

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



Tri-n-butylamine  
10710

Version / Revision  
Supersedes Version

6.01  
6.00\*\*\*

Revision Date  
Issuing date

27-Jan-2023  
27-Jan-2023

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Identification of the  
substance/preparation

**Tri-n-butylamine**

CAS-No  
EC No.

102-82-9  
203-058-7

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

Identified uses

Intermediate  
Formulation  
Distribution of substance  
catalyst  
coatings  
laboratory chemicals

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

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Acute oral toxicity Category 4, H302  
Acute dermal toxicity Category 2, H310  
Acute inhalation toxicity Category 1, H330  
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2, H315

#### Additional information

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

### 2.2. Label elements

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

## Hazard pictograms



### Signal word

**Danger**

### Hazard statements

H302: Harmful if swallowed.  
H310: Fatal in contact with skin.  
H330: Fatal if inhaled.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.

### Precautionary statements

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P260: Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours.  
P301 + P330: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth  
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.  
P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P361: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
P403 + P233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## 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)

### Endocrine disrupting assessments

The substance is not listed on the candidate list according to Art. 59(1), REACH. The substance was not assessed as having endocrine disrupting properties according to regulation 2017/2100/EU or 2018/605/EU.

## SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Component	CAS-No	1272/2008/EC	Concentration (%)
Tributylamine	102-82-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H310 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 ATE = 420 mg/kg (oral) ATE = 195 mg/kg (dermal) ATE = 0,5 mg/L (inhalation) (vapours)	> 98,0

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

## 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.

#### 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.

#### Eyes

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

#### 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.

#### Special hazard

Stomach perforation, Lung oedema.

### 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)

nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

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

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Vapour/air-mixtures are explosive at intense warming  
Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors

## 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. Keep people away from and upwind of fire.

## 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

Further info may be available in the appropriate Exposure scenarios in the annex to this SDS.

#### Advice on safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. 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.

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## Advice on the protection of the environment

See Section 8: Environmental exposure controls.

## Incompatible products

acids  
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 (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

brass, copper, Aluminium, zinc, bronze

### Temperature class

T3

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Intermediate  
Formulation  
Distribution of substance  
catalyst  
coatings  
laboratory chemicals

For specific end use information see the annex of this safety data sheet

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Exposure limits European Union

No exposure limits established

#### Exposure limits UK

No exposure limits established.

#### DNEL & PNEC

#### Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9

#### Workers

**DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation**

5,3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	10,6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	15,2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	15,2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	High hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	High hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	Low hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	Low hazard (no threshold derived)
DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes	No hazard identified

## General population

DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes	No hazard identified

## Environment

PNEC aqua - freshwater	8 µg/l
PNEC aqua - marine water	0,8 µg/l
PNEC aqua - intermittent releases	80 µg/l
PNEC STP	100 mg/l
PNEC sediment - freshwater	35,85 mg/kg dw
PNEC sediment - marine water	3,59 mg/kg dw
PNEC Air	No hazard identified
PNEC soil	7,17 mg/kg dw
Secondary poisoning	No potential for bioaccumulation

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Special adaptations (REACH)

Not applicable.

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## **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**

### **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.

Equipment should conform to EN 166

### **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.

<b>Suitable material</b>	nitrile rubber
<b>Evaluation</b>	according to EN 374: level 6
<b>Glove thickness</b>	approx 0,55 mm
<b>Break through time</b>	> 480 min
<b>Suitable material</b>	polyvinylchloride
<b>Evaluation</b>	Information derived from practical experience
<b>Glove thickness</b>	approx 0,8 mm

### **Skin and body protection**

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

### **Respiratory protection**

Respirator with A filter. Full mask with above mentioned filter according to producers using requirements or self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should conform to EN 136 or EN 140 and EN 143.

