

# 4-(2-Aminoethyl)aniline

sc-254562

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

4-(2-Aminoethyl)aniline

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### 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

C8-H12-N2, H2NC6H4CH2CH2NH2, 4-aminophenethylamine, "phenethylamine, 4-amino-"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).
- Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.
- Phenethylamines produce effects similar to amphetamines. They excite the nervous system, causing shortness of breath, cough, narrowing of the airways and throat spasms.

##### 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.

##### SKIN

- The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- 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 aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- 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.

##### 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Chronic exposure to phenethylamines excite the central nervous system and induce tolerance; in extreme cases they produce amphetamine-like responses including personality changes, compulsive and stereotyped behavior and may induce psychosis with auditory and visual hallucinations and paranoid delusions.

Most arylamines are powerful poisons to the blood-making system. High chronic doses cause congestion of the spleen and tumor formation.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2-(4-aminophenyl)ethylamine	13472-00-9	>98

## 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.

The material may induce methemoglobinemia following exposure.

· Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.

· Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.034
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.

· Dry chemical powder.

## 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.

· Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 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:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

· 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.

· Clean up all spills immediately.

· Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

### 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

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- 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

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2-(4-aminophenyl)ethylamine: CAS:13472-00-9

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as it cannot be adequately decontaminated.

- Neoprene gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.  
Corrosive.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	136.20
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	217.4 (0.3 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	>230	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.034
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

## APPEARANCE

Viscous, colourless liquid; does not mix well with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Many arylamines (aromatic amines such as aniline, N-ethylaniline, o-toluidine, xylidine etc. and their mixtures) are hypergolic (ignite spontaneously) with red fuming nitric acid. When the amines are dissolved in triethylamine, ignition occurs at -60 deg. C. or less.
- Various metal oxides and their salts may promote ignition of amine-red fuming nitric acid systems. Soluble materials such as copper(I) oxide, ammonium metavanadate are effective; insoluble materials such as copper(II) oxide, iron(II) oxide, potassium dichromate are also effective.
- 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

2-(4-AMINOPHENYL)ETHYLAMINE

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### 2-(4-AMINOPHENYL)ETHYLAMINE:

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

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic 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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
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## 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.

‡ 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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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

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: 823 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 822 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y822 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg

Shipping Name: AMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS

2-(4-AMINOPHENYL)ETHYLAMINE)

### 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

Shipping Name: AMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for 2-(4-aminophenyl)ethylamine (CAS: , 13472-00-9)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes 2- (4- aminophenyl)ethylamine 13472- 00- 9

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■ 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](http://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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Issue Date: Dec-20-2008

Print Date:Dec-22-2010