



SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Benzylamine

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names Phenylmethanamine; BENZYL AMINE; phenylmethanamine

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Yien Chemical Technology Co., Ltd
Address Building 6, 28 Yingong Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai
Chemical Industry Zone, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-400-133-2688

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-400-133-2688
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal
Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger
Hazard statement(s) H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention	<p>P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</p>
Response	<p>P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.</p> <p>P330 Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...</p> <p>P317 Get medical help.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p>
Storage	P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Benzylamine	Benzylamine	100-46-9	202-854-1	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation of vapor causes irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Headache, nausea, faintness, and anxiety can occur. Exposure to vapor produces eye irritation with lachrymation, conjunctivitis, and corneal edema resulting in halos around lights. Direct local contact with liquid is known to produce severe and sometimes permanent eye damage and skin burns. Vapors may also produce primary skin irritation and dermatitis. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. /Organic bases/Amines and related compounds/

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic nitrogen oxides may form in a fire. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Cautiously neutralize remainder. Then wash away with plenty of water.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Cautiously neutralize remainder. Then wash away with plenty of water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 60°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids and food and feedstuffs. Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids, food and feedstuffs.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless to slightly yellowish.
Odour	Ammonia-like odor
Melting point/freezing point	< -30 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	185 °C.
Flammability	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	65 °C.
Auto-ignition temperature	390 °C.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	pH = 11.6 in water at a concentration of 100 g/L
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 1.759. Temperature:20°C. Remarks:Calculated from the regression equation.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 1.608. Temperature:25.0°C. Remarks:Calculated from the regression equation.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 1.253. Temperature:40°C. Remarks:Calculated from the regression equation.
Solubility	In water: >= 95 vol%. Temperature:20 °C. Remarks:No phase separation was observed up to 95 vol%.; >= 95 vol%. Temperature:23 °C. Remarks:No phase separation was observed up to 95 vol%.
Partition coefficient n-	log Pow = 1. Temperature:25 °C.

octanol/water	
Vapour pressure	0.6 mBar. Temperature:20 °C.;1.3 mBar. Temperature:30 °C.;5.2 mBar. Temperature:50 °C.
Density and/or relative density	0.981 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides. The substance is a medium strong base. Reacts with acids and strong oxidants.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FlammableIn presence of moisture, BENZYLAMINE may weakly corrode some metals. Liquid will attack some plastics (USCG, 1999). Neutralize acids to form salts plus water in exothermic reactions. May be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Violent or explosive reaction with N-chlorosuccinimide

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 563 mm³/kg bw. Remarks:Corresponding to 552 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 0.4 mg/L air (nominal).
- Dermal: LD50 - rat (male) - ca. 1.35 g/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Leuciscus idus* - > 21.5 - < 46.4 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - > 100 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 50 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: IC50 - *Tetrahymena pyriformis* - 186 mg/L - 40 h.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Benzylamine, present at 100 mg/L, reached an average 63.5% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). The results of different screening tests indicate that benzylamine is readily biodegradable(2); the test and results are as follows(3): Coupled Units test: 101% DOC removal; Zahn-Wellens test: 96% DOC removal after 4 days; Sturm test: 90% CO₂ evolution; OECD Screening test: 96% DOC removal; Closed Bottle test: 30-day theoretical BOD of 53% using modified procedures(1). Using the Zahn-Wellens test, a degradation in excess of 90% was observed over a six-day incubation period(3). Biomineralization of benzylamine was measured (via 14-CO₂ evolution) in sediment taken beneath a laundromat waste-water pond and a pristine control pond(4); benzylamine was rapidly degraded in both sediments without a lag period(4); depending upon depth of sediment, the mineralization rate constant ranged from 0.096 to 0.313 per day(3); the mean half-life was 3.3 days(3). Concentrations of 500 mg/L benzylamine were toxic to microorganisms in Warburg respirometer studies using activated sludge inocula(5,6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 2.4 was calculated for benzylamine(SRC), using a log K_{ow} of 1.09(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The K_{oc} of benzylamine is estimated as 270(SRC), using a log K_{ow} of 1.09(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated K_{oc} value suggests that benzylamine is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. The pK_a of benzylamine is 9.33(4), indicating that this compound will almost entirely exist in the cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed

or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2735 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.) IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Benzylamine	Benzylamine	100-46-9	202-854-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date July 15, 2019

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

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

Other Information

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 is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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