FACT SHEET

Dibutylamine

CAS #: 111-92-2

This fact sheet provides a summary of the Development Support Document (DSD) created by the TCEQ Toxicology Division (TD) for the development of Regulatory Guidelines (ESLs, AMCVs and ReVs) for ambient exposure to this chemical. For more detailed information, please see the DSD or contact the TD by phone (1-877-992-8370) or e-mail (tox@tceq.texas.gov).

What is dibutylamine?

Dibutylamine is a colorless, flammable liquid at room temperature with a fishy, ammonia-like odor. It is used in cleaners, in cement, and as chemical precursors. In consumer products, dibutylamine is used in drain openers, household cleaners for ovens and bathrooms, hair relaxers, dishwasher soap, and in automobile air bags. Synonyms for dibutylamine include di-n-butylamine, N,N-di-n-butylamine, N,N-dibutylamine, N-butyl-1-butanamine, and n-dibutylamine;

How is dibutylamine released into ambient air?

Dibutylamine may be released into the air during the production of other chemicals, or during the use of products contained dibutylamine. Dibutylamine is not monitored for by the TCEQ's ambient air monitoring program, so currently no ambient air data (i.e., peaks, annual averages, trends, etc.) are available.

How can dibutylamine affect my health?

Permitted levels of dibutylamine should not cause adverse health and welfare effects. Acute inhalation exposure to dibutylamine can cause sore throat, cough, burning sensation and shortness of breath. Adverse effects occur mainly in the upper respiratory tract, although after chronic exposure. There is no definitive evidence that dibutylamine causes cancer so a chronic cancer value was not developed. Dibutylamine has not been classified as causing cancer by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, or the National Toxicology Program.

Is dibutylamine odorous to humans or harmful to plants?

Dibutylamine has a fishy, ammonia-like odor, which can be detected at relatively low concentrations. No data were found regarding short- or long-term adverse vegetation effects. Therefore, acute or chronic vegetation-based ESLs were not developed.

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Why does the TCEQ set Regulatory Guidelines for dibutylamine?

The TCEQ has set various air quality guideline levels (ESLs, AMCVs and ReVs) to protect human health and welfare. Please see Definitions of ESLs, ReVs, and AMCVs located on the TCEQ DSD webpage for more information. The air quality guideline levels for dibutylamine have been designed to protect the general public from short-term and long-term adverse health and welfare effects. The general public includes sensitive populations such as children, the elderly, pregnant women and people with preexisting health conditions. If you would like to know more about the specific ESLs, AMCVs and ReVs developed, what the values are and what they are used for, please see the DSD on the TCEQ website.