa of dibutylamine is 11.73(4), indicating that the protonated form will be the predominant species in moist soils and cations are expected to adsorb strongly to soil surfaces.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2248 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2248 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2248 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DI-n-BUTYLAMINE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: DI-n-BUTYLAMINE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: DI-n-BUTYLAMINE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 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
Dibutylamine	Dibutylamine	111-92-2	203-921-8
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date	July 15, 2019
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Abbreviations and acronyms

- 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%

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
- 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/

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.