### **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. 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.

### **Additional advice**

For specific exposure controls see the annex to this safety data sheet. 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 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### **9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

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<b>Physical state</b>	liquid				
<b>Colour</b>	colourless				
<b>Odour</b>	ammonia-like				
<b>Odour threshold</b>	0,07 ppm				
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	< -90 °C (Pour point)				
<b>Method</b>	DIN ISO 3016				
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	208 °C @ 1013 hPa				
<b>Method</b>	OECD 103				
<b>Flammability</b>	Even if not classified as flammable, the product is capable of catching fire or being set on fire.***				
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	0,6 Vol %				
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	11,5 Vol %				
<b>Flash point</b>	75 °C @ 1013 hPa				
<b>Method</b>	ISO 2719				
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	210 °C @ 1015 hPa				
<b>Method</b>	DIN 51794				
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available				
<b>pH</b>	10,2 (0,1 g/l in water @ 25 °C (77 °F)) DIN 19268				
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	1,793 mm <sup>2</sup> /s @ 20 °C				
<b>Method</b>	DIN 51562				
<b>Solubility</b>	0,08 g/l @ 20 °C, in water, OECD 105				
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)</b>	3,34 @ 25 °C (77 °F) OECD 123				
<b>Vapour pressure</b>					
Values [hPa]	Values [kPa]	Values [atm]	@ °C	@ °F	Method
0,18	0,018	< 0,001	20	68	OECD 104
2	0,2	< 0,001	53,8	128,8	OECD 104
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>					
Values	@ °C	@ °F	Method		
0,777	20	68	DIN 51757		
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	6,4 (Air = 1) @ 20 °C (68 °F)				
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	not applicable				

## 9.2. Other information

<b>Explosive properties</b>	Does not apply, substance is not explosive. There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Does not apply, substance is not oxidising. There are no chemical groups associated with oxidizing properties
<b>Molecular weight</b>	185,35
<b>Molecular formula</b>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>27</sub> N
<b>log K<sub>oc</sub></b>	4,65 @ 20°C (68 °F) calculated
<b>Dissociation constant</b>	pKa 11 @ 20 °C (68 °F) OECD 112
<b>Refractive index</b>	1,429 @ 20 °C
<b>Surface tension</b>	55,7 mN/m (0,07 g/l @ 20°C (68°F)), OECD 115
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available

## 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.



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## 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

strong acids, oxidizing agents.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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

<b>Acute toxicity</b>				
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>				
Routes of Exposure	Endpoint	Values	Species	Method
Oral	LD50	420 mg/kg	rat, male	
Dermal	LD50	195 mg/kg	rabbit male	
Inhalative	LC50	0,5 mg/l (4h)	rat, male/female	OECD 403

#### **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

##### **Assessment**

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

<b>Irritation and corrosion</b>				
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>				
Target Organ Effects	Species	Result	Method	
Eyes	rabbit	not irritating	OECD 405	72h
Skin	rabbit	irritating	OECD 404	4h
Respiratory tract	mouse	RD50: 96 ppm		

#### **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

##### **Assessment**

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

<b>Sensitization</b>				
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>				
Target Organ Effects	Species	Evaluation	Method	

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Skin	guinea pig	not sensitizing	EPA OTS 798.4100	4 %, in Ethanol
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## **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

### **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**

### **Tributylamine (102-82-9)**

Type	Dose	Species	Method	
Subchronic toxicity	NOAEL: 75 mg/kg/d (90d)	rat, male/female	OECD 408	Oral

