

ETHYLAMINE SOLUTION 70%

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 1 of 9**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****PRODUCT NAME**

ETHYLAMINE SOLUTION 70%

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ETHYLAMINE SOLUTION 70% with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine

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.
Dye intermediate, solvent extraction, petroleum refining, stabiliser
for rubber latex, detergents, organic synthesis.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

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315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**GHS Classification**

Acute Toxicity Category 3

Acute Toxicity 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	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Prevention****Code**

P210

P233

P234

Phrase

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep only in original container.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response Code	Phrase
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361	Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Storage Code	Phrase
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethylamine	75-04-7	70
water	7732-18-5	30

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.

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.

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:
- If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.
- Shock may occur during rewarming.

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.

for gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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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.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically
 - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
 - Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.
 - 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.

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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
India Permissible Levels of Certain Chemical Substances in Work Environment	ethylamine (Ethylamine)	10	18

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=5.3 (ETHYLAMINE)

- 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

ETHYLAMINE 70% AQUEOUS SOLUTION:

Not available

ETHYLAMINE:

■ For ethylamine:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.27 ppm (detection), 0.81-3.5 ppm (recognition)

The TLV-TWA results by analogy with that for methyl and butyl amines and in view of the serious effects in animals exposed at 50 ppm. Exposure at or below this limit is thought to minimise the potential for eye and mucous membrane irritation.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=5.3 (ETHYLAMINE).

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

WATER:

■ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
 - When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
- The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless volatile liquid with a pungent ammoniacal odour; mixes with water.

Ethylamine will strip and dissolve paints; dissolve most plastics; and swell rubber.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	- 81	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	17	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 18 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	385	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	53.3 @ 2 degC
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	14.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.81
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.5	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	1.3
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of elevated temperatures.
- 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

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (dermal) 3 Acute Tox. (oral) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr. 1 B
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

STOT- single exposure
STOT- repeated exposure
Aspiration hazard

Not applicable
Not applicable
Not applicable

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.
- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

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

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.
- When 0.
1 ml of 70% ethylamine was held in contact with guinea pig skin for 24 hours severe skin irritation and extensive necrosis, with deep scarring, resulted.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- 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.

INHALED

- 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.
- Overexposure to ethylamine may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulties, and pulmonary oedema.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

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.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- Animal testing shows that at sufficient doses, ethylamine may irritate the cornea and lung, and cause damage to the lung, liver and kidney. Inhalation directly affects the lungs. However it does not seem to be toxic to the liver or kidney.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SKIN

ethylamine

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

D1: skin irritation/corrosion

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ethylamine	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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 land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID,CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

•2PE

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	8
UN No.:	2270	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:ETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	8
UN/ID Number:	2270	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	None		

Shipping name:ETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	2270	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C	Special provisions:	None

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping name:ETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

ethylamine (CAS: 75-04-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous Chemicals", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 2: Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15", "India Permissible Levels of Certain Chemical Substances in Work Environment", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Ethylamine 70% Aqueous Solution (CW: 4680-33)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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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