

3-METHOXY PROPYLAMINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

3-METHOXY PROPYLAMINE

OTHER NAMES

C₄-H₁₁-N-O, C₄-H₁₁-N-O, CH₃O(CH₂)₃NH₂, "propylamine, 3-methoxy-", "propylamine, 3-methoxy-", 3-MPA, 3-MPA, "1-propanamine, 3-methoxy", "1-propanamine, 3-methoxy", methoxypropylamine, "3-aminopropyl methyl ether", "3-aminopropyl methyl ether", gamma-methoxypropylamine

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES, POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Corrosion inhibitor in boiler/ steam systems; in the preparation of amines soaps; in making dispersions and emulsions in floor finishes, textile finishes and water-based paints. Undergoes reactions typical of primary amines.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

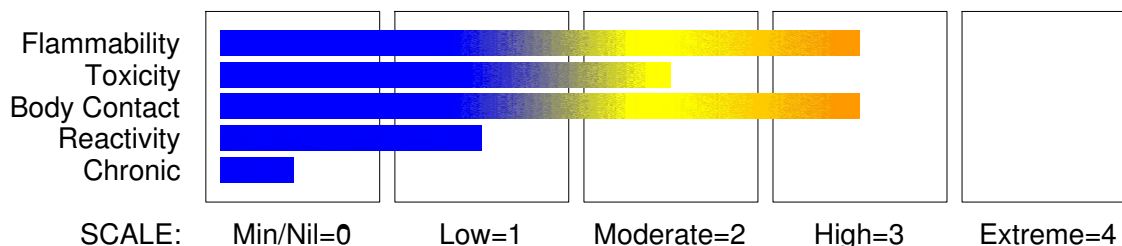
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

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



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER
Determined byh using GHS criteria:
H225 H302 H290 H314
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if swallowed
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
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 SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Storage

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

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
3- methoxypropylamine	5332-73-0	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

If exposure has been severe and/or symptoms marked, observation in hospital for 48 hours should be considered due to possibility of delayed pulmonary oedema.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

If exposure has been severe and/or symptoms marked, observation in hospital for 48 hours should be considered due to possibility of delayed pulmonary oedema.

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].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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 flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces acrid and toxic fumes of: amines and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
- The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
- Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

DO NOT touch the spill material.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse 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.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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:

3-methoxypropylamine 75 ppm

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

3-methoxypropylamine 15 ppm

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

3-methoxypropylamine 15 ppm

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

3-methoxypropylamine 5 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



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE STORAGE

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from oxidising agents and strong acids.
Absorbs CO₂.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 3- methoxypropylamine: CAS:5332- 73- 0

MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³; STEL 20 ppm, 72 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA, STEL)

Odour Threshold: ED₁₀ = 0.2 ppm

ED₅₀ = 2.7 ppm

ED₉₀ = 42 ppm

(ED_x = Effective dilution at which stated percentage of people (x) will detect odour).

Saturated vapour pressure at 20 C: 8000-14000 ppm

High vapour concentrations of methoxypropylamine are irritating to the eyes and respiratory systems as is the case with other aliphatic amines.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Lack of exposure data in humans has lead the AIHA to recommend a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) consistent with TLV-TWA recommended for other aliphatic amines.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



OR

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

Elbow length PVC gloves.
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	AK- AUS	-	AK- PAPR- AUS
50 x ES	-	AK- AUS	-
100 x ES	-	AK- 2	AK- PAPR- 2 ^

^ - Full-face.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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 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. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid with ammonia-like odour; mixes with water. Soluble in

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ethanol, toluene, acetone, carbon tetrachloride, hexane, ether, benzene and chloroform.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 89.14

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 13.6 (50% soln)

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.8 (calc.)

Autoignition Temp (°C): 270.00

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 109- 116

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.8728

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 2.66 @ 30 C

Evaporation Rate: 1.1 BuAc=1

Flash Point (°C): 22.78

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): 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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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

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

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Aliphatic and alicyclic amines are generally well absorbed from the gut. Corrosive action may cause tissue damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Detoxification is thought to occur in the liver, kidney and intestinal mucosa with the enzymes, monoamine oxidase and diamine oxidase (histaminase) having a significant role.

EYE

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

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Vapours of volatile amines cause eye irritation with lachrymation, conjunctivitis and minor transient corneal oedema which results in "halos" around lights (glauropsia). This effect disappears spontaneously within a few hours of the end of exposure, and does not

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

produce physiological after-effects. Although no detriment to the eye occurs as such, glaucopsia predisposes an affected individual to physical accidents and reduces the ability to undertake skilled tasks such as driving a vehicle.
Direct local contact with the liquid may produce eye damage which may be permanent in the case of the lower molecular weight species.
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.
Volatile amine vapours produce primary skin irritation and dermatitis. Direct local contact, with the lower molecular weight liquids, may produce skin burns. Percutaneous absorption of simple aliphatic amines is known to produce lethal effects often the same as that for oral administration. Cutaneous sensitisation has been recorded chiefly due to ethyleneamines. Histamine release following exposure to many aliphatic amines may result in "triple response" (white vasoconstriction, red flare and wheal) in human skin.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.
Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.
Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Single exposures to near lethal concentrations and repeated exposures to sublethal concentrations produces tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Aliphatic and alicyclic amines are generally well absorbed from the respiratory tract. Systemic effects include headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. These effects are thought to be transient and are probably related to the pharmacodynamic action of the amines. Histamine release by aliphatic amines may produce bronchoconstriction and wheezing.
The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.
Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).
The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact with the liquid.
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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 800- 1600 mg/kg *

Oral (rat) LD50: 750 mg/kg *

Oral (mouse) LD50: 800-1600 mg/kg *

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 100 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2600 mg/kg **

IRRITATION

Skin (g.pig): Moderate to gross
oedema/ necrosis*

Skin (rabbit): corrosive (DOT)*

Eye (rabbit): moderate-SEVERE*

Nil reported

* AIHA WEEL Documentation

** Texaco MSDS

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

No data for 3-methoxypropylamine.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE,FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3W

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 8

UN Number: 2734

Subrisk:

3

Packing Group:

II

Shipping Name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES,POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID,
CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

UN/ID Number: 2734

ERG Code: 8F

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

3

Packing Group:

II

Shipping name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES,POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES,
LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	3
UN Number:	2734	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
AMINES,POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES,
LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

3-methoxypropylamine (CAS: 5332-73-0) 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

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
3- methoxypropylamine	5332- 73- 0	R43

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.

Issue Date: 12-May-2018