



TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0
1 of 17

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TRIETHYLAMINE

OTHER NAMES

C6-H15-N, (C2H5)3N, diethylaminoethane, (diethylamino)ethane, "N, N-diethylethanamine", "N, N-diethylethanamine", "ethanamine, N, N-diethyl-", TEA

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TRIETHYLAMINE

PRODUCT USE

Used as a catalytic solvent in chemical synthesis; a curing and hardening agent of polymers; a wetting, penetrating and waterproofing agent; as a corrosion inhibitor and propellant. An anti-livering agent for urea- and melamine- based enamels and in the recovery of gelled paint. Catalyst for polyurethane foams, flux for copper soldering. Also used as an accelerator activator in the manufacture of rubber.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability
Toxicity
Body Contact
Reactivity
Chronic

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

2 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Flammable Liquid Category 2 Skin

Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H225 H302 H312 H332 H314

Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Harmful if swallowed

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if inhaled

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

3 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Storage

- Store locked up.
- Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inliner.

Disposal

- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
triethylamine	121-44-8	99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. · Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

4 of 17

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

(ICSC13719).

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials: · Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema. · Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

· Oxygen is given as indicated.

· The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

· Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

· Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

· Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali. * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

· Withhold oral feedings initially.

· If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.

· Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.

· Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

· Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not 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 spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421).

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

5 of 17

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Chemical Class: amines, alkyl

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

6 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

cross- linked polymer particulate	1	shovel	shove I	R, W, SS
cross- linked polymer - pillow sor bent clay particulate	1	throw shovel	pitchfork shove I	R, DGC, RT R, I, P
wood fiber pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT,
treated wood fibre - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
foamed glass pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

LAND SPILL MEDIUM

cross- linked polymer particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS
cross- linked polymer - pillow sor bent clay particulate	2	throw blower	skiploader skiploader	R, DGC, RT R, I, P
polypropylene particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
expanded mineral particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DG C
polypropylene	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT mat

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy RT:Not effective

where terrain is rugged SS: Not for use within

environmentally sensitive sites W: Effectiveness

reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control; R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988. Slippery when spilt.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

7 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

equipment before storing and re-using.

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

triethylamine	200 ppm
irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take 3 ppm other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is: 3 ppm	
The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects: 1 ppm	

triethylamine	>= 0.1% Toxic (T)
triethylamine	>= 3.0% >= 0.25% Corrosive (C)
	>= 5.0% >= 2.5% >= 10%

American

Industrial

Hygiene

Association

(AIHA)

Ingredients

considered

according to the

following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

where not

else

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. · Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. · Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. · When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials. · Keep containers securely sealed. · Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. · Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. · Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

8 of 17

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. · Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. · For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) · For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) · Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages · In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid contact with ketones, aldehydes, epoxides, esters, alkyl halides, chlorine, hypochlorites.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0
9 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- triethylamine: CAS:121- 44- 8

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
triethylamine		200

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=2.1 (TRIETHYLAMINE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no -observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five -category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

10 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation

- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents

- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction

- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and

- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

Odour Threshold Value: <0.1-0.65 ppm (detection), 0.27-29.0 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for triethylamine, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA or STEL is thought to provide worker protection against acute ocular, upper respiratory tract and pulmonary irritation. Nevertheless reports of visual disturbance in workers exposed at concentrations as low as 3 ppm have been cited in literature.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.

- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,

- glove thickness and

- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

Elbow length PVC gloves.

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.

PVC Apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

11 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: triethylamine

Protective Material :

NITRILE	A
SARANEX- 23	A
VITON	A

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AK- AUS	
1000	50		AK- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	
5000	100		AK- 2
10000	100		AK- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion - resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating
from tank (in still air).
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations,
intermittent container filling, low speed
conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift,

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

12 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

Upper end of the range 1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or enclosure that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

4: Small hood- local control

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear or slightly yellow liquid with a strong ammoniacal or fish-like odour. Miscible with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid and benzene.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 101.19

Melting Range (°C): - 115

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 11.9 calculated

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.5

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.2

Autoignition Temp (°C): 232- 249

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 89- 90

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.73

pH (as supplied): 11

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 7.20 @ 20 C.

Evaporation Rate: 5.6 BuAc=1

Flash Point (°C): - 6.7 (open)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 8.0

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.45

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.45

log Kow: 1.44-1.45

continued...

