

N,N DIMETHYL CYCLOHEXYLAMINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

N,N-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINE

OTHER NAMES

C8-H17-N, C6-H11-N-(CH₃)₂, C6-H11-N-(CH₃)₂, (dimethylamino)cyclohexylamine, cyclohexyldimethylamine, "N, N-dimethylaminocyclohexane", "N, N-dimethylaminocyclohexane", "N, N-dimethylcyclohexanamine", "N, N-dimethylcyclohexanamine", N-cyclohexyldimethylamine, N-cyclohexyldimethylamine, "dimethyl cyclohexylamine", dimethylcyclohexylamine, dimethylcyclohexanamine, "cyclohexylamine, N, N-dimethyl-", "cyclohexylamine, N, N-dimethyl-", "cyclohexanamine, N, N-dimethyl-",

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

N,N-DIMETHYLCYCLO-HEXYLAMINE
 N,N-DIMETHYL-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE

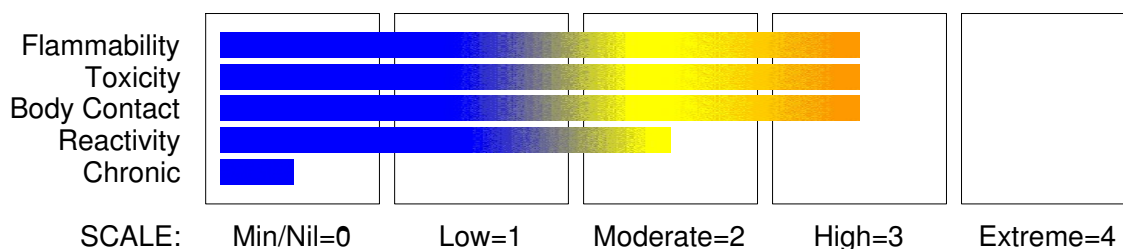
PRODUCT USE

Polyurethane catalyst.
 Also used in textile manufacture, and as a chemical intermediate.

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



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Metal Corrosion Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H225 H330 H311 H302 H290 H314
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Fatal if inhaled
Toxic in contact with skin
Harmful if swallowed
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not breathe dust or mist.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Wear respiratory protection.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.
Wear protective gloves/clothing
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Response

Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
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.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
In case of fire, use foam for extinction.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage

Store locked up.
Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant liner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
N, N- dimethylcyclohexylamine	98-94-2	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· 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.
· Seek medical advice.

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye injuries require saline.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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 courses.

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

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 flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - 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: nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Remove all ignition sources.

Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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).
- 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.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



X



X



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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 or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- 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 ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.
DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.
DO NOT store above 50 deg. C.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Bulk storages should be blanketed with nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions).
Store in a well-ventilated area.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- N, N- dimethylcyclohexylamine:

CAS:98- 94- 2 CAS:130254- 81- 8

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Full face shield.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

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DIMETHYL CYCLOHEXYLAMINE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream and Elbow length PVC gloves.
- Impervious, gauntlet length gloves.
- Rubber boots.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

OTHER

- Impervious protective clothing or · Impervious apron.
- Overalls.
- 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 equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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,
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,

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

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 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

Clear flammable colourless liquid; corrosive to skin. Strong ammonia odour.

Solubility in water < 1 %; floats on water. Mixes with organic solvents.

Corrosive, flammable.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: 127.23

Melting Range (°C): - 77 to - 60

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): 10.8 @ 0.1%

Volatile Component (%vol): 99

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 4.39

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 159 to 161

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.850

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 13 @ 100 C

Evaporation Rate: Slow

Flash Point (°C): 34

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

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DIMETHYL CYCLOHEXYLAMINE

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of heat source and direct sunlight.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Unstable under normal storage conditions, requires controlled conditions for stability.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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 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.

Vapours of volatile amines cause eye irritation with lachrymation, conjunctivitis and minor transient corneal oedema which results in "halos" around lights (glauropsia). This effect disappears spontaneously within a few hours of the end of exposure, and does not produce physiological after-effects. Although no detriment to the eye occurs as such, glauropsia 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.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine increased the number of bone marrow chromosomal aberrations in rats. There is no data to suggest any carcinogenic activity for the compound as it does not produce dimethylnitrosamine when reacted with sodium nitrite at pH 3-5.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 348 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 1889 mg/m³/2h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 210 mg/kg* [Manufacturer]*

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE,FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3WE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	8	Subrisk:	3
UN Number:	2264	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name:N,N-DIMETHYLCYCLO-HEXYLAMINE N,N-DIMETHYL-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	3
UN/ID Number:	2264	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	8F		
Shipping name:N,N-DIMETHYLCYCLO-HEXYLAMINE N,N-DIMETHYL-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	3
UN Number:	2264	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C		
Shipping name:N,N-DIMETHYLCYCLO-HEXYLAMINE N,N-DIMETHYL-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine (CAS: 98-94-2) 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

No data available for N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine as CAS: 130254-81-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
N, N- dimethylcyclohexylamine	98- 94- 2	Xn; R22 N; R51/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
N, N- dimethylcyclohexylamine	98- 94- 2, 130254 - 81- 8

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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