## **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

### **Assessment**

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

STOT RE

## **Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive toxicity**

### **Tributylamine (102-82-9)**

Type	Dose	Species	Evaluation	Method	
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 45 mg/kg/d	rat		OECD 414, Oral	Maternal toxicity
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 135 mg/kg/d	rat		OECD 414, Oral	Teratogenicity
Developmental Toxicity	NOAEL 135 mg/kg/d	rat		OECD 414, Oral	Fetal toxicity
Mutagenicity		mouse	negative	OECD 474	in vivo
Mutagenicity		Salmonella typhimurium	negative	OECD 471 (Ames)	In vitro study
Mutagenicity		mouse lymphoma cells	negative	OECD 476 (Mammalian Gene Mutation)	In vitro study
Reproductive toxicity	LOAEL: 50 mg/kg/d (90 d)	rat, male/female		OECD 413	read across
Reproductive toxicity	LOAEL 50 - 200 mg/kg/d	rat, parental		OECD 421	read across
Reproductive toxicity	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/d	rat, 1. Generation, male/female		OECD 421	read across
Mutagenicity		Salmonella typhimurium	positive (without metabolic activation)	OECD 471 (Ames)	In vitro study

## **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

### **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

Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments

In the absence of specific alerts no cancer testing is required

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## Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9

### Main symptoms

shortness of breath, convulsions, cough, hypertensive effect.

### Aspiration toxicity

no data available

## 11.2. Information on other hazards

### Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance has not been identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with section 2.3.

## Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9

### 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

<b>Acute aquatic toxicity</b>			
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>			
Species	Exposure time	Dose	Method
Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48h	EC50: 8 mg/l	OECD 202
Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72h	EC50: 10,1 mg/l	OECD 201
Danio rerio (Zebra fish)	28 d	LC50: > 10 mg/l	OECD 204
Oryzias latipes (Medaka)	96h	LC50: 16,3 mg/l	OECD 203
Activated sludge (domestic)	7 d	EC5 : 100 mg/l	read across
Bacteria / Sewage	2 h	NOEC: 100 mg/l	

<b>Long term toxicity</b>				
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>				
Type	Species	Dose	Method	
Aquatic toxicity	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOEC: 1,65 mg/l (3d)	OECD 201	

<b>Terrestrial toxicity</b>				
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>				
Species	Exposure time	Dose	Type	Method
Lucilia Sericata (Fleshfly)	4 - 5 d	LC100: 1250 mg/kg		Oral

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

## Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9

### Biodegradation

88 % (28 d), aerobic, activated sludge, domestic, non-adapted, OECD 301 B.

<b>Abiotic Degradation</b>		
<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>		
Type	Result	Method
Photolysis	Half-life (DT50): 3,624 h	calculated SRC AOP v1.92

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Hydrolysis	not expected	
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## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>		
Type	Result	Method
log Pow	3,34 @ 25 °C (77 °F)	OECD 123
BCF	7,3	OECD 305

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

<b>Tributylamine (102-82-9)</b>		
Type	Result	Method
Surface tension	55,7 mN/m (0,07 g/l @ 20°C (68°F))	OECD 115
Adsorption/Desorption	log koc: 4,65 @ 20 °C ( 68 °F)	calculated
Distribution to environmental compartments	Air: 0,7 % Soil: 74,6 % Water: 23,7 % Sediment: 1 %	Fugacity Model Level III

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

#### **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. Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance has not been identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with section 2.3.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

### **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

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

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## ADR/RID

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	UN 2542
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Tributylamine
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	no
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	
ADR Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)
Classification Code	T1
Hazard Number	60

## ADN

ADN Container

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	UN 2542
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Tributylamine
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	no
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	
Classification Code	T1
Hazard Number	60

## ADN

ADN Tanker  
forbidden

## ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	UN 2542
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Tributylamine
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	no
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	no data available

## IMDG

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	UN 2542
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Tributylamine
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	II
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>	no
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	
EmS	F-A, S-A
<b>14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b>	not applicable

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### Regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

not listed

#### DI 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)

Category

Annex I, part 1:  
H1

#### DI 1999/13/EC (VOC Guideline)

Component	Status
Tributylamine CAS: 102-82-9	regulated

#### The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 No. 758

Component	Status
Tributylamine CAS: 102-82-9	The substance will not be pre-registered

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

### International Inventories

#### **Tributylamine, CAS: 102-82-9**

AICS (AU)  
DSL (CA)  
IECSC (CN)  
EC-No. 2030587 (EU)  
ENCS (2)-142 (JP)  
ISHL (2)-142 (JP)  
KECI 98-1-480 (KR)  
KECI KE-09973 (KR)  
INSQ (MX)  
PICCS (PH)  
TSCA (US)  
NZIoC (NZ)  
TCSI (TW)

### National regulatory information Great Britain

#### **Releases to air (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

not subject

#### **Releases to water (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

not subject

#### **Releases to sewer (Pollution Inventory Substances)**

not subject

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For details and further information please refer to the original regulation

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The Chemical Safety Report (CSR) has been generated. For Exposure Scenarios see the annex.

