



Material Safety Data Sheet

RISK PHRASES **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING HAZARD WARNINGS EXPLODES WHEN HEATED.** Toxic compound, do not ingest or inhale. Avoid all contact with CARCINOGEN. MINIMIZE EXPOSURE. DANGER, MAY CAUSE CANCER. May cause heritable genetic damage

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification				
Chemical Name	N-Di-n-butylnitrosamine			
Catalog Number	N0375	Supplier	TCI America 9211 N. Harborgate St.	
Synonym	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine		Portland OR 1-800-423-8616	
Chemical Formula	(CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ NNO		***************************************	
CAS Number	924-16-3	In case of Emergency	Chemtrec® (800) 424-9300 (U.S.)	
		Call	(703) 527-3887 (International)	

Section II. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percent (%)	TLV/PEL	Toxicology Data	
N-Di-n-butyInitrosamine	924-16-3	Min. 95.0 (GC)	a possible carcinogen. There is no acceptable exposure limit	Rat LD ₅₀ (oral) 1200mg/kg Rat LD ₅₀ (subcutaneous) 1200mg/kg Hamster LD ₅₀ (oral) 2150mg/kg	

Section III.	Hazards Identification
Acute Health Effects	Toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid prolonged contact with this material. Overexposure may result in serious illness or death. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.

Chronic Health Effects **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS**: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Tumorigenic effects. Rat TD (Oral) 12600mg/kg/30 weeks continuous.

Toxic effects:

Tumorigenic - Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

Gastrointestinal - Tumors

Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Tumors.

Hamster TDLo (Subcutaneous) 240 mg/kg (8-15 days of pregnancy).

Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Tumorigenic effects - Transplacental tumorigenisis. Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Bronchiogenic carcinoma. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY**Reproductive effects.

Rat TDLo (Intraperitoneal) 1gm/kg, female 10 days of pregnancy.

Toxic effects:

Effects on Embryo or Fetus - Fetal death.

Hamster TDLo (Subcutaneous) 30mg/kg, female 15 days of pregnancy.

Toxic effects:

Effects on Newborn - Weaning or lactation index.

Repeated exposure to an highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

Section IV. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

> In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately

Inhalation If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, oxygen can be administered. Seek medical attention if respiration problems do not improve.

Emergency phone number (800) 424-9300

Skin Contact

Ingestion Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION in case of ingestion of a radioactive material. Section V. Fire and Explosion Data May be combustible at high temperature. Auto-Ignition Not available Flammability Flash Points Flammable Limits Not available. Not available. Combustion Products These products are toxic carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂). Fire Hazards Not available **Explosion Hazards** Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Fire Fighting Media SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet. and Instructions Consult with local fire authorities before attempting large scale fire-fighting operations. Section VI. Accidental Release Measures Spill Cleanup Explodes when heated. Toxic material. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. Carcinogen. Stop leak if without risk. DO NOT get water inside container. DO NOT touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce Instructions vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Consult federal, state, and/or local authorities for assistance on disposal Section VII. Handling and Storage EXPLODES WHEN HEATED. TOXIC. MAY CAUSE CANCER. MAY CAUSE HERITABLE GENETIC DAMAGE. Handling and Storage CARCINOGEN. Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Mechanical exhaust required. When not in use, tightly seal the Information container and store in a dry, cool place. Avoid excessive heat and light. DO NOT ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Always store away from incompatible compounds such as acids Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection **Engineering Controls** Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower is proximal to the work-station location. Personal Protection Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator must be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product. **Exposure Limits** This chemical is classified as a possible carcinogen. There is no acceptable exposure limit for a carcinogen. This compound is classified as a possible mutagen. There is no acceptable exposure limit for a mutagen. Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties Physical state @ 20°C Liquid. (Yellow, oily.) Solubility soluble in water 0.12%, organic solvents and vegtable oils 0.9009 (water=1) Specific Gravity Molecular Weight 158.24 Partition Coefficient Not available. **Boiling Point** 116°C (240.8°F) @ 14 mm Hg Vapor Pressure 0.03 mm Hg (@ 20°C) Melting Point Not available. Vapor Density Not available. Refractive Index 1.4475 @ 20°C Volatility Not available. Critical Temperature Not available. Odor Not available. Viscosity Not available. Not available. Taste Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data This material is stable if stored under proper conditions. (See Section VII for instructions) Stability Conditions of Instability Avoid excessive heat and light. Incompatibilities Reactive with acids, mercury salts, copper salts.

N-Di-n-butyInitrosamine

INDUCE VOMITING by sticking finger in throat. Lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat.

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Section XI. Toxicological Information

RTECS Number

EJ4025000

Routes of Exposure

Eye Contact. Ingestion. inhalation.

Toxicity Data

Rat LD₅₀ (oral) 1200mg/kg

Rat LD₅₀ (subcutaneous) 1200mg/kg Hamster LD₅₀ (oral) 2150mg/kg

Chronic Toxic Effects

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

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many human organs.

Acute Toxic Effects

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Section XII. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not available

Environmental Fate

No information was found on the production or uses of N,N-dibutyInitrosamine (DBN). One source of DBN entry to the environment may be from the leachate of certain types of rubber that were compounded with dialkylamino stabilizers and accelerators. Volatilization may be an important transport process for DBN released to the surface of moist soils. DBN in soil is expected to be relatively mobile and readily transported to groundwater. No information was found on soil biodegradation or hydrolysis. If released to water, DBN will have very little tendency to sorb to biota, suspended sediments, and sediments. Volatilization from water will probably not be significant. Photolysis may be the most significant removal process for DBN in water while hydrolysis is probably not significant. No information was found on DBN biodegradation. A computer estimated half-life for DBN in the vapor phase of the atmosphere is 2.8 days. DBN has been found in cooked fish, pork luncheon meat, the interior of new cars, cigarette smoke, and an aqueous rubber extract.

Section XIII. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Recycle to process, if possible. Consult your local regional authorities. You may be able to dissove or mix material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber system. Observe all federal, state and locl regulations when disposing of the substance.

Section XIV. Transport Information

DOT Classification Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

PIN Number Not available.

Proper Shipping Name Not available.

Packing Group (PG) Not available.

DOT Pictograms



Emergency phone number (800) 424-9300

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Section XVI. Other Information

R47- May cause birth defects.

Not available.

Version 1.0 Validated on 5/15/2001. Printed 2/26/2005.

Japanese Regulatory Data

Notice to Reader

TCI laboratory chemicals are for research purposes only and are NOT intended for use as drugs, food additives, households, or pesticides. The information herein is believed to be correct, but does not claim to be all inclusive and should be used only as a guide. Neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All chemical reagents must be handled with the recognition that their chemical, physiological, toxicological, and hazardous properties have not been fully investigated or determined. All chemical reagents should be handled only by individuals who are familiar with their potential hazards and who have been fully trained in proper safety, laboratory, and chemical handling procedures. Although certain hazards are described herein, we can not guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist. Our MSDS sheets are based only on data available at the time of shipping and are subject to change without notice as new information is obtained. Avoid long storage periods since the product is subject to degradation with age and may become more dangerous or hazardous. It is the responsibility of the user to request updated MSDS sheets for products that are stored for extended periods. Disposal of unused product must be undertaken by qualified personnel who are knowledgeable in all applicable regulations and follow all pertinent safety precautions including the use of appropriate protective equipment (e.g. protective goggles, protective clothing, breathing equipment, facial mask, fume hood). For proper handling and disposal, always comply with federal, state, and local regulations.

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