

# DIETHANOLAMINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DIETHANOLAMINE

### OTHER NAMES

C4-H11-NO2, HO(CH2)2NH(CH2)2OH, DEA, "amino alcohol", bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, "2, 2'-iminodiethanol", "2, 2'-iminodiethanol", "2, 2'-dihydroxydiethylamine", "2, 2'-dihydroxydiethylamine", diethylolamine, "2, 2'-dihydroxydiethylamin", "2, 2'-dihydroxydiethylamin", di(2-hydroxyethyl)amine, diolamine, "2, 2'-iminobisethanol", "2, 2'-iminobisethanol", alkanolamine

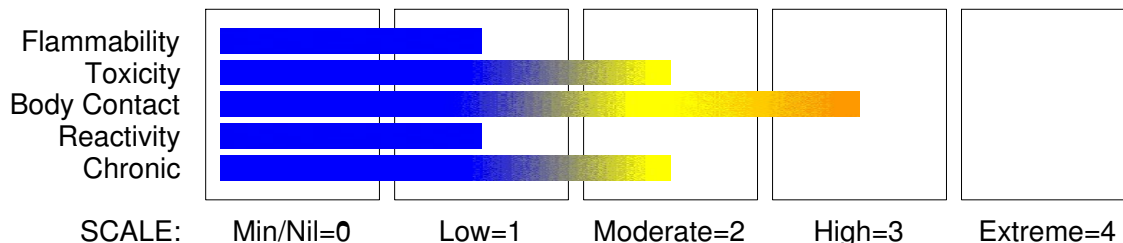
### PRODUCT USE

Used in the manufacture of emulsifiers and dispersing agents for textile specialties, agricultural chemicals, cosmetic formulations, waxes, polishes, cutting oils, petroleum demulsifiers and cement additives. Used as a lubricant in the textile industry; as a humectant and softening agent for hides; as an alkalisng agent and surfactant in pharmaceuticals; and as an absorbent for acid gases.

### 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

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### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4  
Eye Irritation Category 2A  
Organ Damage Category 2  
Respiratory Irritation Category 3  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:  
H335 H302 H315 H319 H317 H373

May cause respiratory irritation

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause allergic skin reaction

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

##### Response

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

Wear eye/face protection.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing  
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.  
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.

### Storage

Store locked up.

### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
diethanolamine	111-42-2	> 98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
  - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
  - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
  - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
  - Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
  - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
  - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
  - Oxygen is given as indicated.
  - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
  - Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

## INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
  - \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
  - \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
  - \* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

## SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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

Combustion products include:.

- Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
  - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive., carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.  
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Chemical Class: bases

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

SORBENT TYPE

RANK

APPLICATION

COLLECTION

LIMITATIONS

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross- linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross- linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
expanded minerals - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, W, P, DGC
foamed glass - particulate	4	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC,

### LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross- linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skid loader	R, W, SS
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skid loader	R, I, P
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skid loader	R, I, W, P, DGC
cross- linked polymer - pillow	3	throw	skid loader	R, DGC, RT
foamed glass - particulate	4	blower	skid loader	R, W, P, DGC
foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	skid loader	R, P, DGC., RT

#### Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.

Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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:

diethanolamine 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

diethanolamine 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

diethanolamine 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

diethanolamine 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: 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

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Alkanolamines and iron may produce unstable complexes. Monoethanolamine (MEA) and iron form a trisethanolamino-iron complex. This material may spontaneously decompose at temperatures between 130 and 160 degrees C. and is suspected of causing a fire in a

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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nearly empty storage tank containing a "heel" of MEA in contact with carbon steel coils. If steam coil heating is used, low pressure steam in stainless steel coils should be considered. Drum heating should also be reviewed and, where possible, temperatures should be maintained below 130 degrees C.

- 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

Glass container.

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid strong acids, bases.

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Avoid reaction with aldehydes, ketones, acrylates, organic anhydrides, formates, oxalates and nitrites.

At temperatures above 250 C the material may undergo self-sustaining thermal decomposition.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- 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

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- diethanolamine:

CAS:111- 42- 2 CAS:8033- 73- 6

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.7 (DIETHANOLAMINE)

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:

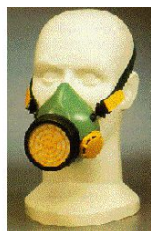
Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A " for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A " for less than 50% of persons being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

Odour Threshold: 2.6 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of eye damage and skin irritation.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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,

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begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

## HANDS/FEET

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

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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 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

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.)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)

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

Faintly coloured, strongly alkaline, viscous liquid. Mild ammoniacal odour. Soluble in water and alcohol. Insoluble in ether, benzene.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 105.14

Melting Range (°C): 28

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 11.0

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.6

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.6

Autoignition Temp (°C): 662.2

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 268.4

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.092 @ 20 C

pH (as supplied): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negl. @ 20 C

Evaporation Rate: <0.01 BuAc=1

Flash Point (°C): 137

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.8

Decomposition Temp (°C): 268.4

Viscosity: 415 (30 C) cSt@40°C

log Kow (Prager 1995):

- 1.43

log Kow: -1.43

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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.

##### 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.

It has either been demonstrated or it is expected that when the material is applied to the eye(s) of animals, it produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

##### SKIN

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

The material produces mild skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either

- produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or
- produces significant, but mild, 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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may

# DIETHANOLAMINE

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

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.