## SECTION 16: Other information

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

H302: Harmful if swallowed.  
H310: Fatal in contact with skin.  
H330: Fatal if inhaled.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.

### 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](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](http://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 Chemicals 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**

# Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

## General information

A quantitative approach used to conclude safe use for:  
Environmental compartment  
Long-term Systemic effects via inhalation  
Acute systemic hazards via inhalation  
Long term local hazards via inhalation  
Acute local hazards via inhalation  
Long-term Systemic effects via skin

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Acute systemic hazards via skin  
Long-term local effects via skin  
Acute local hazards via skin

## Operational conditions and risk management measures

Following operational conditions and risk management measures, are based on qualitative risk characterisation:

Any measure to eliminate exposure should be considered  
Containment of source except for short term exposure (e.g. taking sample)  
Design closed system to allow for easy maintenance  
If possible keep equipment under negative pressure  
Control staff entry to work area  
Ensure all equipment well maintained  
Permit to work for maintenance work  
Regular cleaning of equipment and work area  
Training for staff on good practice  
Procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal  
Good standard of general ventilation  
Recording of any 'near miss' situations  
Substance/task appropriate gloves  
Substance/Task appropriate respirator, based on potential exposure to the use  
Full skin coverage with appropriate light-weight barrier material  
Chemical goggles or safety glasses  
Supervision in place to check that the RMMs in place are being used correctly and OCs followed.

## Exposure scenario identification

- 1 Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)
- 2 Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
- 3 Distribution of substance
- 4 Catalyst Use
- 5 Uses in coatings
- 6 Use in laboratories

## Number of the ES 1

Short title of the exposure scenario

**Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)**

## List of use descriptors

### Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites  
SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)  
SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals

### Process categories [PROC]

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure  
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure  
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)

### Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)

### Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets



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## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Use as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

## Further explanations

Industrial use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Assumes an advanced standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

**Number of the contributing scenario** 1  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC 6a**

## Further specification

Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC] SpERC ESVOC 6.1a.v1

## Amounts used

Daily amount per site: 22,5 to

Annual amount per site: 450 to

Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1

## Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Indoor use

## Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to air from process: 5E-3%

Release fraction to wastewater from process: 9E-3%

Release fraction to soil from process: 0.1%

## Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Onsite treatment wastewater. Apply acclimated biological treatment. Assumed Efficiency: 70 % Typical measures to maintain workplace concentrations or airborne VOCs and particulates below respective OELs. Onsite treatment off-air. Upgrade Systems in place or implement additional treatment. Assumed Efficiency: 50 %

## Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/ treatment plant (m<sup>3</sup>/d): 2000

Water flow in sewage/river (m<sup>3</sup>/day): 18000

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93.3

**Number of the contributing scenario** 2  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1**

## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour).

## Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

**Number of the contributing scenario** 3  
**Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2**

## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

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provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

## Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Number of the contributing scenario

4

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### Environment

PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local+regional); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 6.35E-3 mg/l; RCR: 0.794
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 28.46 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.794
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 6.35E-4 mg/l; RCR: 0.794
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 2.847 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.793
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 4.663 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.65
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 0.068 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

### Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.309
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.267

### Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.029
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0,874

## Number of the ES 2

Short title of the exposure scenario

## Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures

### Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

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SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure

PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)

PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises

PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC2: Formulation of preparations (mixtures)

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

## Further explanations

Industrial use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).

