

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Piperidine SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name: Piperidine

CAS: 110-89-4

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Flammable liquids, Category 2

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Dermal

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H311 Toxic in contact with skin
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H331 Toxic if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: Piperidine

Common names and synonyms: Piperidine

CAS number: 110-89-4

EC number: 203-813-0

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Strong local irritant and may cause permanent injury after short exposure to small amounts. Ingestion may involve both irreversible and reversible changes. 30 to 60 mg/kg may cause symptoms in humans. (EPA, 1998)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mg/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . /Organic bases/Amines and related compounds/

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Suitable extinguishing media**

This chemical is a flammable liquid. Small fires: dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol foam. Large fires: water spray, fog, or alcohol foam. Move container from fire area if you can do so without risk. Do not get water inside container. Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Wear self-contained (positive pressure if available) breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank car or truck is involved in fire. Poisonous gases including nitrogen oxides are produced in fire. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback. Vapors in confined areas may explode when exposed to fire. Containers may explode in fire. Storage containers and parts of containers may rocket great distances, in many directions. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control

agencies. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors, or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position. If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped in OSHA 1910.156

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Piperidine evolves explosive concentrations of vapor at normal room temperatures. When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides. Dangerous, when exposed to heat, flame, or oxidizers. Avoid 1-Perchlorylpiperidine and oxidizing materials. Piperidine is a reactive compound and forms complexes with the salts of heavy metals. It evolves explosive concentrations of vapor at normal room temperatures. Keep away from igniting sources and heat. (EPA, 1998)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus.)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, acids and incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, acids, incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Piperidine			
CAS No.	110-89-4			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia	1	3,5	?	?
Ireland	1	3,5	?	?
Latvia	?	0,2	?	?
New Zealand	1	3,5	?	?
United Kingdom	1	3,5	?	?
	Remarks			

Biological limit values

no data available

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.

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

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

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:	Piperidine is a clear colorless liquid with a pepper-like odor. Less dense than water, but miscible in water. Will float on water. Flash point 37°F. Melting point -15.8°F (-9°C). Boiling point 222.8°F (106°C). May severely irritate skin and eyes. May be toxic by ingestion and inhalation. Vapors heavier than air. Used to make rubber and as a solvent.
Colour:	CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUID
Odour:	AMINE-LIKE ODOR
Melting point/freezing point:	-13°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	106°C(lit.)
Flammability:	Highly flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	28°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	Strong base

Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	Miscible (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 0.84
Vapour pressure:	23 mm Hg (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density:	0.930g/mL at 20°C
Relative vapour density:	3 (vs air)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides. The substance is a medium strong base. Reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts violently with dicyanofurazan, N-nitrosoacetanilide and 1-perchloryl-piperidine. This generates explosion hazard.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

This substance ... evolves explosive concentrations of vapor at normal room temperatures. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. PIPERIDINE neutralizes acids in exothermic reactions to form salts plus water. May be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen may be generated in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Piperidine is a medium strong base. Reacts violently with oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes of oxides of /nitrogen oxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Acute toxicity**

Oral: LD50 Mouse oral (female) 536 mg/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Mouse inhalation 1723 ppm, 1 hr

Dermal: no data available

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. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of high levels 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

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 129.594 mg/L /96 hr. /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 Daphnia magna /water flea/ 8.234 mg/L /48 hr. /Conditions of bioassay not specified

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Piperidine, present at 100 mg/L, reached 66.9 % of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1). Piperidine is readily biodegradable in screening tests using mixed soil and sewage(2) or sewage(3) inocula. Greater than 30% BOD theoretical in 2 weeks was observed with the mixed inoculum BOD test(2). There is some evidence from pure culture studies that suggests that under certain situations microorganisms may form N-nitrosopiperidine(4); however, other pure culture studies suggest that piperidine is not nitrosated(5).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for piperidine(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(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).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of piperidine is estimated as 68(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.84(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that piperidine is expected to have high mobility in soil. The pKa of piperidine is 11.28(3), indicating that this compound will primarily 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(4).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2401 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2401 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2401 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: PIPERIDINE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: PIPERIDINE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: PIPERIDINE (For reference only, please check.)

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.)

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.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

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?pagelD=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 inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any