FACT SHEET

Diisopropylamine

CAS #: 108-18-9

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 diisopropylamine?

Diisopropylamine is a secondary amine and is a colorless liquid at room temperature with a fishy, ammonia-like odor. It is used as a chemical intermediate, and catalyst for the synthesis of pesticides and pharmaceuticals. Diisopropylamine is associated with tobacco either as a natural component of tobacco, pyrolysis product (in tobacco smoke), or additive for one or more types of tobacco products. Synonyms for diisopropylamine include DIPA, and N-(1-methylethyl)-2-propanamine.

How is diisopropylamine released into ambient air?

Diisopropylamine may be released solely in the vapor phase into the ambient atmosphere, during the production of other chemicals, or during the use of products contained diisopropylamine . Diisopropylamine 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 diisopropylamine affect my health?

Permitted levels of diisopropylamine should not cause adverse health and welfare effects. Acute inhalation exposure to diisopropylamine 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 diisopropylamine causes cancer so a chronic cancer value was not developed. Diisopropylamine 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 diisopropylamine odorous to humans or harmful to plants?

Diisopropylamine 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 diisopropylamine?

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 diisopropylamine 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.