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

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

Prolonged or chronic exposure to alkanolamines may result in liver, kidney or nervous system injury. Repeated inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Results of repeated exposure tests with diethanolamine (DEA) in laboratory animals include anaemia (rats) and effects on the kidneys (rats and mice) and liver (mice). DEA produces nervous system injury in dogs and rats. Heart and salivary gland lesions have also been seen in mice treated cutaneously with DEA and in mice receiving DEA in drinking water. Rats given high doses of DEA developed anaemia and testicular lesions. Exaggerated doses of DEA produced heart and nervous system effects in other animals. Changes in other organs were judged to be secondary due to the poor health of animals subjected to extremely high doses of DEA. Rats, rabbits and guinea pigs exposed to high vapour concentrations of volatile monoethanolamine (MEA) (up to 1250 ppm) for periods of up to 5 weeks developed pulmonary, hepatic and renal lesions. Dogs, rats and guinea pigs exposed to 100 ppm MEA for 30 days, became apathetic and developed poor appetites. Animal tests also indicate that inhalation exposure to MEA may result in nervous system injury. All species exposed to airborne MEA experienced dermal effects, varying from ulceration to hair loss probably resulting from contact with the cage.

An increased incidence of skeletal variations, suggestive of a slight developmental delay was seen in the fetuses of rats given 1500 mg/kg/day DEA cutaneously; this also produced significant maternal toxicity. No foetal malformations, however, were seen in rats nor in rabbits receiving identical treatment. The foetus of rats given high doses of MEA by gavage, showed an increased rate of embryofetal death, growth retardation, and some malformations including hydronephrosis and hydroureter. The high doses required to produce these effects bring into question the relevance of this finding to humans. There is some evidence that embryofetotoxicity and teratogenicity does not occur in rats when MEA is administered by dermal application to the mother.

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of liver tumours and some evidence of kidney tumours in mice exposed dermally to DEA over their lifetime. Chronic skin painting studies in mice of both sexes produced liver tumours and an increased incidence of kidney tumours in male mice. The significance of these findings to humans is unclear as DEA is neither genotoxic, mutagenic nor clastogenic, and did not induce tumours in rats or transgenic mice similarly treated. Alkanolamines (especially those containing a secondary amine moiety) may react with nitrites or other nitrosating agents to form carcinogenic N-nitrosamines. Alkanolamines are metabolised by biosynthetic routes to ethanolamine and choline and incorporated into phospholipids. They are excreted predominantly unchanged with a half-life of approximately one week. In the absence of sodium nitrite, no conversion to carcinogenic N-nitrosamines was observed.

Diethanolamine competitively inhibits the cellular uptake of choline, in vitro, and hepatic changes in choline homeostasis, consistent with choline deficiency, are observed in vivo.

Many amines are potent skin and respiratory sensitisers and certain individuals especially those described as "atopic" (i.e. those predisposed to asthma and other allergic responses) may show allergic reactions when chronically exposed to alkanolamines.

In a study with coconut diethanolamide, the National Toxicology Program (Technical Report Series 479), showed clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in male B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of hepatic and renal tubule neoplasms and in female B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of hepatic neoplasms. There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female F344/N rats based on a marginal increase in the incidence of renal tube neoplasms. These increases were associated with the concentration of free diethanolamine present as a contaminant in the diethanolamine condensate. Exposure to rats to coconut oil diethanolamine condensate by dermal application in ethanol for 2 years resulted in epidermal hyperplasia, sebaceous gland hyperplasia, hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis in males and females and ulcer in females at the site of application. There were increases in the incidences of chronic inflammation, epithelial hyperplasia, and epithelial ulcer in the forestomach of female rats. The severity of nephropathy in dosed female rats were increased. Exposure of mice to coconut oil diethanolamine condensate by dermal application for 2 years resulted in increased incidences of eosinophilic foci of

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the liver in males. Increased incidences of epidermal hyperplasia, sebaceous gland hyperplasia, and hyperkeratosis in males and females, ulcer in males, and parakeratosis and inflammation in females at the site of application and of follicular cell hyperplasia in the thyroid gland of males and females, were chemical related.

In rats fed 170 mg/kg for 90 days pathology revealed cloudy swelling and degeneration of the kidney tubules and fatty degeneration of the liver.

Although the product is not, in itself, carcinogenic, reaction under strong acid conditions, with nitrites and nitrous acids results in the formation of a potent carcinogen, N-nitrosodiethanolamine. This situation might be encountered in certain metal-treatment operations, for example.

Repeated or prolonged exposure, to the product, may result in allergic skin reactions.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 50 mg (open)- Mild

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

Eye (rabbit): 5500 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg/24 hr SEVERE

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.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
log Kow (Prager 1995):	- 1.43
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	14.4
Half- life Air - High (hours):	7.2
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.72
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	14.4
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	28.8
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	14.4
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	57.6
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	94%
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	7.2
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.72

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -1.43

Koc: 4

Half-life (hr) air: 4

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 5.35E-14

BOD 5: 0.03-0.1,0.9%

BOD 28: 57 mg/gm

COD: 1590 mg/gm

TPC 470 mg/gm

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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ThOD: 2.13

BCF: <1

At very low concentrations (about 10 ppm) diethanolamine can be degraded in biological wastewater treatment plants.

Ecotoxicology:

Fish LC50 (96 h): Fathead minnow 100 mg/l

(48 h): Bluegill sunfish 1850 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 109 mg/l

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96) insct 0.5-39ug/L

Bioaccumulation: moderate - sig

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- 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.
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

diethanolamine (CAS: 111-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for diethanolamine as CAS: 8033-73-6.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
diethanolamine	111- 42- 2, 8033- 73- 6

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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