G.J. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:----------> Triethylamine

PRODUCT NUMBER(S):---------> 289500

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:--> Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl, Diethylamino ethane TEA, TETN,

CAS-No: 121-44-8 CHEMICAL FAMILY: Amine, Aliphatic

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST
RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial: Use in paper, textile and leather production, Use in coatings, Use as processing aid in polymerization reactions, Mining chemicals, Intermediate, Use in gas treatment, Use in foundry industry, Manufacture of substances. Laboratory chemicals.
USES ADVISED AGAINST: No information available

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Address: 40 VERONICA AVENUE
SOMERSET, NJ 08873
Telephone: 1-973-589-1450
Fax: 1-973-589-3072

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311
Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory System, H335
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms:

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statement(s)
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H311 + H331 Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P312 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position

comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Triethylamine	121-44-8	99.5	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
	EC-No.204-469-4		Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
	Index-No.612-004-00-5		Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
	Reg.-No. 01-2119475467-26-XXXX		Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311
			Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
			Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318
			STOT-SE (Category 3), Respiratory System, H335
			Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401

3.2 MIXTURE: Not applicable.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: Triethylamine

***FIRST AID*- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult if necessary give oxygen. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention**

immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Triethylamine

***FIRST AID-* Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Use a safety shower flush skin thoroughly for 15 minutes. Wash affected area with soap and water. For chemical burns cover area with sterile, dry dressing bandage securely, but not too tight. Consult a physician if irritation persists.**

EYE CONTACT: Triethylamine

***FIRST AID-* Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flush. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Get medical attention immediately.**

INGESTION: Triethylamine

***FIRST AID-* Do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and can swallow immediately give two glasses (16oz) of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.**
Get medical attention immediately.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:
Eye: Corrosive with symptoms of burning, redness, pain, blurred vision, and edema; May produce temporary and reversible hazy or blurred vision.
Skin: Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin burns.
Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Material is extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion: Causes burning of the mouth, throat and stomach with abdominal and chest pain. Severe irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, and restlessness.
Chronic: Exposure to vapors over an extended period of time may cause visual field changes (e.g. foggy vision, blue haze and halo phenomena), symptoms of respiratory irritation, and possible liver and kidney effects.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Overexposure to vapor, dust or mist may aggravate existing respiratory conditions, such as asthma and bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:
Specific details on antidote: No recommendation given.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: -15°C (5°F) - CC **LEL %:1.2 (V)**
Auto-ignition Temperature: >215°C (419°F) **UEL %:8 (V)**
UNIFORM FIRE CODE: Flammable Liquid Class 1B

5.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam--> x CO2--> x Dry Chemical--> x Water-fog--> x Other-->

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE. Keep containers tightly closed. Highly Flammable liquid in the presence of open flames and sparks; Isolate from all sources of ignition. During a fire potentially toxic/irritating fumes from combustion/decomposition products may be generated. Decontaminate or discard any clothing that may contain chemical residues.

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY: Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and other unidentified organic compounds evolve when this material undergoes combustion.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Shut off source. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Avoid breathing vapors, stay upwind Do not spray pool fires directly. A solid stream of water or foam directed into hot burning liquid can cause frothing. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Cool containers with water-fog from as far a distance as possible. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for confined spaces. Use full fire-fighting

protective clothing. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Extremely Flammable; Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Keep out of water sources, drains and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:
Methods for cleanup and containment:
Use explosion proof equipment and equipment that can withstand the corrosive nature of this product. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing, including respiratory protection. Shut off valves, contain spill, keep out of water sources and sewers, Dilute with water and add absorbent in spill area. Then place in an appropriate waste disposal container.
Methods for disposal:
Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of Acetic Acid. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations. Keep all nonessential people away. Take up spill with absorbent material and place in approved containers. Wash down spill area with plenty of water, then collect wash water for disposal.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 5000 POUNDS
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the national response center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8882 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D. C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See Sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: This material presents a fire hazard. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources, such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Eye wash and safety shower should be available nearby when this product is handled. Avoid

work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

STATIC HAZARD: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not be sufficient. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids" and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities. Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25°C. Store large quantities only in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Keep containers closed when not in use. Water contamination should be avoided. A refrigerated storage room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8C (100F)