Assumes an advanced standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

## Number of the contributing scenario

1

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC 2

### Further specification

Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC], SpERC ESVOC 2.2.v1 (ESVOC 4).

### Amounts used

Daily amount per site: 4 to

Annual amount per site: 40 to

### Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to air from process: 0.5%

Release fraction to wastewater from process: 0.02%

Release fraction to soil from process: 0.01%

### Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Typical measures to maintain workplace concentrations or airborne VOCs and particulates below respective OELS.

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/ treatment plant (m<sup>3</sup>/d): 2000

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93,3

## Number of the contributing scenario

2

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Number of the contributing scenario

3

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## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

4

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

5

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

6

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Environment

PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 2.51E-3 mg/l; RCR: 0.314
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 11.25 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.314
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 2.51E-4 mg/l; RCR: 0.314
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 1.125 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.313
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 1.843 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.257
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 0.027 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

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## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.216
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 4.634
Proc 5	EE(inhal): 4.634

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.02
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.437
Proc 5	RCR(inhal): 0.437

## Number of the ES 3

Short title of the exposure scenario

## Distribution of substance

### Sector of uses [SU]

SU10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

### Process categories [PROC]

PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities

PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

### Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC2: Formulation of preparations (mixtures)

### Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

### Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

### Further explanations

Industrial use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Assumes an advanced standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

### Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for

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## ERC 2

### Further specification

Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC], SpERC ESVOC 1.1b.v1 (ESVOC 3).

### Amounts used

Daily amount per site: 5 to

Annual amount per site: 500 to

### Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Indoor/Outdoor use

### Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to air from process: 0.01%

Release fraction to wastewater from process: 1E-3%

Release fraction to soil from process: 1E-3%

### Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Typical measures to maintain workplace concentrations or airborne VOCs and particulates below respective OELS.

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/ treatment plant (m<sup>3</sup>/d): 2000

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93.3

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

3

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 95 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

4

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Environment

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PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 1.57E-4 mg/l; RCR: 0.02
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 0.703 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.02
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 1.57E-5 mg/l; RCR: 0.02
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 0.07 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.02
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 0.115 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.016
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 1.67E-3 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 8a	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 8b	EE(inhal): 7.723
Proc 9	EE(inhal): 4.634

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 8a	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 8b	RCR(inhal): 0.729
Proc 9	RCR(inhal): 0.437

## Number of the ES 4

Short title of the exposure scenario

### Catalyst Use

## Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites  
SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)  
SU9: Manufacture of fine chemicals

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure  
PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure  
PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)  
PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC6b: Industrial use of reactive processing aids

## Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

## Further explanations

Industrial use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Assumes an advanced standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

## Number of the contributing scenario

1

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## Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC 6b

### Further specification

release factors for (Sp)ERC were modified.

### Amounts used

Daily amount per site: 0.05 to

Annual amount per site: 1 to

Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1

### Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to air from process: 0.1%

Release fraction to wastewater from process: 2%

Release fraction to soil from process: 0.025%

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/ treatment plant (m<sup>3</sup>/d): 2000

Water flow in sewage/river (m<sup>3</sup>/day): 18000

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93.3

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

3

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) .

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

4

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation):

90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

5

## Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4

### Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use



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## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Environment

PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 3.14E-3 mg/l; RCR: 0.392
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 14.05 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.392
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 3.14E-4 mg/l; RCR: 0.392
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 1.406 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.392
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 2.303 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.321
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 0.033 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 1	EE(inhal): 0.309
Proc 2	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 3	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 4	EE(inhal): 4.634

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 1	RCR(inhal): 0.029
Proc 2	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 3	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 4	RCR(inhal): 0.437

## Number of the ES 5

Short title of the exposure scenario

## Uses in coatings

## Sector of uses [SU]

SU3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC7: Industrial spraying  
PROC10: Roller application or brushing  
PROC13: Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC5: Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix

## Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) within closed or contained systems including incidental exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application activities and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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## Further explanations

Industrial use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Assumes an advanced standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

### Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC 5

## Further specification

Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC], CEPE SPERC 5.2a.v1.