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce immediate pain, and circumoral burns. Mucous membrane corrosive damage is characterised by a white appearance and soapy feel; this may then become brown, oedematous and ulcerated. Profuse salivation with an inability to swallow or speak may also result. Even where there is limited or no evidence of chemical burns, both the oesophagus and stomach may experience a burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. The vomitus may be thick and may be slimy (mucous) and may eventually contain blood and shreds of mucosa. Epiglottal oedema may result in respiratory distress and asphyxia. Marked hypotension is symptomatic of shock; a weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin may also be evident. Circulatory collapse may occur and, if uncorrected, may produce renal failure. Severe exposures may result in oesophageal or gastric perforation accompanied by mediastinitis, substernal pain, peritonitis, abdominal rigidity and fever. Although oesophageal, gastric or pyloric stricture may be evident initially, these may occur after weeks or even months and years. Death may be quick and results from asphyxia, circulatory collapse or aspiration of even minute amounts. Death may also be delayed as a result of perforation, pneumonia or the effects of stricture formation.

Aliphatic and alicyclic amines are generally well absorbed from the gut. Corrosive action may cause tissue damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Detoxification is thought to occur in the liver, kidney and intestinal mucosa with the enzymes, monoamine oxidase and diamine oxidase (histaminase) having a significant role.

EYE

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur. In less severe cases these symptoms tend to resolve. In severe injuries the full extent of the damage may not be immediately apparent with late complications comprising a persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, staphyloma, cataract, symblepharon and loss of sight.

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Vapours of volatile amines cause eye irritation with lachrymation, conjunctivitis and minor transient corneal oedema which results in "halos" around lights (glaucompsia). This effect disappears spontaneously within a few hours of the end of exposure, and does not

continued...

produce physiological after-effects. Although no detriment to the eye occurs as such, glaucopsia predisposes an affected individual to physical accidents and reduces the ability to undertake skilled tasks such as driving a vehicle.

Direct local contact with the liquid may produce eye damage which may be permanent in the case of the lower molecular weight species.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Volatile amine vapours produce primary skin irritation and dermatitis. Direct local contact, with the lower molecular weight liquids, may produce skin burns. Percutaneous absorption of simple aliphatic amines is known to produce lethal effects often the same as that for oral administration. Cutaneous sensitisation has been recorded chiefly due to ethyleneamines. Histamine release following exposure to many aliphatic amines may result in "triple response" (white vasoconstriction, red flare and wheal) in human skin.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. Findings may include hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rales. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Single exposures to near lethal concentrations and repeated exposures to sublethal concentrations produces tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Aliphatic and alicyclic amines are generally well absorbed from the respiratory tract. Systemic effects include headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. These effects are thought to be transient and are probably related to the pharmacodynamic action of the amines. Histamine release by aliphatic amines may produce bronchoconstriction and wheezing.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage.

Severe exposure to vapours may result in bronchitis, chemical inflammation of the lungs, pulmonary oedema and even death. [CCINFO]

Rats exposed to triethylamine vapours (between 0.03 and 0.08 mg/l) for 3 hr daily over a six month period exhibited decreased body weights, changes in nervous system function, hypohaemoglobinaemia, a rise in the number of reticulocytes in the blood and chronic inflammation in the lungs. Under certain conditions eg. fire, triethylamine reacts with nitrates, HNO₂ or NO_x to form N-nitrosamines, proven to be carcinogenic. [CCINFO]

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0

15 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The amount of diethylnitrosamine found in the nitrosation of TEA at 100 deg C was 200 times smaller than in the reaction with diethylamine.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 1000 ppm/4 hours

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 570 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 365 mg Open Mild

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye(rabbit): 50ppm/30d int SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 12mg/m³/11W contin.Skin (rabbit)mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	50- 80 (24h
BCF<100:	7.45
log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.45
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	1.45
log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	1.44

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 1.44-1.45

Koc: 11-146

Half-life (hr) air: 4.5

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 9.3

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.38E-04 BCF:
7.45

Toxicity Fish: LD50(24)75000mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.56->10000mg/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Nitrif. inhib.: nil at 100mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib. algae 1.8-47mg/L

Degradation Biological: rapid

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0
16 of 17

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve:
 - : Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
 - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ·
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID,CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 3WE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 3
UN Number: 1296
Shipping Name: TRIETHYLAMINE

Subrisk: 8
Packing Group: II

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1296
Special provisions: None
Shipping Name: TRIETHYLAMINE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: 8
Packing Group: II

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1296
EMS Number: F- E, S- C
Shipping Name: TRIETHYLAMINE

IMDG Subrisk: 8
Packing Group: II
Special provisions: None

continued...

TRIETHYLAMINE

Version No:2.0
17 of 17

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

triethylamine (CAS: 121-44-8) is found on the following regulatory lists; IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 22-Mar-2018