

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Diisopropylamine

Revision Date:2024-03-16 Revision Number:1

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

Product identifier

Product name : Diisopropylamine
CBnumber : CB5852738
CAS : 108-18-9
EINECS Number : 203-558-5
Synonyms : diisopropylamine,DIPA

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continuerinsing.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Hazard statements

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H331 Toxic if inhaled

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name : Diisopropylamine
Synonyms : diisopropylamine,DIPA
CAS : 108-18-9
EC number : 203-558-5
MF : C6H15N
MW : 101.19

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice

First aiders need to protect themselves. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

After inhalation: fresh air. Immediately call in physician. If breathing stops: immediately apply artificial respiration, if necessary also oxygen.

In case of skin contact

In case of skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. Call a physician immediately.

In case of eye contact

After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water. Immediately call in ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses.

If swallowed

After swallowing: make victim drink water (two glasses at most), avoid vomiting (risk of perforation). Call a physician immediately. Do not attempt to neutralise.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (CO2) Foam Dry powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media

For this substance/mixture no limitations of extinguishing agents are given.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Flash back possible over considerable distance., Container explosion may occur under fire conditions.

Combustible.

Pay attention to flashback.

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire. Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

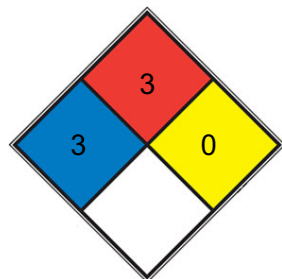
Advice for firefighters

Stay in danger area only with self-contained breathing apparatus. Prevent skin contact by keeping a safe distance or by wearing suitable protective clothing.

Further information

Remove container from danger zone and cool with water. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

NFPA 704



HEALTH 3 Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. [liquid hydrogen](#), [sulfuric acid](#), [calcium hypochlorite](#), hexafluorosilicic acid)

FIRE 3 Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions . Liquids having a flash point below 22.8 °C (73 °F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) or having a flash point between 22.8 and 37.8 °C (73 and 100 °F). (e.g. gasoline, [acetone](#))

REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N2](#))

SPEC.

HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Advice for non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe vapors, aerosols. Avoid substance contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert. For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see sections 7 and 10). Take up carefully with liquid-absorbent material (e.g.

Chemisorb?). Dispose of properly. Clean up affected area.

Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Hygiene measures

Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

For precautions see section 2.2.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorized persons.

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

control parameter

Hazard composition and occupational exposure limits

Does not contain substances with occupational exposure limits.

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). Tightly fitting safety goggles

Skin protection

This recommendation applies only to the product stated in the safety data sheet, supplied by us and for the designated use. When dissolving in or mixing with other substances and under conditions deviating from those stated in EN374 please contact the supplier of CE-approved gloves (e.g. KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, Internet: www.kcl.de).

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,4 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Camatril? (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

This recommendation applies only to the product stated in the safety data sheet, supplied by us and for the designated use. When dissolving in or mixing with other substances and under conditions deviating from those stated in EN374 please contact the supplier of CE-approved gloves (e.g. KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, Internet: www.kcl.de).

Splash contact Material: butyl-rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,7 mm Break through time: 30 min

Material tested: Butoject? (KCL 898)

Body Protection

Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

required when vapours/aerosols are generated.

Our recommendations on filtering respiratory protection are based on the following standards: DIN EN 143, DIN 14387 and other accompanying standards relating to the used respiratory protection system.

Recommended Filter type: Filter type ABEK

The entrepreneur has to ensure that maintenance, cleaning and testing of respiratory protective devices are carried out according to the instructions of the producer.

These measures have to be properly documented.

Control of environmental exposure

Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

Exposure limits

NIOSH REL: TWA 5 ppm (20 mg/m³), IDLH 200 ppm; OSHA PEL: TWA 5 ppm; ACGIH TLV: TWA 5 ppm (adopted).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Appearance	colorless liquid
Odour	amine-like
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	11,8 at 6 g/l at 20 °C
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -61 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	84 °C
Flash point	-13,45 °C - closed cup - ISO 3679
Evaporation rate	No data available

Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 7,1 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 1,1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	93,33 hPa at 20 °C
Vapour density	3,5
Relative density	No data available
Water solubility	at 20 °C - OECD Test Guideline 105 miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0,4 at 20 °C - Bioaccumulation is not expected.
Autoignition temperature	295 °C at 1.007 hPa
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	Viscosity, kinematic: No data available Viscosity, dynamic: 0,4 mPa.s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

Other safety information

Relative vapor density
3,5

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of ignition or formation of inflammable gases or vapours with:

Strong oxidizing agents nitrates
perchlorates Aluminum Peroxides

Exothermic reaction with:

halogens acids

Caution! In contact with nitrites, nitrates, nitrous acid possible liberation of nitrosamines!

Conditions to avoid

Warming.

Incompatible materials

Aluminum

Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 420 mg/kg

(US-EPA)

Symptoms: If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female - 4 h - 5,35 mg/l (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Symptoms: mucosal irritations, Cough, Shortness of breath, Lung edema, Possible damages:, damage of respiratory tract

LD50 Dermal - Rat - male and female - > 2.000 - 5.000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Rabbit

Result: Causes burns. - 3 min (OECD Test Guideline 404)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Causes burns. (OECD Test Guideline 405) Causes serious eye damage. conjunctivitis

Respiratory or skin sensitization

(OECD Test Guideline 406)

Germ cell mutagenicity

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Test system: Mouse lymphoma test

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Mutagenicity (mammal cell test): chromosome aberration. Test system: Human lymphocytes

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Toxicity

LD50 orally in rats: 0.77 g/kg (Smyth)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish

static test LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 26 mg/l - 96 h (DIN 38412 part 15)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

static test LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 110 mg/l - 48 h Remarks: (ECHA)

Toxicity to algae

static test EC50 - SELENASTRUM - 20 mg/l - 96 h

(US-EPA)

Toxicity to bacteria

static test EC50 - activated sludge - > 100 mg/l - 3 h (OECD Test Guideline 209)

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d

Result: 11 % - Not readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D)

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product

See www.retrologistik.com for processes regarding the return of chemicals and containers, or contact us there if you have further questions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN number

ADR/RID: 1158 IMDG: 1158

UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: DIISOPROPYLAMINE IMDG: DIISOPROPYLAMINE IATA: Diisopropylamine

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (8) IMDG: 3 (8) IATA: 3 (8)

Packaging group

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no

Special precautions for user

No data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015:Listed. website: <https://www.mem.gov.cn/>

Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances

EC Inventory:Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL):Listed. website: <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:Listed. website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):Listed. website: <https://emb.gov.ph/>

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC):Listed. website: <https://www.mee.gov.cn/>

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):Listed. website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):Listed. website: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/>

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:Listed. website: <https://chemicaldata.gov.vn/>

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- 【1】 CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- 【2】 ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- 【3】 ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>
- 【4】 eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:
http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- 【5】 ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- 【6】 Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- 【7】 HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- 【8】 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- 【9】 IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- 【10】 Sigma-Aldrich, website: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/>

Other Information

Other reported melting points: -91°C and -96°C. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Disclaimer:

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