

N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE

ChemWatch Review SDS

Chemwatch: 2265

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 11/10/2016

Print Date: 22/02/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE
Chemical Name	N,N-dimethylformamide
Synonyms	C3-H7-N-O; H-CO-N-(CH3)2; dimethyl formamide; dimethylformamide; formyl dimethylamine; formyldimethylamine; formdimethylamide; DMF; DMFA
Proper shipping name	N,N-Dimethylformamide
Chemical formula	C3H7NO
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	68-12-2

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Solvent for liquids and gases. In the synthesis of organic compounds; wherever a solvent with a low rate of evaporation is required. Employed as a booster or co-solvent in applications such as coatings, adhesives, films and printing inks. [~Intermediate ~]
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Sigma-Aldrich (Merck)	AK-KIM Kimya San Tic
Address	12 Anella Avenue Castle Hill NSW 2154 Australia	Taskopru Mevkii P.K. 39 Yalova Turkey
Telephone	+61 2 9841 0555 1800 800 097	+90 226 353 25 33 +90 226 353 25 18
Fax	+61 2 9841 0500	+90 226 353 25 39
Website	www.sigma-aldrich.com	Not Available
Email	ausmail@sial.com	akkim@akkim.com.tr

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Sigma-Aldrich (Merck)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 448 456
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 448 456

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	3	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE

Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68-12-2	>98	<u>N,N-dimethylformamide</u>

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Continued...

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See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

Depending on the degree of exposure to dimethylformamide, preplacement and periodic medical examination is desirable, especially evaluating the liver and kidney functions, and possible skin effects.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.
- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. High purity DMF, required for acrylic fibres, is best stored in aluminium tanks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Many aprotic (non-hydroxylic) solvents are not inert towards other reagents and care must be taken when using untried combinations of solvents and reagents for the first time.▶ Some aprotic solvents have a dramatic effect on reaction rates Dimethylformamide: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Reacts violently with carbon tetrachloride (above 65 C), 2,5-bis-endo-dichloro-7-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2,5-dimethylpyrrole and phosphorous trichloride mixture, halogens, halogenated hydrocarbons and metal mixtures, highly halogenated compounds like hexachlorocyclohexane, particularly in the presence of iron or strong oxidisers (may cause fire and explosions), lithium azide, phosphorous trioxide, sodium and compounds.▶ May polymerise violently with methylene diisocyanate.▶ Reacts with borohydride and 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine.▶ Reacts vigorously with strong oxidisers, halogens (e.g. Br₂), nitrates (eg. Mg(NO₃)₂) and alkylaluminiums.▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.



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X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	N,N-dimethylformamide	Dimethyl formamide; N,N-Dimethylformamide; DMF	10 ppm / 30 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	[skin]
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	N,N-dimethylformamide	Dimethylformamide	10 ppm / 30 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	N,N-dimethylformamide	Dimethylformamide	5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Liver dam; eye & URT irr; BEI

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
N,N-dimethylformamide	Dimethylformamide, N,N-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
N,N-dimethylformamide	500 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields.▶ Chemical goggles.▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Aprotic solvents may greatly promote the toxic properties of solutes because of their unique ability to penetrate synthetic rubber protective gloves and the skin (butyl rubber gloves are reported to be more satisfactory than others
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection

- ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
CPE	B
TEFLON	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless to slightly yellow, mobile liquid with an amine-like (fishy) or ammonia-like odour. Viscosity : 0.802 mPa sec @ 25C. Completely miscible in water and readily dissolves many resins and polymers.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.94 @ 25C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	445
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-61	Viscosity (cSt)	0.802

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	153	Molecular weight (g/mol)	73.11
Flash point (°C)	58	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.17 BuAc=1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	15.2	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.5 @ 25C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	<7 slightly acid
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.5	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.Product is considered stable.Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation and/or ingestion of DMF can lead to headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite and abdominal spasm, heightened by the use of alcoholic beverages. Intolerance to alcohol can occur up to 4 days after exposure. The liver is the target organ. Yellowness of the eyes (jaundice), diarrhoea as well as nasal and skin irritation has been reported. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Symptoms of exposure may be delayed. At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. DMF is extensively absorbed through the skin and may cause itching, flushing of the skin, abdominal pain, vomiting and increased blood pressure. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Prolonged inhalation may cause liver damage. Tannery and airframe repair shop workers exposed to DMF and other chemicals showed higher number of testicular cancers cases than expected. This however does not conclusively establish DMF as cancer-causing. High maternal exposure to DMF may result in foetal death.

N,N-dimethylformamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >0.003 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.9 mg/4hrs ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg(rinsed)-SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): 100%/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h (open)
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE	For dimethylformamide (DMF): In humans, DMF is absorbed by inhalation and through the skin. After high exposures (up to 60 parts per million), headaches, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, elevated liver enzymes, and alcohol intolerance (facial flushing and palpitations) were seen. In animals, following acute exposure, apathy, staggering and irregular or intermittent breathing were seen; it appeared to irritate the eye but not the skin. DMF did not appear to cause severe chronic toxicity in animal studies. In laboratory tests, it did not cause chromosome aberrations or mutations, or increase the number of tumours formed. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may
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produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

N,N-dimethylformamide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	-5714-18967mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	1
	EC0	48	Crustacea	>=100mg/L	1
	NOEC	168	Fish	0.067-mg/L	4
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Environmental Fate: The atmosphere is the major route of exposure to dimethylformamide (DMF), because industrial release of DMF into air appears to be considerably larger than releases to other environmental media. Atmospheric DMF is highly miscible to water thus increasing its potential for transport into surface water or soil pore water through rainfall. DMF in air may undergo chemical degradation but not in surface water.

DMF in surface water is degraded by various microorganisms and algae with or without the presence of oxygen.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
N,N-dimethylformamide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
N,N-dimethylformamide	LOW (BCF = 1.2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
N,N-dimethylformamide	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.411)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.Recycle wherever possible.Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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▸ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	2265		
UN proper shipping name	N,N-Dimethylformamide		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3	
	Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	3	
	Special provisions	B1, IB3, T2, TP2	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2265		
UN proper shipping name	N,N-Dimethylformamide		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	3L	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions		Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2265		
UN proper shipping name	N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D	
	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
Dimethylformamide	Y	3

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
N,N-dimethylformamide	Not Available

N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
N,N-dimethylformamide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

N,N-dimethylformamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Dimethylformamide	100	45.4

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance

N,N-Dimethylformamide Listed

N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (N,N-dimethylformamide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/10/2016
Initial Date	12/05/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	09/01/2009	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, First Aid (swallowed), Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information, Toxicity and Irritation (Irritation), Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Use
7.1.1.1	11/10/2016	Chronic Health, Classification, Engineering Control, Exposure Standard, Personal Protection (other), Supplier Information, Toxicity and Irritation (Other)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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