



Chemical Name	Isopropylamine
Chemical Category (if applicable)	Amine
Synonyms	1-Methylethylamine; 2-Aminopropane; 2-Propaneamine; 2-Propylamin; 2-Propylamine; Isopropyl amine; Isopropylamine [2-Propanamine]; Isopropylamine; (2-Propanamine); Propan-2-amine; Monoisopropylamine; Sec-Propylamine; and MIPA
CAS Number	75-31-0
CAS Name	Isopropylamine
EC (EINECS) Number	203-632-7
Other identifier (Please specify)	

Description

- Pure isopropylamine is a colorless liquid with an ammonia-like odor. The liquid and vapor of this substance is highly flammable, as such storage and handling should be made with care because it poses a significant fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame, sparks, or strong oxidizers. When heated, it may decompose and emit toxic fumes that are constituted at least in part, oxides of nitrogen. It is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, reacts with acids, aldehydes, ketones, epoxides, and oxidizing agents. Incompatible with 1-chloro-1,3-epoxypropane, and the reaction of isopropylamine and 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, optionally in the presence of other nitrogen bases, could in certain circumstances, yield a violent exotherm. Moreover, isopropylamine is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, reacts with acids, aldehydes, ketones, epoxides, and oxidizing agents.
- Workplace exposures to Isopropylamine during its manufacture and use are expected to be minimal because exposures can be controlled with process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, and personal protective equipment. Good manufacturing practices and industrial hygiene practices should be implemented to prevent or reduce exposure to Isopropylamine. Worksite safety programs should always follow the recommended exposure guidelines, such as those detailed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- Isopropylamine is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Its corrosivity also poses significant concerns if it is ingested. Inhalation of isopropylamine can cause lung oedema, but manifestation of such oedema typically follows symptoms of its corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways. If accidentally swallowed or otherwise ingested by mouth, isopropylamine can readily enter the airways, which can lead to aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation exposures that are short term or to low concentrations of isopropylamine may cause nose and throat irritation, severe coughing, chest pains due to irritation of air passages. Inhalation exposures above the OEL at high concentrations and/or for a prolonged period of time may cause loss of consciousness. In addition to secondary inhalation exposures symptoms caused by ingestion by mouth, ingestion may also cause nausea, salivation and severe irritations of mouth and stomach. Contacts with eyes can cause severe irritation to edema of the cornea. Contact with skin can cause severe, localized, irritation.

Continued on next page.

Description *(Continued)*

- Isopropylamine is a widely used building block molecule for the preparation of many herbicides and pesticides, including, without limitation, atrazine, bentazon, glyphosate, imazapyr, ametryne, desmetryn, prometryn, pramitol, dipropetryn, propazine, fenamiphos, and iprodione. It finds other uses as a regulating agent for plastics, intermediate in organic synthesis of coating materials, plastics, pesticides, rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and others, and also as an additive in the petroleum industry.
- As of the date of this Summary, occupational exposure to Isopropylamine has not been associated with carcinogenic effects in humans.
- As of the date of this Summary, there is no evidence that Isopropylamine is a reproductive or developmental toxin.

Useful Resources

For more information about this product, [contact AdvanSix](#).

Contact AdvanSix

To learn more about AMS visit

AdvanSix.com/products

or call:

1-844-890-8949 (toll free, U.S./Can.)

+1-973-526-1800 (international)

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