



## P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:2.0  
Page 1 of 12

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

4-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

#### OTHER NAMES

C7-H10-N2, "dimethyl aminopyridine", "pyridine, 4-(dimethylamino)-", "pyridine, 4-(dimethylamino)-", 4-dimethylaminepyridine, 4-dimethylaminepyridine, gamma-(dimethylamino)pyridine, p-dimethylaminopyridine, p-dimethylaminopyridine

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

#### PRODUCT USE

Highly efficient hypernucleophilic acylation catalyst.  
Particularly for ester and thioester formation.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
248, WORLI,  
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

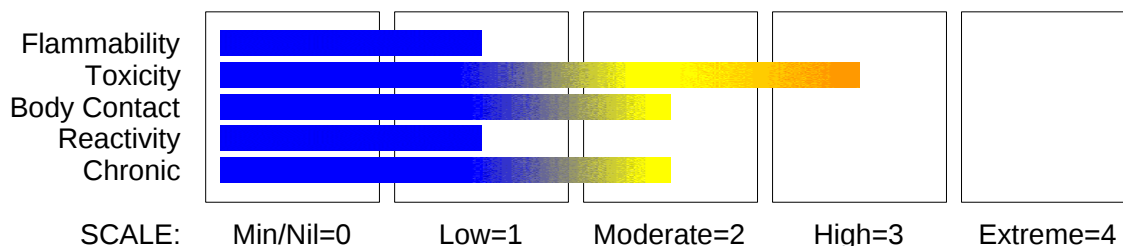
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

#### HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

Page 2 of 12

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3  
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3  
Eye Irritation Category 2B  
Respiratory Irritation Category 3  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER  
Determined by using GHS criteria:  
H335 H311 H301 H332 H316 H320  
May cause respiratory irritation  
Toxic in contact with skin  
Toxic if swallowed  
Harmful if inhaled  
Causes mild skin irritation  
Causes eye irritation

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

Wear protective gloves/clothing  
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

##### Response

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.  
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.  
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

continued...

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

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    | %   |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 4- dimethylaminopyridine | 1122-58-3 | >98 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

- 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 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

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## INHALED

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

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.

- Alcohol stable foam.

Dry chemical powder.

Bromochlorodifluoromethane (BCF) (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

### 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 courses.

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

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustible.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame or oxidisers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.

## Personal Protective Equipment

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

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.  
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.  
Remove all ignition sources.  
Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.  
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Pollutant - contain spillage.  
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 courses.  
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.  
No smoking or naked lights within area.  
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.  
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.  
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.  
Collect, using a spark-free shovel, and seal in labelled drums for disposal.  
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.  
After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X      X      +      X      X      +

+: May be stored together  
O: May be stored together with specific precautions  
X: Must not be stored together

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

continued...

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.  
Use good occupational work practice.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Wear protective clothing and gloves when handling containers.  
Avoid all ignition sources.  
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.  
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.  
Use in a well-ventilated area.  
Avoid physical damage to containers.  
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.  
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.  
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.  
· Check that containers are clearly labelled.  
Plastic drum.  
Metal drum.  
Glass container.  
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.  
Avoid strong acids.  
Avoid storage with sodium nitrate.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.  
Store in original containers.  
Store away from sources of heat or ignition / naked lights.  
Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area.  
Store away from incompatible materials.  
Store away from foodstuff containers.  
Protect containers against physical damage.  
Keep containers securely sealed.  
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 4- dimethylaminopyridine: CAS:1122- 58- 3

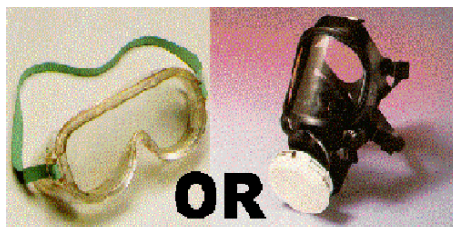
# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

## MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 0.5 ppm, 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[As analogue for aminopyridine]

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream and Rubber gloves or Impervious gloves.
- PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### 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           | K- AUS                | -                     | K- PAPR- AUS           |
| 50 x ES           | -                     | K- AUS                | -                      |
| 100 x ES          | -                     | K- 2                  | K- 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.

continued...

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

DO NOT handle directly. Wear gloves and use scoop / tongs / tools.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:                                                                                                                                                                                                | Air Speed:                     |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).                                                                                                                                            | 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)  |
| 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) | 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)   |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)                                                      | 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)   |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).                                                                | 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lower end of the range                                     | Upper end of the range            |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture      | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.                           | 3: High production, heavy use     |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion                  | 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. If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

---

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### APPEARANCE

Off-white crystalline powder; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 122.17

Melting Range (°C): 112- 114

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): 110

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.

Presence of heat source and ignition source.

Stable under normal storage conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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

The alkylpyridines (including the picolines) may exert an inotropic and chronotropic action on the heart.

In animals, near lethal doses of aminopyridines produce increased excitability to sound and touch and cause contraction of the smooth muscle and increased blood pressure.

Aminopyridines may exert an inotropic and chronotropic action on the heart.

##### EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation

continued...

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.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the cornea.

## SKIN

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

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

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the skin. Absorption may produce systemic effects similar to those produced following inhalation.

## INHALED

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

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the mucous membranes. Overexposure to pyridine and some of its derivatives and homologues may produce headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and narcosis.

## 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.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of generated dust,                      inhalation of vapour.

Clinical symptoms and signs of intoxication following occupational exposure to pyridine, its homologues and derivatives include gastrointestinal disturbance with diarrhoea, abdominal pain and nausea, weakness, headache, insomnia and nervousness. Exposures less than those which produce overt clinical signs may produce varying levels of liver damage with central lobular fatty degeneration, congestion and cellular infiltration; repeated low level exposures may produce cirrhosis. The kidney is less sensitive to pyridine-induced damage than is the liver. Pyridine, like primidone, phenobarbital and oxazepam induces liver neoplasms in mice, but not in rats, even though in rats these chemicals cause a spectrum of toxic liver lesions. The mouse, an animal with a high background rate of liver neoplasms, is particularly sensitive to the development of malignant liver neoplasms following chemical exposure. There is equivocal evidence (1) that pyridine is carcinogenic in male F344/N rats (based on an increased incidence of renal tubule

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

neoplasms), in female rats of the same species (based on increases in mononuclear cell leukaemia), in male Wistar rats (based on an increased incidence of mono- nuclear cell leukaemia), and clear evidence of carcinogenicity (1) in male and female B6C3F1 mice (based on increased incidences of malignant hepatocellular neoplasms). 1: National Toxicology Program Technical Report Series No. 470, March 2000.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat); LD50: 140 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 90 mg/kg [Sigma/Aldrich]

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined  
No data for 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.  
Consult manufacturer for recycling options.  
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: TOXIC  
HAZCHEM: 2XE

### UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1

UN Number: 2811

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

II

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1

UN/ID Number: 2811

ERG Code: 6L

Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

II

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1

UN Number: 2811

EMS Number: F- A, S- A

IMDG Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

II

Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

continued...

# P-DIMETHYLAMINOPYRIDINE

Page 12 of 12

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

---

Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

---

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for 4-dimethylaminopyridine as CAS: 1122-58-3.

---

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

| Substance                | CAS        | Suggested codes       |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 4- dimethylaminopyridine | 1122- 58-3 | Xn; R22 R43 N; R51/53 |

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