



1750 Triethanolamine

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company or firm

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Name:

Triethanolamine

Synonym:

2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol, 2,2',2''-Trihydroxytriethylamine, TEA, Tris (2-Hydroxyethyl)Amine, Trolamine

REACH Registration Number: 01-2119486482-31-XXXX

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation:

For laboratory utilisation, analysis, research and fine chemistry.

1.3 Identification of the company or firm:

PANREAC QUIMICA S.L.U.

C/Garraf 2

Polígono Pla de la Bruguera

E-08211 Castellar del Vallès

(Barcelona) Spain

Tel. (+34) 937 489 400

e-mail: product.safety@panreac.com

1.4 Emergency telephone:

Single telephone number for emergency calls: 112 (EU)

Tel.: (+34) 937 489 499

2. Identification of dangers

Classification of the substance or the mixture.

No hazardous substance as specified in Regulation (CE) 1272/2008.

No hazardous substance as specified in Classification (67/548/CEE or 1999/45/CE).

3. Component Composition/Information

Name: Triethanolamine

Formula: C₆H₁₅NO₃ M.= 149,19 CAS [102-71-6]

EC number (EINECS): 203-049-8

REACH Registration Number: 01-2119486482-31-XXXX

4. First aid

4.1 General indications:

Never provide drink or induce vomiting in the event of loss of consciousness.

4.2 Inhaling:

Take the person out into the fresh air.

4.3 Contact with the skin:

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing.

4.4 Eyes:

Wash with plenty of water, keeping eyelids open. In the event of irritation, seek medical assistance.

4.5 Swallowing:

Drink large amounts of water. Induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance.

5. Fire-fighting means

5.1 Suitable fire-extinguishing means:

Water. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Foam. Dry powder.

5.2 Fire-fighting means which must NOT be used:

No specific data.

5.3 Special risks:

Flammable. Keep away from sources of ignition. In the event of fire, toxic fumes may form.

5.4 Protective equipment:

Suitable clothing and footwear.

6. Measures to be taken in the event of accidental spillage

6.1 Individual precautions:

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes or clothing.

6.2 Precautions for care of the environment:

Do not allow it to enter the drainage system. Avoid pollution of the soil, water supplies and drains.

6.3 Methods for collection/cleaning:

Collect up with absorbent materials (Panreac General Absorbent, Kieselguhr, etc.) or, if none available, dry sand or earth, and deposit in waste containers for subsequent elimination in accordance with current legislation. Clean any remains with plenty of water.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

No special indications.

7.2 Storage:

Well sealed containers. Dry atmosphere. In well ventilated premises. Room temperature.

8. Staff exposure/protection controls

8.1 Technical protective measures:

No special indications.

8.2 Exposure limit control:

VLA-ED: 5 mg/m³

8.3 Respiratory protection:

In the event of fumes forming/aerosols, use suitable respiratory protection.

8.4 Hand protection:

Use suitable gloves

8.5 Eye protection:

Use suitable goggles.

8.6 Individual hygiene measures:

Remove contaminated clothing. Use suitable work clothing. Wash hands before breaks and when the job is done.

8.7 Environmental exposure controls:

Fulfill the commitments under local environmental protection legislation.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: liquid

Colour: Colourless

Granulometry: N/A

Odour: Characteristic.

pH: 10 - 13

Melting point/freezing point: 21 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 335,4 °C

Flash point: 179 °C

Flammability (solid, gas):

N/A

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:

N/A

Vapour pressure: 0,02 hPa (20 °C)

Vapour density: N/A

Relative density: (20/4) 1,126

Solubility: Miscible with water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

N/A

Auto-ignition temperature: 335 °C

Decomposition temperature: N/A

Viscosity: N/A

10. Stability and reactivity**10.1 Conditions which should be avoided:**

High temperatures.

10.2 Matter which should be avoided:

Oxidant agents. Acids. Anhydrides. Halogen compounds. Light metals Nitriles.

Nitrous acid.

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

Nitrous fumes. Hydrogen cyanide.

10.4 Complementary information:

Hygroscopic. The gases/fumes can form explosive mixtures with the air.

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat : 8.000 mg/kg

LD50 ipr mus : 1.450 mg/kg

11.2 Dangerous effects for health:

If inhaled: Irritations to the mucosae coughing breathing difficulties Upon contact with the skin: irritations Through contact with the eyes: irritations If swallowed: Quickly absorbed. Systemic effects: nausea vomiting intestinal disorders collapse tiredness vertigo loss of consciousness The following cannot be ruled out: hepatic problems kidney problems Under certain conditions, the product can react with nitrites or nitrous acid, forming nitroamines, which are carcinogenic in tests on animals. Other dangerous characteristics are not discarded. Take the usual precautions for handling chemical products.

12. Environmental information

12.1 Toxicity:

12.1.1 - EC50 test (mg/l):

Bacteria (Photobacterium phosphoreum) 175 mg/l

Classification:

Highly toxic

Protozoa: (Colpoda) EC10 160 mg/l

Classification: Highly toxic

Algae (Sc. quadricauda) EC10 100 mg/l

Classification: Highly toxic

Crustaceans (Daphnia magna) 1390 mg/l

Classification:

Very toxic

12.1.2. - Receptor medium:

Risk for the water environment

Medium

Risk for the land environment

Low

12.1.3. - Observations:

Acute ecotoxicity in the dumping area.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability :

12.2.1 - Test:

COD = 1,5 g/g

ThOD 2,04 g/g

BOD5 = 0,9 g/g

12.2.2. - Biotic degradation classification:

BOD5/COD

Biodegradability

High, over 1/3

12.2.3. - Abiotic degradation depending on pH:

12.2.4. - Observations:

Easily biodegradable product.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

12.3.1. - Test:

12.3.2. - Bioaccumulation:

Risk

12.3.3. - Observations:

Non-bioaccumulable product.

12.4 Mobility in soil :

Repartition: $\log P(\text{oct}) = -1,32$

12.5 Assessment PBT and MPMB :

Data not available.

12.6 Other possible effects on the environment:

Do not allow it to enter soils or water channels.

Product hardly pollutant for water.

13. Considerations regarding elimination

13.1 Substance or preparation:

In the European Union, there are no homogeneous standards established for elimination of chemical waste, which is waste of a special nature, and treatment and elimination of same is subject to the domestic legislation in each country.

In view of this, in each case, you should contact the competent authority or those companies legally authorized for elimination of waste.

2001/573/EC: Council Decision of 23 July 2001 amending Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as regards the list of wastes. Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste.

.

13.2 Contaminated containers:

Contaminated containers and packaging of dangerous substances or preparations must be treated in the same manner as the actual products contained in them.

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste.

.

14. Information concerning transport

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

15. Regulatory information

The substance is subject to Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 of 22 June 2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology.

16. Other information

Review number and date: 4 15.09.2011

Date published: 15.09.2011

In respect of the previous review, changes have been made to the following sections: 15

The information included in this Safety Data Sheet is based on our most up-to-date knowledge, and is solely intended to inform regarding aspects of safety; the properties and characteristics indicated herein are not guaranteed.