CONTAINER WARNINGS: Alkalis may be stored in a heavy duty gauge steel containers. Containers should be stored in a separate storage area. Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USES: Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Triethylamine	121-44-8 EC-No.204-469-4 Index-No.612-004-00-5 Reg.-No. 01-2119475467-26-XXXX	99.5	0.5ppm TWA (ACGIH) 3ppm STEL (ACGIH) 10ppm TWA (OSHA Z-1) 15ppm STEL (OSHA Z-1)

Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA
(TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH
(STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH

(WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
(TWA) = Time Weighted Average
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number
IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health
N.E. =None Established

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH-MSHA):

For vapor concentrations up to 250ppm or ACGIH TWA use an air purifying NIOSH/MSHA Approved respirator with full face-piece and organic vapor cartridges. For concentrations over 250ppm or in confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure full face-piece supplied air respirator (SCBA).
BODY CLOTHING: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with this substance. Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

SKIN PROTECTION: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.
Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm
Break through time: 49 min

HYGIENE: Use good personal hygiene practices, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use safety eyewear with splash-guards or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.
Emergency shower and eyewash should be easily accessible to the work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Triethylamine 121-44-8
Appearance----------> Liquid
Color----------> Colorless
Odor----------> Ammonia-like odor
Odor Threshold---------- > No data available
pH----------> 12.7 at 100 g/l at 15°C (59°F)
Molecular Weight----------> 101.19amu
Melting/Freezing Point----------> -115°C (-175°F)
Boiling Range ----------> 88.8°C (191.8°F)
Specific Gravity---------- > 0.726 @25°C (77°F)
Vapor Pressure---------- > 51.75 mmHg@20°C (68°F)
63.8 mmHg@30°C (86°F)
Vapor Density (air=1)----------> 3.49
Water Solubility---------- > 112g/L @ 20°C (68°F)
Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water-> log Pow: 1.15
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)----> 3.5
Flash Point----------> -15°C (5°F) - closed cup
Upper Flammability Limit----------> 8.0% (V)
Lower Flammability Limit----------> 1.2% (V)
Auto-Ignition Temperature----------> > 215 °C (> 419 °F)
Decomposition Temperature----------> No data available
Viscosity----------> No data available

Explosive Properties----------> No data available
Oxidizing Properties----------> No data available

9.2 Other Information:
Surface tension----------> 20.7 mN/m at 20°C (68°F)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 REACTIVITY: No data available.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable ( ) Stable (X)
Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Vapors may form flammable mixtures with air.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May occur ( ) Will not occur (X)

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID: --> Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and Open Flame. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Toxic levels of ammonia, combustion products Smoke, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, oxides of Nitrogen.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Routes of Entry: Inhalation--> x Skin--> x Ingestion--> x Eye--> x

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of overexposure:

Eye> Corrosive with symptoms of burning, redness, pain, blurred vision, and edema; May produce temporary and reversible hazy or blurred vision.

Skin> Toxic if absorbed through skin. Causes skin burns.

Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Material is extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

Ingestion> Causes burning of the mouth, throat and stomach with abdominal and chest pain. Severe irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, and restlessness.

Chronic: Exposure to vapors over an extended period of time may cause visual field changes (e.g. foggy vision, blue haze and halo phenomena), symptoms of respiratory irritation, and possible liver and kidney effects.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Overexposure to vapor, dust or mist may aggravate existing respiratory conditions, such as asthma and bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

The effects of overexposure shown in Section II are based on acute animal toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	Oral LD50 (Rat)	Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	Inhalation LC50

Triethylamine	**730mg/kg (OECD Test 401)**	**580mg/kg (OECD Test 402)**	**7.1mg/L/4hr (OECD Test 403)**

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue. (OECD Test Guideline 404)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes. (OECD Test Guideline 405)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: in vivo assay - Guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available

