

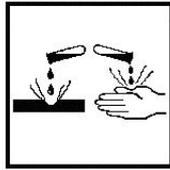
DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 15

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

- Highly flammable.
 - Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
 - Causes burns.
 - Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 - Skin contact may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
 - Possible skin sensitiser*.
 - Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
- * (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethylamine, anhydrous		25-60
dimethylamine	124-40-3	25-60
water	7732-18-5	40-75

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.

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.

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, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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.

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- 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/ irritating fumes.
- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM: *2WE

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

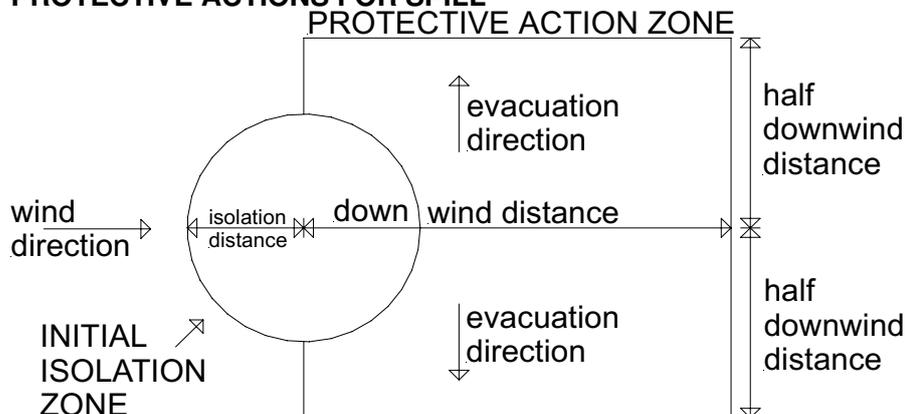
MINOR SPILLS

- 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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- 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 equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	50 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	18

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 15

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 129 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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:

dimethylamine 350ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

dimethylamine 100ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

dimethylamine 0.6ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 7 of 15

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Outside or detached storage is preferred.
- 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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethylamine (Dimethylamine)	2	3.8	6	11

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 8 of 15

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
dimethylamine		500

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=15 (DIMETHYL AMINE)

■ 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

DIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION:

Not available

DIMETHYLAMINE:

■ for dimethylamine:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.046 ppm (recognition)

Pathologic examination of animals show irritation of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tract following oral and inhalation exposure respectively.

The TLV-TWA is based on the results of continuous 90-day inhalation exposure of several species of animals, the NOEL of 10 ppm in rats exposed for 2-years and by analogy with methylamine and ethylamine.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=15 (DIMETHYL AMINE).

MAK Category V Peak Limitation: Substances with intensive odour Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 10 minutes at a time, 4 times per shift.

MAK Group IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the foetus/embryo was found. Mention calls attention to the absence of adequate data.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

WATER:

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 10 of 15

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
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
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless alkaline flammable liquid; fishy piercing odour.
Mixes with water. Material is a solution of dimethylamine gas in water.
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate =1): 1. Odour threshold 0.1 ppm.

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 11 of 15

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (°C): 65@ 25%; 54@ 40%	Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.94	Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 12
pH (1% solution): >10	Vapour Pressure (kPa): 28.6 @ 20C 40%	Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Evaporation Rate: Fast	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 1.6	Flash Point (°C): 0@ 25%; -18@ 40
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.8	Upper Explosive Limit (%): 14.4	Autoignition Temp (°C): 390 (60%).
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available	State: Liquid	Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, irreversible damage of organs.

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

Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract. They are removed through the liver, kidney and intestinal mucosa by enzyme breakdown.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

EYE

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 12 of 15

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause irreversible damage of organs.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce 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 irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns. They may be absorbed through the skin and cause similar effects to swallowing, leading to death. The skin may exhibit whiteness, redness and wheals.

INHALED

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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, irreversible damage of organs. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

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 membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. There may also be 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.

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. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

DIMETHYLAMINE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 698 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4540 ppm/6h

Oral (mouse) LD50: 316 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 50 mg/5m

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 13 of 15

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (mouse) LD50: 4725 ppm/2h
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 736 mg/kg
Oral (rabbit) LD50: 240 mg/kg

■ 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. Excitement, muscle weakness, stomach ulceration, effects on olfaction and eyes, dyspnea, alterations in classic conditioning, changes in liver weight, decreases in cellular immune response, changes in phosphatase activity and hepatic microsomal mixed oxidases, changes in serum composition, changes in urine composition recorded.

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Nitrate or nitrite (ingested) under conditions that result in endogenous nitrosation	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

DIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION:

DIMETHYLAMINE:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

DIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION:

DIMETHYLAMINE:

■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	30- 50 (24h)
■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	250
■ BCF<100:	0.3
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):	- 0.38
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 0.38
■ log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	19
■ BOD5:	130%
■ BOD20:	2
■ ThOD:	2.006
■ Half- life Soil - High (hours):	336
■ Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	86
■ Half- life Air - High (hours):	9.2
■ Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.892

continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 14 of 15

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

■ Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	79
■ Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	2
■ Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	158
■ Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	4
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	79
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	2
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	316
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	8
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	100%
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	93%
■ Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	9.2
■ Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.892

Koc: 0.3-434.9

Half-life (hr) air: 5.9

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 35-36

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.77E-05

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.3

ThOD: 2.006

BCF: 0.3

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dimethylamine solution		No data		
dimethylamine water	LOW LOW	LOW No data	LOW LOW	HIGH HIGH

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



continued...

DIMETHYLAMINE 40% SOLN.

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 15 of 15

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID,CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 2PE (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	8
UN No.:	1160	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: DIMETHYLAMINE AQUEOUS SOLUTION			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3 (8)	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1160	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	None		
Shipping Name: DIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	1160	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	1 L		
Shipping Name: DIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dimethylamine (CAS: 124-40-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "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", "The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for dimethylamine solution (CW: 1160)

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.

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