

DIMETHYL SULPHIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DIMETHYL SULPHIDE

OTHER NAMES

C2-H6-S, "methyl sulfide", "dimethyl sulphide dimethylsulphide", DMS, Exact-S, methylthiomethane, 2-thiopropene, 2-thiopropene, 2-thiopropene, 2-thiopropene

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DIMETHYL SULPHIDE

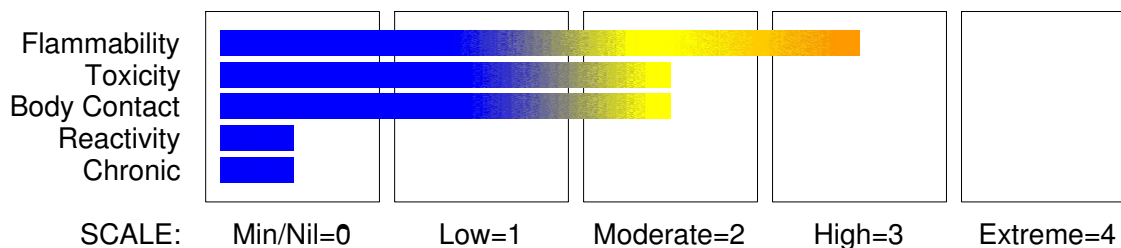
PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
 Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
 Gas odourant; solvent; catalyst impregnator.

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



continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:
H335 H225 H303 H316 H319
May cause respiratory irritation
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.
In case of fire, use foam for extinction.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethyl sulfide	75-18-3	>98
when heated gives off sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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.
- 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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, without delay.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:

sulfur oxides (SO_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

- 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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 / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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:

dimethyl sulfide 5000 ppm

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

dimethyl sulfide 1000 ppm

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

dimethyl sulfide 150 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

dimethyl sulfide 50 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



X



X



X



+

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific precautions
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 overexposure 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 generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- 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

- Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Protect from heat. Keep cool.
- Store at temperature below 30 deg C.
- Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.
- 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- dimethyl sulfide: CAS:75- 18- 3
- sulfur dioxide: CAS:7446- 09- 5 CAS:83008- 56- 4 CAS:89125- 89- 3 CAS:8014- 94- 6 CAS:12396- 99- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
sulfur dioxide		100 [Unch]

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.8 (dimethyl sulfide)

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

NOTE: Detector tubes for dimethyl sulfide, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

INGREDIENT DATA

SULFUR DIOXIDE:

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfur dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.1 ppm, are commercially available.

Sulfur dioxide is termed a "mild" respiratory irritant.

Odour threshold (detection) is 0.5 ppm with irritation reported above

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

2 ppm; at 8-12 ppm eyes and nose are strongly irritated. 150 ppm is only tolerable for about a minute because of extreme irritation. At 500 ppm there is a sense of suffocation. Human bronchoconstriction occurs with inhalation at 5 ppm or more and the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to provide a reduction of significant risk of adverse respiratory effects such as coughing, increase in sputum production and bronchoconstriction. The reported effects of SO₂ in humans exposed to levels below 2 ppm, together with the potentiation of SO₂ toxicity by soot and other particulates, has created the need for the current review by ACGIH. A worker inhaling 4 ppm for 8 hours and doing light-work would absorb about 150 mg of SO₂. By comparison, average dietary intake for a 70 kg man has been established at only 50 mg.

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

- Barrier cream and Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene gloves.
- PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls and · Impervious protective clothing.
- Ensure that there is ready access to eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency 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

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1000	10	EAX- AUS	-
1000	50	-	EAX- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	EAX- 2
10000	100	-	EAX- 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

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances.

Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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,

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)

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.)

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

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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, highly volatile, highly flammable liquid, floats on water.
Highly disagreeable odour. Soluble in alcohol and ether.
Solubility in water = 0.63% @ 20 C., slightly soluble.
Boiling point 35 deg C. Containers may pressurise in hot weather.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: 62.14
Melting Range (°C): - 83
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.14
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.2
Autoignition Temp (°C): 206
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 37
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.845 (20 C)
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 56 @ 20 C.
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (°C): - 17.7
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 19.7
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

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

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.

INHALED

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by.

skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 40250 ppm

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

*[Sigma/Aldrich]

Oral (rat) LD50: 535 mg/kg*

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h - SEVERE

SULFUR DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2520 ppm/1h

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 1000 ppm/10m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3 ppm/5d

400-500 ppm - immediately dangerous to life.

NOTE: Aggravates chronic pulmonary disease and increases the risk of acute and chronic respiratory disease - condition aggravated by smoking.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log_P: 0.87

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96) 7.5-15 ppm

processes Abiotic: hydrol

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SULFUR DIOXIDE:

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96) >12.5 mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(48) 802-2241 ppm

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

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3YE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1164	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: DIMETHYL SULPHIDE			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1164	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3H		
Shipping name: DIMETHYL SULPHIDE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1164	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D		
Shipping name: DIMETHYL SULPHIDE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

dimethyl sulfide (CAS: 75-18-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sulfur dioxide	7446- 09- 5, 83008- 56- 4, 89125- 89- 3, 8014- 94- 6, 12396- 99- 5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
sulfur dioxide	2.3 mg/m ³	100	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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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