### Amounts used

Daily amount per site: 0.35 to

Annual amount per site: 7 to

Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 1

### Frequency and duration of use

Covers use up to: 20 days

### Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to air from process: 0.04%

Release fraction to wastewater from process: 0%

Release fraction to soil from process: 0%

### Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Onsite treatment off-air. Apply incineration / oxidation. Assumed Efficiency: 98 %

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/ treatment plant (m<sup>3</sup>/d): 2000

Water flow in sewage/river (m<sup>3</sup>/day): 18000

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93.3

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 7

## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 95 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear respiratory protection (Efficiency: 90 %).

### Number of the contributing scenario

3

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 10

## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

### Number of the contributing scenario

4

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 13

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## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

## Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

## Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (5 to 10 air changes per hour) . Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

## Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

## Environment

PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 1.19E-7 mg/l; RCR: 0.01
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 5.35E-4 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 1.04E-8 mg/l; RCR: 0.01
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 4.64E-5 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 4.57E-6 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 0 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 7	EE(inhal): 4.634
Proc 10	EE(inhal): 9.267
Proc 13	EE(inhal): 9.267

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

Proc 7	RCR(inhal): 0.437
Proc 10	RCR(inhal): 0.874
Proc 13	RCR(inhal): 0.874

## Number of the ES 6

Short title of the exposure scenario

### Use in laboratories

## Sector of uses [SU]

SU22: Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

## Process categories [PROC]

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

## Environmental release categories [ERC]

ERC8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems

## Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

## Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning

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## Further explanations

Professional use

Assessment tool used:

Chesar 3.5

liquid

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently)

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently)

Assumes a basic standard of occupational Health and Safety Management System

### Number of the contributing scenario

1

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling environmental exposure for ERC 8a

## Further specification

Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC], SpERC ESVOC 8.17.v1 (ESVOC 39).

### Amounts used

daily wide dispersive use: 5.5E-7 to/d

### Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Indoor/Outdoor use

### Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use: 50%

Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only): 50%

Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only): %

### Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

The minimum grade of elimination in the sewage plant is (%): 93.33

### Number of the contributing scenario

2

### Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

## Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

### Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

### Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 80 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

### Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear respiratory protection (Efficiency: 90 %).

## Environment

PEC = predicted environmental concentration (local+regional); RCR = risk characterisation ratio

Fresh Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 9.82E-7 mg/l; RCR: 0.01
Fresh Water (Sediment)	PEC: 4.4E-3 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Marine Water (Pelagic)	PEC: 9.66E-8 mg/l; RCR: 0.01
Marine Water (Sediment)	PEC: 4.33E-4 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Agricultural Soil	PEC: 6.33E-4 mg/kg dw; RCR: 0.01
Sewage Treatment Plant (Effluent)	PEC: 9.21E-6 mg/l; RCR: 0.01

## Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. Exposure estimates are given for either short-term or long-term exposure depending on which lead to more conservative risk characterisation ratios. The RMMs described above suffice to control risks for both local and systemic effects. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative exposure [mg/m<sup>3</sup>].

Proc 15

EE(inhal): 2.162

## Risk characterisation

RCR(inhal): inhalative risk characterisation ratio; RCR(derm): dermal risk characterisation ratio; total RCR= RCR(inhal) +RCR(derm). Where required local and systemic effects were evaluated both for short-term and long-term exposure. The RCR's given correspond in each case to the most conservative calculated values.

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Proc 15

RCR(inhal): 0.204

**Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES**

Usage of release factors allows downstream users to verify in a first approximation, if the combination of local usage and production conditions meets the defined release quantities resulting from this exposure scenario (calculated as  $M(\text{site})$  [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release; contributing scenario 1])

**associated uses:**

Other combinations of operational conditions may also be safe. Please contact OQ in case your local operational conditions differ from the ones described above and you are unsure if they are also safe