

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Di-n-butylamine

10220

Version / Revision

3

Revision Date

30-Apr-2020

Supersedes Version

2.00

Issuing date

15-May-2020

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

1.1. Product identifier

Identification of the substance/preparation

Di-n-butylamine

CAS-No

111-92-2

EC No.

203-921-8

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

Use of the Substance / Preparation

Intermediate.

Uses advised against

None

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company/Undertaking Identification

OQ Chemicals GmbH
Rheinpromenade 4A
D-40789 Monheim
Germany

Product Information

Product Stewardship
FAX: +49 (0)208 693 2053
email: sc.psq@oq.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (UK) available 24/7
NCEC +1 202 464 2554 available 24/7

Local emergency telephone number

+61 2 8014 4558 (Australia)
18000 74234 (Australia toll-free number)
+64 9 929 1483 (New Zealand)
0800 446 881 (New Zealand toll-free number)
+65 3158 1195 (Sri Lanka)
007 803 011 0293 (Indonesia toll-free number)
+60 3 6207 4347 (Malaysia)
001 800 120 666 751 (Thailand toll-free number)
+65 3158 1200 (Bangladesh)
+63 2 8231 2149 (Philippines)
+84 28 4458 2388 (Vietnam)
+65 3165 2217 (Singapore)
available 24/7

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Europe

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2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

This substance is classified based on Directive 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation)

Flammable liquid Category 3, H226
Acute oral toxicity Category 4, H302
Acute dermal toxicity Category 3, H311
Acute inhalation toxicity Category 2, H330
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A, H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1, H318

Additional information

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC and its amendments (CLP Regulation).

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P260: Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284: Wear respiratory protection.
P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P403 + P235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

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2.3. Other hazards

Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming
Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion and through the skin

PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

USA

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

This substance is classified in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200 (GHS-US classification).

Acute oral toxicity Category 4, H302
Acute dermal toxicity Category 3, H311
Acute inhalation toxicity Category 2, H330
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A, H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1, H318
Flammable liquid Category 3, H226
Environmental hazard Aquatic Acute 2; H401

OSHA Specified Hazards Not applicable.

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to §1910.1200 (GHS-US labeling).

Hazard symbol(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H401: Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statements

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.

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P243: Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P284: Wear respiratory protection.
P260: Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P321: Specific treatment: IF ON SKIN: Wash off with 3% acetic acid followed by large amounts of plain water for at least 5 min as a final step.
P361: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Storage

P403 + P235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming

Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion and through the skin

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Component	CAS-No	REACH-No	1272/2008/EC	Concentration (%)
Dibutylamine	111-92-2	01-2119475606-30	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	> 99,5

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

Keep at rest. Aerate with fresh air. Call a physician immediately. Symptoms of poisoning may develop many hours after exposure.

Eyes

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Immediate medical attention is required.

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Skin

Wash off with 3% acetic acid followed by large amounts of plain water for at least 5 min as a final step. Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion of the skin heal slowly and with difficulty.

Ingestion

Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

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

Main symptoms

shortness of breath, convulsions, cough, hypertensive effect, allergic reactions, vomiting, unconsciousness, nausea, abdominal pain, circulatory collapse.

Special hazard

Stomach perforation, Lung oedema, Kidney disorders.

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

General advice

Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately and dispose of safely. First aider needs to protect himself.

Treat as an alkaline substance (similar to ammonia). If ingested, irrigate the stomach. Treat skin and mucous membranes with antihistamine and corticoids. In case of lung irritation, first treatment with cortisone spray. Symptoms may be delayed. Later control for pneumonia and lung oedema.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), water spray

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

Combustion gases of organic materials must in principle be graded as inhalation poisons

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors

Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Fire fighter protection should include a self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved or EN 133) and full fire-fighting turn out gear.

Precautions for firefighting

Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Water run-off and vapor cloud may be corrosive. Keep people away from and upwind of fire.