CARCINOGEN STATUS:
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity (SOTO-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting
RTECS: YE0175000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE
May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Notify local health and pollution control officials.
Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 43.7 mg/l - 96 h
LC50 - Orzias latipes (Orange-Red killifish) – 24mg/l – 96 h
(OECD Test Guideline 203)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
EC50 - Daphnia dubia (Water flea) - 17 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to algae:
NOEC - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 1.1 mg/l - 72 h
(OECD Test Guideline 201)
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 8 mg/l - 72 h
(OECD Test Guideline 201)

Toxicity to bacteria:
LC50 - Bacteria - 95 mg/l - 17 h

12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 80 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B)

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Log octanol/water partition coefficient of 1.15 Does not bio-accumulate.
Bio-concentration Factor (BCF): <0.5 (OECD Test Guideline 305C)

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:
PBT assessment results: This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS: Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at time of disposition. Dispose in accordance with all applicable disposal regulations. Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: **Dispose of as unused product**

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID numbers are: U404 and D001
If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.
DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (DOT)
14.1 USDOT ID Number----------> UN1296
14.2 USDOT Shipping Name----------> Triethylamine
14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-------> 3 (Flammable Liquid)
USDOT Label Codes----------> 3, 8 (Flammable, Corrosive) (Sub Risk)
14.4 USDOT Package Code----------> II
14.5 Marine Pollutant----------> No
14.6 Special precautions for user--------> No
Emergency Response Guide--------> 132
Reportable quantity----------> 5000lbs.

Sea Transport (IMDG)
14.1 ID Number----------> UN1296
14.2 Proper shipping name----------> TRIETHYLAMINE
14.3 Hazard Classification----------> 3, 8 (Flammable, Corrosive) (Sub Risk)
Label Codes----------> 3, 8
14.4 Package Code----------> II
14.5 Marine Pollutant----------> No
14.6 Special precautions for user----------> No
EMS-Number----------> F-E, S-C

Air Transport (IATA)
14.1 ID Number----------> UN1196
14.2 Proper shipping name----------> Triethylamine
14.3 Hazard Classification----------> 3, 8 (Flammable, Corrosive) (Sub Risk)
Label Codes----------> 3, 8
14.4 Package Code----------> II
14.5 Environmental hazard----------> None
14.6 Special precautions for user----------> No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)

SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355) - Not Listed
SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65) - Listed
Triethylamine CAS 121-44-8 deminimis concentration 1.0%

SECTION 311/312: Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370) - Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, and Fire Hazard.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)

SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4) - Listed
Triethylamine CAS 121-44-8, Reportable Quantity - 5,000 pounds.
SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: 5,000 lbs

Massachusetts Right to Know Components
Triethylamine CAS-No. 121-44-8

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components
Triethylamine CAS-No. 121-44-8

New Jersey Right to Know Components
Triethylamine CAS-No. 121-44-8

California Prop. 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
Triethylamine CAS-No. 121-44-8 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

International Inventories:

Country or Region	Inventory Name	On inventory yes/no
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes

Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemicals Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Japan	Industrial Safety & Health Law Inventory (ISHL)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
Mexico	National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Switzerland	Inventory of Notified New Substances (CHINV)	Yes
Taiwan	National Existing Chemical Inventory (NECI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory	Yes

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)

Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme
3-High
2-Moderate
1-Slight
0-Insignificant

NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=3 Fire=3 Reactivity=0
HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=3 Fire=3 Reactivity=0 PPE=H

Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H311 + H331 Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Date of preparation--------> November 12, 2013
Revision Number----------> 1.4
Revision Content----------> General update all sections
Revision Date----------> December 12, 2018
Prepared by----------> T.G. Fenstermaker Jr.

Acronyms:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygenists
AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association

ANSI	-	American Nation Standards Institute
API	-	American Petroleum Institute
CERCLA	-	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	-	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	-	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	-	International Agency For Research On Cancer
MSHA	-	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	-	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	-	Notice of Intended Change (Proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	-	National Toxicology Program
OPA	-	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	-	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	-	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
SARA	-	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	-	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL	-	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	-	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	-	Time Weighted Average (8hr.)
WHMIS	-	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System