

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2-Dimethylaminoethanol

Revision Date:2025-02-01 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name : 2-Dimethylaminoethanol
CBnumber : CB6256870
CAS : 108-01-0
EINECS Number : 203-542-8
Synonyms : DMAE,2-dimethylaminoethanol

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal
Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation

Label elements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H331 Toxic if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.

P405 Store locked up.

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P317 Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: 2-Dimethylaminoethanol
Synonyms	: DMAE, 2-dimethylaminoethanol
CAS	: 108-01-0
EC number	: 203-542-8
MF	: C ₄ H ₁₁ NO
MW	: 89.14

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

First rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation of the vapor or mist can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Asthmatic symptoms have been reported. Extremely irritating; may cause permanent eye injury. Corrosive; will cause severe skin damage with burns and blistering. Ingestion may cause damage to the mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. (USCG, 1999)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. /Organic bases/Amines and related compounds/

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Water may be ineffective. Alcohol foam.

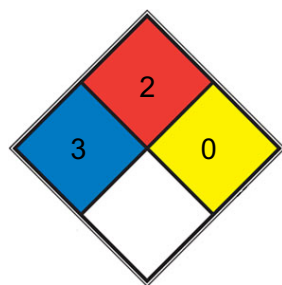
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: May contain toxic gases including ammonia (incomplete combustion) and NOx. Behavior in Fire: Produces gaseous nitrogen compounds that are highly toxic and irritating. (USCG, 1999)

Advice for firefighters

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, powder, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

NFPA 704



HEALTH 3 Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. [liquid hydrogen](#), [sulfuric acid](#), [calcium hypochlorite](#), hexafluorosilicic acid)

FIRE 2 Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature before ignition can occur and multiple finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point between 37.8 and 93.3 °C (100 and 200 °F). (e.g. diesel fuel, [sulfur](#))

REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N2](#))

☐ SPEC.
☐ HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal

according to local regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 38°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, acids, acid chlorides, copper and food and feedstuffs. Do not store near acids.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	2-dimethylaminoethanol			
CAS No.	108-01-0			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Canada - Ontario	3	11	6	22
Denmark	10 provisional	?	?	?
Latvia	?	5	?	?
New Zealand	2	7,4	6	22
United Kingdom	2	7,4	6	22
	Remarks			

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Clear colorless to pale yellow
Odour	Amine odor
Melting point/freezing point	-59 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	134.1 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Flammability	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	1.4-12.2%(V)
Flash point	40 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	230 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	10.5-11 (100g/l, H ₂ O, 20°C)
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 3.584. Temperature:21.6°C.
Solubility	alcohol: miscible(lit.)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = -0.55. Temperature:23 °C.
Vapour pressure	100 mm Hg (55 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.89 g/cm ³ . Temperature:21.6 °C.
Relative vapour density	3.03 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic gases including nitrogen oxides. The substance is a medium strong base. Reacts violently with acids, acid chlorides, oxidants and isocyanates. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks copper and its alloys.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable liquid when exposed to heat or flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. Ignites spontaneously in contact with cellulose nitrate of high surface area. The vapour is heavier than air. DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL is an organic compound with both amine and alcohol substituents. Amines are chemical bases. They neutralize acids to form salts plus water. These acid-base reactions are exothermic. The amount of heat that is evolved per mole of amine in a neutralization is largely independent of the strength of the amine as a base. Amines may be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated by amines in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides. This compound may react

vigorously with oxidizing materials. (NTP, 1992)

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents, Copper, Zinc, Iron, Do not store near acids.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of NO_x.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 rat oral 2000 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - 1 641 ppm.
- Dermal: LD0 - rabbit (male/female) - >= 3 000 mg/kg bw.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is severely irritating to the respiratory tract. The substance is corrosive to the eyes and skin. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Leuciscus idus* - 146.63 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 98.37 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 66.08 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - > 1 000 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: 2-Dimethylaminoethanol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 60.5% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test which classified the compound as readily biodegradable(1). A static test using a non adapted activated sludge inoculum measured a 2-dimethylaminoethanol degradation of >90% in 13 days(2).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2-dimethylaminoethanol(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.55(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of 2-dimethylaminoethanol can be estimated to be 1(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-dimethylaminoethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. The pKa of 2-dimethylaminoethanol is 9.3(3). At pH 8.2, 20% will be the free amine. Thus, this compound will exist almost entirely in the cation form in the environment and cations generally adsorb to organic carbon and clay more strongly than their neutral counterparts(4). As a result, 2-dimethylaminoethanol may have greater adsorption and less mobility than its estimated Koc value indicates.

Toxics Screening Level

The initial threshold screening level (ITSL) for dimethylethanolamine (CAS #108-01-0) is 5.2 µg/m3 with an annual averaging time and a second ITSL for dimethylethanolamine is 220 µg/m3 with an 8-hour averaging time.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2051 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2051 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2051 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: 2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Disclaimer:

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