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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: For personal protective equipment see section 8. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

For emergency responders: Personal protection see section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage. Do not discharge product into the aquatic environment without pretreatment (biological treatment plant).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment

Stop the flow of material, if possible without risk. Dike spilled material, where this is possible.

Methods for cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. If liquid has been spilt in large quantities clean up promptly by scoop or vacuum. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours).

6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Refill and handle product only in closed system.

Hygiene measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Advice on the protection of the environment

See Section 8: Environmental exposure controls.

Incompatible products

acids
acid anhydrides
oxidizing agents

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge

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(which might cause ignition of organic vapours). In case of fire, emergency cooling with water spray should be available. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming.

Technical measures/Storage conditions

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Handle and open container with care. Handle under nitrogen, protect from moisture. Keep at temperatures between -18 and 38 °C (0 and 100 °F).

Unsuitable material

copper, Tin, Aluminium, including their alloys

Temperature class

T3

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Intermediate
Formulation
laboratory chemicals
Rubber production and processing

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits European Union

No exposure limits established

Exposure limits Germany

TRGS 900

Component	AGW (mg/m ³)	AGW (ppm)	STEL factor Peak factor	Peak-limit category
Dibutylamine CAS: 111-92-2	29	5	1	I
Component	Skin resorptive		Reproductive hazard	Note
Dibutylamine CAS: 111-92-2	H			

Note

For details and further information please refer to the original regulation.

Exposure limits United States of America

No exposure limits established regarding ACGIH, OSHA Z-1 and OSHA Z-2.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering controls

General or dilution ventilation is frequently insufficient as the sole means of controlling employee exposure. Local ventilation is usually preferred. Explosion-proof equipment (for example fans, switches, and grounded ducts) should be used in mechanical ventilation systems.

Personal protective equipment

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General industrial hygiene practice

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Hygiene measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Eye protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. In addition to goggles, wear a face shield if there is a reasonable chance for splash to the face.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves. Recommendations are listed below. Other protective material may be used, depending on the situation, if adequate degradation and permeation data is available. If other chemicals are used in conjunction with this chemical, material selection should be based on protection for all chemicals present.

Suitable material	nitrile rubber
Evaluation	according to EN 374: level 6
Glove thickness	approx 0,55 mm
Break through time	> 480 min

Suitable material	polyvinylchloride
Evaluation	Information derived from practical experience
Glove thickness	approx 0,8 mm

Skin and body protection

Impervious clothing. Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Respiratory protection

Respirator with filter for ammonia vapour and ammonia derivatives (K Filter). Use the indicated respiratory protection if the occupational exposure limit is exceeded and/or in case of product release (dust). Equipment should conform to NIOSH, EN or other applicable national standards.

Environmental exposure controls

Use product only in closed system. If leakage can not be prevented, the substance needs to be suck off at the emersion point, if possible without danger. Observe the exposure limits, clean exhaust air if needed. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Inform the responsible authorities in case of leakage into the atmosphere, or of entry into waterways, soil or drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	ammonia-like
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	11,3 (1 g/l in water @ 20 °C (68 °F))
Melting point/range	-57 °C (Pour point)
Boiling point/range	160 °C @ 1013 hPa
Flash point	40,5 °C
Method	DIN 51755
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Does not apply, the substance is a liquid

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Lower explosion limit 1,1 Vol %
Upper explosion limit 6,8 Vol %

Vapour pressure

Values [hPa]	Values [kPa]	Values [atm]	@ °C	@ °F	Method
2,2	0,22	0,002	20	68	
26	2,6	0,026	50	122	

Vapour density 4,5 (Air = 1) @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Relative density

