Dodecylamine

sc-239837

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Dodecylamine

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877–715–9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1–800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C12-H27-N, CH3(CH2)11NH2, n-dodecylamine, laurylamine, "amine C12", 1-aminododecane

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut.
  Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.

EYE
- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
  Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
  If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
  Vapors of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights.
  This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours.

SKIN
- The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- Volatile amine vapors produce irritation and inflammation of the skin.
  Direct contact can cause burns.
  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
  Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.
- Inhalation of vapors, aerosols (mists, fumes) or dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Inhalation of amine vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough.
  Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. There may also be wheezing.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.
  Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
  Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
  Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dodecylamine</td>
<td>124-22-1</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
- If skin or hair contact occurs: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
  · Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED


If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. NOTES TO PHYSICIAN)

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>63.755 @ 170°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NOₓ), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face-shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidizing agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
<td>10 (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Specified (PNOS) / Particles (Insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)</td>
<td>3 (R)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means “particles not otherwise regulated.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan</td>
<td>Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon</td>
<td>Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming</td>
<td>Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>dodecylamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**

- particulate.

**EYE**

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

**HANDS/FEET**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**
Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- **Solid.** Mixes with water.
- **Corrosive.** Alkaline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>185.36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>82- 86</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>477- 480</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### APPEARANCE

White crystalline powder; mixes with water.

Consistent with the size and nature of these molecules, measured and modeled vapor pressures are very low, and the FND ether amines are considered to be essentially nonvolatile. Measurement and prediction of physical/chemical properties for surfactants are complicated by their behavior in test systems and the environment, and the log Kow is not an appropriate hydrophobicity parameter for reliably predicting environmental behavior. Prediction of physical/chemical properties, including strong adsorption and absorption properties (log Koc) and surface tension activity is unreliable for the same reasons.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidizing agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

dodecylamine

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DODECYLAMINE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 1020 mg/kg</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 1160 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h-SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 2 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived ether amines and Fatty Nitrogen-derived amines (FND ether amines and FND amines):

FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure and function. The minimal difference among the alkyl substituents and the large database for the FND categories indicates that the structural differences in these large alkyl chains do not result in differences in toxicity or mutagenicity.

The differences in chain length, degree of saturation of the carbon chains, source of the natural oils, or addition of an amino group in the chain would not be expected to have an impact on the toxicity profile. This conclusion is supported by a number of studies in the FND family of chemicals (amines, cationics, and amides as separate categories) that show no differences in the length or degree of saturation of the alkyl substituents and is also supported by the limited toxicity of these long-chain substituted chemicals.
The available acute oral LD50 study for the propanamine derivative with the extensive data for the other supporting chemicals provides adequate evidence that the FND ether amines are only moderately to slightly toxic via this route and exposure period. Acute dermal studies for the supporting chemicals indicate these chemicals can be classified as minimally toxic. Acute inhalation studies did not result in deaths under normal exposure conditions for two chemicals. Repeated dose toxicity studies had similar NOAELs (12.5 to 50 mg/kg/day for rats and 3 or 13 mg/kg/day for dogs). Importantly because the highest exposure potential for some of the FND ether amines is via skin contact, a number of repeat dose dermal studies indicate the chemicals are highly irritating.

No clear organ-specific toxicity occurred in any of the repeat dose studies with the supporting chemicals in the FND ether amines category. In addition, available data indicate that the FND ether amines are unlikely to be mutagenic and that they are not reproductive or developmental toxins.

In evaluating potential toxicity of the FND Amines chemicals, it is also useful to review the available data for the related FND Cationic and FND Amides Category chemicals. Acute oral toxicity studies (approximately 80 studies for 40 chemicals in the three categories) provide LD50 values from approximately 400 to 10,000 mg/kg with no apparent organ specific toxicity. Similarly, repeated dose toxicity studies (approximately 35 studies for 15 chemicals) provide NOAELs between 10 and 100 mg/kg/day for rats and slightly lower for dogs. More than 60 genetic toxicity studies (in vitro bacterial and mammalian cells as well as in vivo studies) indicated no mutagenic activity among more than 30 chemicals tested. For reproductive evaluations, 14 studies evaluated reproductive endpoints and/or reproductive organs for 11 chemicals, and 15 studies evaluated developmental toxicity for 13 chemicals indicating no reproductive or developmental effects for the FND group as a whole.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

### CARCINOGEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VPVB_ (VERY)</th>
<th>US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List</th>
<th>Carcinogen</th>
<th>IARC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dodecylamine</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles**

Name / EHS TRN A1a A1b A2 A2 B1 B2 C1 C3 D1 D2 D3 E1 E2 E3 Cas No / RTECS No ______________________________________________________________________________________________

Dodecylam 721 303 3 NI 3 R 4 NI 1 0 (3) 3 3 F 3 ine/Tetra decy lam e mixture / CAS:124- 22- 1 /

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC50mg/lac, B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC mg/lac, C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 mg/kgac, C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 mg/kgac, C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 mg/kgac, D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=SENSITISING, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: FP=Persistent floater, F=Floaters, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions**

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

**Disposal Instructions**

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in
their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
· Reduction
· Reuse
· Recycling
· Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
· Recycle wherever possible.
· Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:
Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 8
Identification Numbers: UN3259 PG: III
Label Codes: 8 Special provisions: IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Packaging: Non-bulk: 213
Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Quantity limitations: 25 kg
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 100 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A
aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: 52 S.M.P.: YES
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Amines, solid, corrosive, n.o.s., or Polyamines, solid, corrosive n.o.s.
Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 3259 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 100 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 864
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 25 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 860
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 5 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y845
Shipping Name: AMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. *
(CONTAINS DODECYLAMINE)
Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 3259 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-A, S-B Special provisions: 223 274
Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping Name: AMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 8(contains dodecylamine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION
dodecylamine (CAS: 124-22-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients with insufficient data to support safety","US Department of Transportation (DOT) Marine Pollutants - Appendix B","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND
Substance CAS Suggested codes dodecylamine 124- 22- 1 Xn; R22 R43 Xi; R38 N; R50
Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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