



Material Safety Data Sheet

Union Carbide Corporation

Product Name: MONOETHANOLAMINE, SP Grade

Issue Date: 10/25/2005

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Union Carbide Corporation encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

MONOETHANOLAMINE, SP Grade

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Union Carbide Corporation
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
39 Old Ridgebury Rd
Danbury, CT 06817-0001
USA

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Colorless

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Ammoniacal

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Causes severe eye burns. Causes severe skin burns. Causes burns of the mouth and throat. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May be harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

* Indicates a Trademark

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage. Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	> 99.0 %

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to Physician: Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire

from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Small spills: Dilute with water. Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Sand. Clay. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dilute with water. Contain spilled material if possible. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Evacuate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Other Precautions: Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Storage

Monoethanolamine can react with iron to form an unstable material that can decompose at temperatures above 130 °C in air. Use caution when thawing drummed material. If steam heating is necessary, use only low pressure steam and stainless steel coils. Store in a dry place. Do not store in: Zinc. Copper. Copper alloys. Galvanized containers.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Monoethanolamine	ACGIH	TWA	3 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	6 ppm
	OSHA Z1	PEL	6 mg/m3 3 ppm

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA").

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Ammoniacal
Flash Point - Closed Cup	96 °C (205 °F) <i>ASTM D93</i>
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: 3.0 %(V) <i>Literature</i> Upper: 23.5 %(V) <i>Literature</i>
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	< 0.13 kPa @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	170 °C (338 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	2.1 <i>Literature</i>
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.017 <i>Literature</i>
Freezing Point	10.5 °C (50.9 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in Water (by weight)	100 %
pH	12.6 <i>Literature</i>
Dynamic Viscosity	24.1 mPa.s @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid moisture.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Product may potentially react with various halogenated organic solvents, resulting in temperature and/or pressure increases. Corrosive when wet. Heating above 60°C in the presence of aluminum can result in corrosion and generation of flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid unintended contact with: Halogenated hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

|| LD50, Rat 1,090 - 3,320 mg/kg

Skin Absorption

|| LD50, Rabbit 1,000 - 2,950 mg/kg

Repeated Dose Toxicity

|| In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Developmental Toxicity

|| Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

|| In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

|| In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Monoethanolamine**

Movement & Partitioning

|| Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

|| **Henry's Law Constant (H):** 2.45E-7 atm*m3/mole Measured

|| **Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -1.31 Measured

|| **Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 4.62 Estimated

Persistence and Degradability

|| Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
3.50E-11 cm ³ /s	0.45 d	Estimated

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
97 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test
94 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test
> 70 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
36 %	45 - 49 %	64 - 100 %	

|| **Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 0.76 - 1.27 mg/mg

|| **Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.36 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: **Monoethanolamine**

|| Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

- || LC50, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 96 h: 125 - 2,070 mg/l
- || LC50, goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), 96 h: 170 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

- || LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 33 - 93 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

- || EC50; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

14. Transport Information**DOT Non-Bulk**

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOLAMINE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN2491 **Packing Group:** PG III

DOT Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOLAMINE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN2491 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOLAMINE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN2491 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-B

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOLAMINE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN2491 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 820

Passenger Packing Instruction: 818

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	> 99.0 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. Other Information

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your Dow Chemical Company sales or customer service contact.

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Gas treatment agent. Metal complexing agent. Chemical intermediate. Dow recommends that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with Dow's stated use, please contact Dow's Customer Information Group.

Revision

Identification Number: 78564 / 1055 / Issue Date 10/25/2005 / Version: 2.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight

OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

Union Carbide Corporation urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.