Values	@ °C	@ °F	Method
0,759	20	68	DIN 51757

Solubility 3,8 g/l @ 20 °C, in water

log Pow 2.9 (measured), OECD 117

Autoignition temperature 255 °C

Method DIN 51794

Decomposition temperature No data available

Viscosity 0,85 mPa*s @ 20 °C

Method dynamic

Oxidizing properties Does not apply, substance is not oxidising. There are no chemical groups associated with oxidizing properties

Explosive properties Does not apply, substance is not explosive. There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight	129,24
Molecular formula	C8 H19 N
Refractive index	1,417 @ 20 °C

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The reactivity of the product corresponds to the typical reactivity shown by the substance group as described in any text book on organic chemistry.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flame and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

acids, oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. If heated to thermal decomposition the following decomposition products may occur depending on the conditions. carbon monoxide (CO). nitrogen oxides (NOx). cyanides. nitric acid. nitriles.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact

Acute toxicity				
Dibutylamine (111-92-2)				
Routes of Exposure	Endpoint	Values	Species	Method
Oral	LD50	550 mg/kg	rat, male	
Dermal	LD50	768 mg/kg	rabbit	Draize Test
Inhalative	LC50	1,15 mg/l (4h)	rat, male/female	OECD 403

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

Irritation and corrosion				
Dibutylamine (111-92-2)				
Target Organ Effects	Species	Result	Method	
Skin	rabbit	corrosive	OECD 404	< 3 min
Eyes	rabbit	corrosive	OECD 405	

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

For respiratory irritation, no data are available

Sensitization				
Dibutylamine (111-92-2)				
Target Organ Effects	Species	Evaluation	Method	
Skin	guinea pig	not sensitizing	EPA OTS 798.4100	

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:

Skin sensitization

For respiratory sensitization, no data are available

Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity				
Dibutylamine (111-92-2)				
Type	Dose	Species	Method	
Subchronic toxicity	NOAEC: 50 mg/m ³ (90 d)	rat, male	OECD 413	Inhalation

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:

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STOT RE

Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive toxicity					
Dibutylamine (111-92-2)					
Type	Dose	Species	Evaluation	Method	
Mutagenicity		Salmonella typhimurium	negative	Ames test	In vitro study
Mutagenicity		mouse	negative	OECD 475	Bone marrow
Mutagenicity		mouse lymphoma cells	negative	OECD 476 (Mammalian Gene Mutation)	In vitro study
Mutagenicity		CHL	ambiguous	OECD 473 (Chromosomal Aberration)	In vitro study
Reproductive toxicity	NOAEL 40 mg/kg/d	rat, parental		OECD 422, Oral	read across
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 15 mg/kg/d	rat	Maternal toxicity	OECD 414, Oral	read across
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 150 mg/kg/d	rat	Developmental toxicity	OECD 414, Oral	read across

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

CMR Classification

The available data on CMR properties are summarized in the table above. They do not indicate a classification into categories 1A or 1B

Evaluation

In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Main symptoms

shortness of breath, convulsions, cough, hypertensive effect, allergic reactions, vomiting, unconsciousness, nausea, abdominal pain, circulatory collapse.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
STOT SE

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
STOT RE

Aspiration toxicity

no data available

Other adverse effects

Components of the product may be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion and through the skin.

Note

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Further details on substance data can be found in the registration dossier under the following link:

<http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Dibutylamine (111-92-2)

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Species	Exposure time	Dose	Method
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96h	LC50: 5,5 mg/l (soft water)	IRSA
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96h	LC50: 37 mg/l (hard water)	IRSA
Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48h	EC50: 65,98 mg/l	79/831/EEC.C2
Ceriodaphnia dubia	48h	LC50: 8,4 mg/l	
Desmodesmus subspicatus	72h	EC50: 16,91 mg/l (Growth rate)	DIN 38412, part 9
Desmodesmus subspicatus	72h	EC50: 9,43 mg/l (Biomass)	DIN 38412, part 9
Pseudomonas putida	17 h	EC50: 195,8 mg/l (Growth inhibition)	DIN 38412, part 8

Long term toxicity

Dibutylamine (111-92-2)

Type	Species	Dose	Method	
Reproductive toxicity	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	NOEC: 4,2 mg/l (21d)	OECD 211	read across
Reproductive toxicity	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	LC50: 5,7 mg/l/21d	OECD 211	read across

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Biodegradation

95 % (28 d), Sewage, aerobic, OECD 301 C.

