

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Di-n-butylamine
10220

Version / Revision
Supersedes Version

7
6.00***

Revision Date
Issuing date

26-Oct-2022
26-Oct-2022

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
EC No.

111-92-2
203-921-8

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

Identified uses

Intermediate
Formulation
laboratory chemicals
Rubber production and processing

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)

Flammable liquid Category 3, H226
Acute oral toxicity Category 3, H301
Acute dermal toxicity Category 3, H311
Acute inhalation toxicity Category 2, H330
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B, 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

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

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301: Toxic 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.
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.
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.

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 (%) |
|-----------|--------|--------------|-------------------|
|-----------|--------|--------------|-------------------|

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| | | | |
|--------------|----------|--|--------|
| Dibutylamine | 111-92-2 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 ATE = 189 mg/kg (oral) ATE = 768 mg/kg (dermal) ATE = 1,15 mg/L*** (inhalation) (vapours)*** | > 99,5 |
|--------------|----------|--|--------|

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, 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

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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.

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

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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. 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 (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
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

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Exposure limits UK

No exposure limits established.

DNEL & PNEC

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Workers

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation | 5,025 mg/m ³ |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation | High hazard (no threshold derived) |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes | No hazard identified |

General population

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Inhalation | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - local effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - local effects - Dermal | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - long-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - acute / short-term exposure - systemic effects - Oral | No hazard identified |
| DN(M)EL - local effects - eyes | No hazard identified |

Environment

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PNEC aqua - freshwater | 0,1 mg/l |
| PNEC aqua - marine water | 0,01 mg/l |
| PNEC aqua - intermittent releases | 0,509 mg/l |
| PNEC STP | 149,5 mg/l |
| PNEC sediment - freshwater | 13,6 mg/kg |
| PNEC sediment - marine water | 1,36 mg/kg |
| PNEC Air | No hazard identified |
| PNEC soil | 2,66 mg/kg |
| Secondary poisoning | No potential for bioaccumulation |

8.2. Exposure controls

Special adaptations (REACH)

Not applicable.

Appropriate Engineering controls

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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.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 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 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. 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.

Additional advice

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

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Physical state | liquid*** |
| Colour | colourless |

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| Odour | ammonia-like | | | | |
| Odour threshold | No data available | | | | |
| Melting point/freezing point | -61 °C (Pour point) | | | | |
| Method | DIN ISO 3016 | | | | |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 159 °C @ 1013 hPa | | | | |
| Method | OECD 103 | | | | |
| Flammability | Ignitable | | | | |
| Lower explosion limit | 1,1 Vol % | | | | |
| Upper explosion limit | 6,8 Vol % | | | | |
| Flash point | 41 °C | | | | |
| Method | DIN EN ISO 2719 | | | | |
| Autoignition temperature | 255 °C @ 1021 hPa | | | | |
| Method | DIN 51794 | | | | |
| Decomposition temperature | No data available | | | | |
| pH | 11,3 (1 g/l in water @ 25 °C (77 °F)) DIN 19268 | | | | |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 1,178 mm ² /s @ 20 °C*** | | | | |
| Method | ASTM D445*** | | | | |
| Solubility | 3,8 g/l @ 20 °C, in water, OECD 105 | | | | |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) | 2.9 (measured) OECD 117 | | | | |
| Vapour pressure | | | | | |
| Values [hPa] | Values [kPa] | Values [atm] | @ °C | @ °F | Method |
| 6 | 0,6 | 0,006 | 20 | 68 | DIN EN 13016-2 |
| Density and/or relative density | | | | | |
| Values | @ °C | @ °F | Method | | |
| 0,759 | 20 | 68 | DIN 51757 | | |
| Relative vapour density | 4,5 (Air = 1) @ 20 °C (68 °F) | | | | |
| Particle characteristics | not applicable | | | | |

9.2. Other information

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Explosive properties | Does not apply, substance is not explosive. There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties |
| Oxidizing properties | Does not apply, substance is not oxidising. There are no chemical groups associated with oxidizing properties |
| Molecular weight | 129,24 |
| Molecular formula | C ₈ H ₁₉ N |
| log K_{oc} | 3,12 @ pH 5 - 8 calculated |
| Dissociation constant | pK _a 11 @ 20,7 °C (69,3 °F) OECD 112 |
| Refractive index | 1,417 @ 20 °C |
| Surface tension | 50,6 mN/m @ 20 °C (68 °F), OECD 115 |
| Evaporation rate | 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.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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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

