

GPS Safety Summary

Substance Name:

2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol

1. General Statement

2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol is a colourless to yellow liquid miscible in water. It is an amine commonly called Alpamine® N41. It is a corrosive product.

2. Chemical Identity

Name: 2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol

Brand name: Alpamine® N41

Chemical name (IUPAC): 2-(sec-butylamino)ethanol

CAS number(s): 35265-04-4 EC number: 252-471-9 Molecular formula: $C_6H_{15}N_O$

Structure:

3. Use and applications

2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol is mainly used in water based paints, metal working fluid and hydraulic fluids.

4. Physical / Chemical properties

2-[(1-methylpropyl) amino]ethanol is a liquid organic substance having the following characteristics and physico-chemical properties:

Property	Value	
Physical state	Liquid at 20°C and 1013 hPa	
Colour	Colourless to yellow	
Odour	Ammoniacal	
Molecular weight	117.19 g/mol	
Density	0.894 at 20°C	
Vapour pressure	0.4 hPa at 20°C	
Freezing / boiling points	< -60°C / 186°C at 1013 hPa	

Flammability	Flammable liquid when hot	
Flash point	85°C (closed cup)	
Self-ignition temperature	290°C at 1013 hPa	
Explosive / oxidizing properties	Not relevant based on its structure	
Water solubility	544 g/L at 20°C	
Dissociation constant (pK _a)	10.12 at 20°C	
Octanol-water partition coefficient (Log K_{ow})	0.4 at 20°C	

5. Health Effects

Effect Assessment	Result	
Acute Toxicity Oral / inhalation / dermal	Harmful by oral route. Fatal if inhaled.	
Irritation / corrosion Skin / eye/ respiratory tract	Corrosive for the skin and the eyes and irritating for the respiratory tract	
Sensitisation	Skin sensitizer	
Toxicity after repeated exposure Oral / inhalation / dermal	Irritation of the upper respiratory tract was the main effect observed following repeated inhalation exposure	
Genotoxicity / Mutagenicity	No evidence of genetic toxicity	
Carcinogenicity	Not anticipated to cause cancer under conditions of normal use	
Reproductive / Developmental Toxicology	The irritation of the respiratory tract precludes the exposure to levels which could produce toxic effects on the fertility and the development	

6. Environmental Effects

The potential of 2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol for bioaccumulation is low. This product may persist in the environment. It is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Effect Assessment	Result
Aquatic Toxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Fate and behaviour	Result	
Biodegradation	Not readily biodegradable	
Abiotic degradation	Not hydrolysable	
Bioaccumulation potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate	
PBT / vPvB conclusion	Not considered as PBT* or vPvB**	

^{*:} Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT)

^{**:} very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB)

7. Exposure

7.1 Human health

2-[(1-methylpropyl)amino]ethanol is manufactured, used and formulated within industrial settings. There are also professional applications, such as the use in paints.

The primary routes of industrial exposure of the substance are skin contact and inhalation, ingestion is not an anticipated route of exposure. Workers may be exposed during cleaning, maintenance, transfer, sampling and analysis.

Some professional uses involve specific use processes such as roller application and brushing, spraying, treatment of articles, hand-mixing, etc. These processes involve higher exposure but workers are specifically trained and risks are controlled by adequate collective and individual risk management measures.

Based on the risk assessment, the exposure can be kept at a safe level (strictly below occupational exposure limits, when applied) when activities are carried out under conditions recommended in the Extended Safety Data Sheet (see Chap. 8 and Exposure Scenarios).

Procedures, controls, suitable collective and personal risk management measures, good industrial hygiene practices and risk communication through appropriate training of workers should be implemented. In case of exposure to the substance, workers should follow the first aid measures recommended in the Safety Data Sheet.

7.2 Environment

The assessment of the environmental exposure was made for all the uses and resulted life cycle stages of the substance from the manufacture to the waste stage.

The substance is manufactured and used in continuous or batch processes within industrial settings.

Based on the risk assessment, environmental exposure can be kept at a safe level when activities are carried out under conditions recommended in the extended Safety Data Sheet (see Chap. 6, and Exposure Scenarios).

All industrial aqueous releases that may contain the substance must be treated to avoid any exposure to the environment.

Disposal, treatment or recycling of industrial waste must comply with chap. 13 of the Safety Data Sheet and applicable regulations to preserve the environment.

Procedures, controls and risk management measures should be implemented on industrial manufacturing and application sites; effluents that may contain the substance must be treated to avoid any exposure to the environment.

8. Risk Management recommendations

Human health protective measures		
Organizational	Collect the latest available Safety Data Sheet. Implement good basic standards of occupational health. Ensure operatives are well informed of the hazards and trained to minimise exposures. Handle and store according to the indications of the Safety Data Sheet.	
Engineering controls	Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation at points of emission. Ensure that eye- and handwash stations and safety showers are close to workstation locations.	

Personal protective equipment	Eye/Face protection:	Safety glasses with side-shields
	Skin protection:	At the workplace : Protective clothing (cotton)
		Intervention at incident: Waterproof suit
	Hand protection:	Gloves (PVC, neoprene)
	-	According to permeation index EN 374: 1 (time elapsed > 10 mins)
	Respiratory protection:	Low concentrations or short activity: Mask with specific cartridge (Recomended Filter type: A2B2E2K2P3) High concentrations or prolonged activity: Self contained Breathing Apparatus

Environmental protective measures

Do not release into the environment. Do not let product enter drains.

Use waste water treatment systems. Do not spread sludge to soil.

Destroy the product by incineration (in accordance with local and national regulations) (see chap. 13 of the Safety Data Sheet).

Regulatory Information / Classification and Labelling 9.

9.1 Regulatory Information

This substance has been registered under:

EU Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH)

9.2 Classification and labelling

Under GHS (Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals), substances are classified according to their physical, health, and environmental hazards. The hazards are communicated via specific labels and safety data sheets. GHS attempts to standardize hazard communication so that the intended audience (workers, consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders) can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use. Substances registered for REACH are classified according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, implementation of the GHS in the European Union.

Classification and labelling according to Regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008:

Classification

- Acute toxicity Oral: Category 4
- Acute toxicity Inhalation: Category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity single exposure (inhalation): Category 3
- Skin corrosion: Category 1B
- Serious eye damage: Category 1
- Skin sensitisation: Category 1B
- Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 2

Labelling

Hazard pictogram(s)







Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H330: Fatal if inhaled.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification and labelling according to GHS:

Classification

Flammable liquid: Category 4

Acute toxicity – Oral: Category 4

- Acute toxicity Inhalation: Category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity single exposure (inhalation): Category 3
- Skin corrosion: Category 1B
- Serious eye damage: Category 1
- Skin sensitisation: Category 1B
- Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 2
- Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 3

Labelling

Hazard pictogram(s)







Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

- H227: Combustible liquid.
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H330: Fatal if inhaled.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

10. Contact Information within Company

For further information on this substance or product safety summary in general, please contact:

- arkema-thiochem-reach-uses@arkema.com
- ICCA portal where the GPS Safety Summary is posted:
 http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/ICCA-initiatives/global-product-strategy/

11. Date of Issues / Revision

Date of issue: 2014/11/30

– Date of revision:

12. Disclaimer

The information contained in this paper is intended as advice only and whilst the information is provided in utmost good faith and has been based on the best information currently available, is to be relied upon at the user's own risk.

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