Abiotic Degradation

Dibutylamine (111-92-2)

Type	Result	Method
Photolysis	Half-life (DT50): 4,29 h	calculated
Hydrolysis	not expected	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Dibutylamine (111-92-2)

Type	Result	Method
log Pow	2,9	OECD 117
BCF	0,768	calculated

12.4. Mobility in soil

Dibutylamine (111-92-2)

Type	Result	Method
Surface tension	50,6 mN/m (1,0048 g/l @ 20°C (68°F))	OECD 115
Adsorption/Desorption	log Koc: 3,12 @ pH 5-8	calculated
Distribution to environmental compartments	Air: 72,6 Soil: 0,2 Water: 26,5 Sediment: 0,3	calculated

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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT), nor very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

12.6. Other adverse effects

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product Information

Disposal required in compliance with all waste management related state and local regulations. The choice of the appropriate method of disposal depends on the product composition by the time of disposal as well as the local statutes and possibilities for disposal.

Hazardous waste according to European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

Uncleaned empty packaging

Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR

14.1. UN number	UN 2248
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Di-n-butylamine
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	8
Subsidiary Risk	3
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazards	no
14.6. Special precautions for user	no data available

IMDG

14.1. UN number	UN 2248
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Di-n-butylamine
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	8
Subsidiary Risk	3
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazards	no

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14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-E, S-C

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Product name Dibutylamine
Ship type 3
Pollution category Y

ADR/RID

14.1. UN number UN 2248
14.2. UN proper shipping name Di-n-butylamine
14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 8
Subsidiary Risk 3
14.4. Packing group II
14.5. Environmental hazards no
14.6. Special precautions for user
ADR Tunnel restriction code (D/E)
Classification Code CF1
Hazard Number 83

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Classification Flam. Liq. 3; H226
Acute Tox. 4*; H332
Acute Tox. 4*; H312
Acute Tox. 4*; H302
Hazard pictograms GHS02 Flame
GHS07 Exclamation mark
Signal word Warning
Hazard statements H226, H332, H312, H302

DI 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

Category Annex I, part 1:
H2
P5a - c; depending on conditions

DI 1999/13/EC (VOC Guideline)

Component	Status
Dibutylamine CAS: 111-92-2	regulated

International Inventories



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Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

AICS (AU)
DSL (CA)
IECSC (CN)
EC-No. 2039218 (EU)
ENCS (2)-137 (JP)
ISHL (2)-137 (JP)
KECI 97-1-21 (KR)
KECI KE-04223 (KR)
INSQ (MX)
PICCS (PH)
TSCA (US)
NZIoC (NZ)
TCSI (TW)

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.

Abbreviations

A table of terms and abbreviations can be found under the following link:
http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r20_en.pdf

Training advice

For effective first-aid, special training / education is needed.

Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet

Information contained in this safety data sheet is based on OQ owned data and public sources deemed valid or acceptable. The absence of data elements required by OSHA, ANSI or Annex II, Regulation 1907/2006/EC indicates, that no data meeting these requirements is available.

Further information for the safety data sheet

Changes against the previous version are marked by ***. Observe national and local legal requirements. For more information, other material safety data sheets or technical data sheets please consult the OQ homepage (www.chemicals.oq.com).

Disclaimer

For industrial use only. The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. We do not suggest or guarantee that any hazards listed herein are the only ones which exist. OQ makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the safe use of this material in your process or in combination with other substances. User has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of use contemplated. User must meet all applicable safety and health standards.

End of Safety Data Sheet