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 (NO_x). 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

| Acute toxicity | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Dibutylamine (111-92-2) | | | | |
| Routes of Exposure | Endpoint | Values | Species | Method |
| Oral | LD50 | 189-550 mg/kg | rat, male | Weight of evidence |
| Dermal | LD50 | 768 mg/kg | rabbit male | 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 | |
| Respiratory tract | mouse | RD50: 173 ppm | | |

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

The available data lead to the classification given in section 2

| 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

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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) Local effects | rat, male | OECD 413 | Inhalation |
| Subchronic toxicity | NOAEC: 450 mg/m ³ (90 d) systemic effects | rat, male/female | OECD 413 | Inhalation |

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

Assessment

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for:
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 474 | 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 |
| 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

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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

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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.

Dibutylamine, CAS: 111-92-2

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) | | | |
| 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: 19,2 mg/l (Growth rate) | DIN 38412, part 9 |
| Pseudomonas putida | 17 h | EC50: 195,8 mg/l (Growth inhibition) | DIN 38412, part 8 |
| Oryzias latipes (Medaka) | 96h | LC50: 26,7 mg/l | OECD 203 read across |
| Daphnia magna (Water flea) | 48h | EC50: 58 mg/l | OECD 202 read across |
| Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72h | EC50: 50,9 mg/l (Growth rate) | OECD 201 read across |

| 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 |
| Reproductive toxicity | Daphnia magna (Water flea) | EC10: 4,07 mg/l (21 d) | OECD 211 | read across |
| Aquatic toxicity | Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | EC10: 34,3 mg/l (3 d) Growth rate | OECD 201 | read across |
| Aquatic toxicity | Desmodesmus subspicatus | NOEC: <0,63 mg/l (3d) Growth rate | DIN 38412 / part 9 | |

| Terrestrial toxicity | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Dibutylamine (111-92-2) | | | | |
| Species | Exposure time | Dose | Type | Method |
| Lactuca sativa (Lettuce) | 7 d | EC50: 510 mg/kg soil dw | Growth | OECD 208 |

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|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Lactuca sativa (Lettuce) | 14 d | EC50: 361 mg/kg soil dw | Growth | OECD 208 |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------|----------|

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 | 5,75 - 46,02 | 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: 0,27 Water: 26,9 Sediment: 0,27 | Calculation according Mackay, Level I |

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. 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

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No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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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

ADR/RID

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID 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 |

ADN

ADN Container

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID 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 | |
| Classification Code | CF1 |
| Hazard Number | 83 |

ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID 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 |

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IMDG

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID 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 | |
| EmS | F-E, S-C *** |
| 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | |
| Product name | Dibutylamine |
| Ship type | 3 |
| Pollution category | Y |
| Hazard class | S/P*** |

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 |

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

| Component | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Dibutylamine CAS: 111-92-2 | The substance will not be pre-registered |

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

International Inventories

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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)

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

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

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301: Toxic 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

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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 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

The annex does not yet reflect the latest dossier update and will be updated as soon as possible

Acute Health Hazard:

Qualitative approach used to conclude safe use.

Risks resulting from short-term exposure are covered by the long-term exposure assessment

Operational conditions and risk management measures

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN 374 for activities, where direct contact with substance is possible

Wear suitable eye protection, where direct contact (e.g. splashes) with substance is possible

Exposure scenario identification

- 1 Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)
- 2 Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
- 3 Use in laboratories
- 4 Rubber production and processing

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

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PROC3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
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)

Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

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

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of the contributing scenario | 1 |
| Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 1 | |

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor and outdoor use

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

Without local exhaust ventilation.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of the contributing scenario | 2 |
| Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 2 | |

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of the contributing scenario | 3 |
| Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3 | |

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

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Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

4

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 4

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

5

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

6

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 97 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

7

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative short-term exposure [mg/m³]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal short-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. 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.

