Right to Know

Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE**

Synonyms: TEP; Tetraethylpentylamine

Chemical Name: 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-Aminoethyl)-N'- [2- [(2-Aminoethyl)Amino]Ethyl]-

Date: February 2000 Revision: December 2010

CAS Number: 112-57-2

RTK Substance Number: 1816

DOT Number: UN 2320

Description and Use

Tetraethylenepentamine is a thick, yellow liquid with an *Ammonia*-like odor. It is used as a solvent for *Sulfur*, acid gases, resins and dyes, and as an additive and corrosion inhibitor.

- **ODOR THRESHOLD = 0.1 ppm**
- Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Reasons for Citation

- **Tetraethylenepentamine** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by DOT and NFPA.
- This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

- Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation

- Remove the person from exposure.
- Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	-	3
FLAMMABILITY	-	1
REACTIVITY	-	0
CORROSIVE POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- **Tetraethylenepentamine** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may cause mutations. HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** is a CORROSIVE CHEMICAL and contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- Inhaling **Tetraethylenepentamine** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- Exposure to **Tetraethylenepentamine** can cause headache, nausea and vomiting.
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may cause an asthma-like allergy and a skin allergy.

Workplace Exposure Limits

No occupational exposure limits have been established for **Tetraethylenepentamine**. However, it may pose a health risk. Always follow safe work practices.

- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may cause mutations. All contact with this chemical should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- It should be recognized that **Tetraethylenepentamine** can be absorbed through your skin, thereby increasing your exposure.

Determining Your Exposure

- Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act and the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects
The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Tetraethylenepentamine**:

- Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- Inhaling **Tetraethylenepentamine** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- Exposure to **Tetraethylenepentamine** can cause headache, nausea and vomiting.

Chronic Health Effects
The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Tetraethylenepentamine** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may cause mutations (genetic changes). Whether or not it poses a cancer or reproductive hazard needs further study.

Reproductive Hazard
- According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Tetraethylenepentamine** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Effects
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash.
- Prolonged contact may cause an asthma-like allergy. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, and/or chest tightness.

Medical

Medical Testing
If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following is are recommended:

- Consider chest x-ray after acute overexposure
- Evaluation by a qualified allergist can help diagnose skin allergy.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures
- Smoking can cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems. It may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- Label process containers.
- Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- Where possible, transfer **Tetraethylenepentamine** from drums or other containers to process containers in an enclosed system.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- Avoid skin contact with **Tetraethylenepentamine**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- The recommended glove materials for **Tetraethylenepentamine** are Butyl, Neoprene and Viton.
- The recommended protective clothing materials are Tychem® BR, CSM and TK, or the equivalent, for *Ethylene Diamine*.
- All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
- Do not wear contact lenses when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- Where the potential exists for exposure to **Tetraethylenepentamine**, use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators.
- Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Tetraethylenepentamine**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- Where the potential for high exposure exists, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- **Tetraethylenepentamine** may burn, but does not readily ignite.
- Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents.
- Water or foam may cause frothing and solid streams of water may be ineffective in fighting fire.
- POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Ammonia, Amines,* and *Nitrogen Oxides*.
- Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Tetraethylenepentamine** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers for disposal.
- Ventilate area of spill or leak.
- DO NOT wash into sewer.
- It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Tetraethylenepentamine** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Tetraethylenepentamine** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- **Tetraethylenepentamine** reacts with WATER to release heat and may result in the violent formation of steam.
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** reacts with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS (such as METHYLENE CHLORIDE); ACRYLATES; ALDEHYDES; ALCOHOLS; and KETONES.
- **Tetraethylenepentamine** quickly corrodes COPPER, COPPER ALLOYS, BRASS and BRONZE.
- Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from AIR and WATER.
- Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Tetraethylenepentamine** is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.
- Use a *Nitrogen* blanket to minimize contamination from AIR and WATER.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
Web address: http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

LEL or **Lower Explosive Limit**, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m^3 means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

Protective Action Criteria (PAC) are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or **Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Air*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Emergency Responders Quick Reference

Common Name: **TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE**

Synonyms: TEP; Tetraethylpentylamine
CAS No: 112-57-2
Molecular Formula: $C_8H_{23}N_5$
RTK Substance No: 1816
Description: Thick, yellow liquid with an *Ammonia*-like odor

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
3 - Health **1 - Fire** **0 - Reactivity** **DOT#:** UN 2320 **ERG Guide #:** 153 **Hazard Class:** 8 (Corrosive)	**Tetraethylenepentamine** may burn, but does not readily ignite. Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents. Water or foam may cause frothing and solid streams of water may be ineffective in fighting fire. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Ammonia, Amines,* and *Nitrogen Oxides*. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	**Tetraethylenepentamine** reacts with WATER to release heat and may result in the violent formation of steam. **Tetraethylenepentamine** reacts with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS (such as METHYLENE CHLORIDE); ACRYLATES; ALDEHYDES; ALCOHOLS, and KETONES.

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Spill: 50 meters (150 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (½ mile)

Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers for disposal.

DO NOT wash into sewer.

Tetraethylenepentamine is toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term damage to the aquatic environment.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold:	0.1 ppm
Flash Point:	325°F (163°C)
LEL:	0.8%
UEL:	4.6%
Auto Ignition Temp:	610°F (321°C)
Vapor Density:	6.53 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	<0.01 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
Specific Gravity:	0.99 (water = 1)
Water Solubility:	Soluble
Boiling Point:	631° to 644°F (333° to 340°C)
Freezing Point:	-40°F (-40°C)
Molecular Weight:	189.3

EXPOSURE LIMITS

No occupational exposure limits have been established for **Tetraethylenepentamine**.

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 6.5 ppm (50 mg/m^3)
PAC-2 = 45 ppm (350 mg/m^3)
PAC-3 = 65 ppm (500 mg/m^3)

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves: Butyl, Neoprene and Viton (>8-hr breakthrough)

Coveralls: Tychem® BR, CSM and TK (>8-hr breakthrough for *Ethylene Diamine*)

Respirator: SCBA

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Irritation and burns

Skin: Irritation and burns (skin absorbable)

Inhalation: Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath

Headache, nausea and vomiting

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

Quickly remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer promptly to a medical facility.