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| Proc 1 | EE(inhal): 0.108 |
| Proc 2 | EE(inhal): 1.077 |
| Proc 3 | EE(inhal): 3.230 |
| Proc 4 | EE(inhal): 5.383 |
| Proc 8a | EE(inhal): 10.767 |
| Proc 8b | EE(inhal): 1.615 |
| Proc 9 | EE(inhal): 5.383 |

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): 0.004 |
| Proc 2 | RCR(inhal): 0.037 |
| Proc 3 | RCR(inhal): 0.111 |
| Proc 4 | RCR(inhal): 0.186 |
| Proc 8a | RCR(inhal): 0.373 |
| Proc 8b | RCR(inhal): 0.056 |
| Proc 9 | RCR(inhal): 0.186 |

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(site) [see amounts used, contributing scenario 1] x release factor [Technical conditions and

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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

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

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

Process categories [PROC]

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

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

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)

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

Number of the contributing scenario

1

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 3

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

2

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 5

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

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8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

3

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to 2 hands (960 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

4

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 97 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

5

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 9

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

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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Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative short-term exposure [mg/m^3]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal short-term exposure [$\text{mg}/\text{kg b.w.}/\text{d}$]. 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.

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| Proc 3 | EE(inhal): 3.230 |
| Proc 5 | EE(inhal): 5.383 |
| Proc 8a | EE(inhal): 10.767 |
| Proc 8b | EE(inhal): 1.615 |
| Proc 9 | EE(inhal): 5.383 |

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 3 | RCR(inhal): 0.111 |
| Proc 5 | RCR(inhal): 0.186 |
| Proc 8a | RCR(inhal): 0.371 |
| Proc 8b | RCR(inhal): 0.056 |
| Proc 9 | RCR(inhal): 0.186 |

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

Number of the ES 3

Short title of the exposure scenario

Use in laboratories

Sector of uses [SU]

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

Process categories [PROC]

PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent

Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning

Further explanations

Industrial use

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Number of the contributing scenario 1
Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 15

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 1 hand (240 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); 0 % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative short-term exposure [mg/m³]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal short-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. 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.

Proc 15 EE(inhal): 5.383

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 15 RCR(inhal): 0.186

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(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

Number of the ES 4

Short title of the exposure scenario

Rubber production and processing

Sector of uses [SU]

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

Process categories [PROC]

PROC7: Industrial spraying

PROC14: production of preparations or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion, pelettisation

PROC21: Low energy manipulation of substances bound in materials and/or articles

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PROC24: High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/or articles

Product characteristics

Refer to attached safety data sheets

Processes and activities covered by the exposure scenario

Manufacture of tyres and general rubber articles, including processing of raw (uncured) rubber, handling and mixing of rubber additives, vulcanising, cooling and finishing

Further explanations

Industrial use

Number of the contributing scenario

1

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 7

Further specification

StoffenManager

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Room volume 100 - 1000 m³

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 97% % (inhalative); n.a. % (dermal).

Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Clean equipment and the work area every day

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

Wear respiratory protection (Efficiency: 80 %). Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

2

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 7

Further specification

StoffenManager

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

Room volume 100 - 1000 m³

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 97 % (inhalative); n.a. % (dermal). Use cabin with filtered air for operator.

Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Clean equipment and the work area every day

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

Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

3

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 14

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Frequency and duration of use

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8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to palm of 2 hands (480 cm²)

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); n.a. % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

4

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 21

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Solid, high dustiness

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to 1980 cm²

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); n.a. % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Number of the contributing scenario

5

Contributing exposure scenario controlling worker exposure for PROC 24

Further specification

Ecetoc TRA V2 modified

Product characteristics

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

Solid, high dustiness

Frequency and duration of use

8 h (full shift)

Human factors not influenced by risk management

corresponds to 1980 cm²

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use

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

Effectiveness of LEV (local exhaust ventilation): 90 % (inhalative); n.a. % (dermal).

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

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.

Human exposure prediction (oral, dermal, inhalative)

Oral exposure is not expected to occur. EE(inhal): Estimated inhalative short-term exposure [mg/m³]; EE(derm): Estimated dermal short-term exposure [mg/kg b.w./d]. 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.

| | |
|---------|--|
| Proc 7 | EE(inhal): 7.54 ; EE(derm): n.a. - Contributing Scenarios 1 EE(inhal): 5.87 ; EE(derm): n.a. - Contributing Scenarios 2 |
| Proc 14 | EE(inhal): 5.383 |
| Proc 21 | EE(inhal): 2 |
| Proc 24 | EE(inhal): 4 |

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



Di-n-butylamine
10220

Version / Revision 7

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): 0.260 - Contributing Scenarios 1 RCR(inhal): 0.200 - Contributing Scenarios 2 |
| Proc 14 | RCR(inhal): 0.186 |
| Proc 21 | RCR(inhal): 0.069 |
| Proc 24 | RCR(inhal): 0.138 |

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