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MATERIAL
SAFETY
DATA SHEET

No. 65

PRODUCT NAME Trimethylamine	CAS # 75-50-3
TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS Trimethylamine, anhydrous (D.O.T.); TMA	DOT I.D. No.: UN 1083 (RQ 100/45.4)
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS Trimethylamine; N,N-Dimethylmethanamine	DOT Hazard Class: Division 2.1
ISSUE DATES AND REVISIONS Revised January 1995	Formula (CH ₃) ₃ N
	Chemical Family: Alkylamine

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE LIMIT

5 Molar PPM: STEL = 15 Molar PPM (ACGIH 1994-1995); OSHA 1993 PEL (8 Hr. TWA) = None Listed

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Corrosive and irritating to the upper and lower respiratory tracts, skin and eyes. Mild concentrations may cause skin irritation, conjunctivitis or bronchitis; while higher concentrations could result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and skin burns or eye damage. Inhalation may also cause shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Severe destruction of tissues will result from prolonged exposure.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Inhalation LC₅₀ = 2,000 ppm/hr (in rats)

Trimethylamine is irritating and corrosive to all living tissues. Toxic level exposure to dermal tissue causes severe burns. High level concentrations are extremely destructive to the airway and eyes. Inhalation may have fatal consequences as a result of spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Eye burns result in ulceration of the conjunctivae and cornea and may cause destruction of all ocular tissues. (Continued on Page 4)

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES-OF OVEREXPOSURE TO TRIMETHYLAMINE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF- CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND BE COGNIZANT OF EXTREME FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Inhalation: Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. (Continued on Page 4)

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TRIMETHYLAMINE

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

Contact with mercury may produce explosive compounds. Reacts violently when mixed with oxidizing agents such as perchlorates, nitrates, permanganates, chromates, nitric acid, halogens, and peroxides.

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT 37.2°F (2.9°C)	LIQUID DENSITY AT BOILING POINT 40.8 lb/ft ³ (653.6 kg/m ³)
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) = 28..3 psia (195 kPa)	GAS DENSITY AT 70°F, 1 atm .162 lb/ft ³ (2.59 kg/m ³)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Soluble	FREEZING POINT -178.8°F (-117.1°C)
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl acetate = 1) = ggreater than 1	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR=1) @ 70°F (21.1°C) = 2.16
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless liquid or gas with strong, fishy, ammoniacal odor	

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) See Page 4	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE 374°F (190°C)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME (See Page 4) LEL 2.0 UEL 11.6
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical	ELECTRICAL CLASSIFICATION Class 1, Group B	
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber boots. If possible, stop the flow of trimethylamine. Use water spray to cool surrounding containers. If water is used as extinguishing media, recognize that aqueous solutions of trimethylamine are also flammable.		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Trimethylamine is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition. Should flame be extinguished and flow of gas continue, increase ventilation to prevent flammable mixture formation in low areas or pockets.		

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable		CONDITIONS TO AVOID None
Stable	X	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid) Mercury, silver, copper and its alloys, tin, commercial nickel. zinc and its alloys. oxidizing compounds		
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Ammonia		
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION May Occur		CONDITIONS TO AVOID None
Will Not Occur	X	

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with an inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact your closest supplier location or call the emergency telephone number listed herein.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD Do not attempt to dispose of waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container properly labeled, with any valve outlet plugs or caps secured and valve protection cap in place to your supplier. For emergency disposal assistance, contact your closest supplier location or call the emergency telephone number listed herein.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type)			Positive pressure air line with mask or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.		
VENTILATION Hood with forced ventilation	LOCAL EXHAUST To prevent accumulation above the TWA	SPECIAL	N/A		
	MECHANICAL (Gen.) In accordance with electrical codes	OTHER	N/A		
PROTECTIVE GLOVES Butyl rubber, PVC or polyethylene					
EYE PROTECTION Safety goggles or glasses					
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash fountain, face shield and polyethylene, PVC or butyl rubber apron					

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS*

SPECIAL LABELING INFORMATION DOT Shipping Name: Trimethylamine, anhydrous DOT Hazard Class: Division 2.1 DOT Shipping Label: Flammable Gas I.D. No.: UN 1083 (RQ 100/45.4)					
SPECIAL HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. For additional handling recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.					
SPECIAL STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of noncombustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125F (52C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in the storage or use area. There should be no sources of ignition in the storage or use area. For additional storage recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.					
SPECIAL PACKAGING RECOMMENDATIONS Carbon steel, stainless steel and Monel® are acceptable for use with trimethylamine. Most other metals are not compatible - particularly silver, copper and its alloys, tin, nickel and zinc and its alloys. Lead is the preferred gasket material. Natural rubber, Buna S®, Buna N® and cellulose acetate are not acceptable plastics or elastomers to use.					
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS Earth-ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with the trimethylamine system. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking or explosion proof. Compressed gas cylinders should not be refilled except by qualified producers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his (written) consent is a violation of Federal Law (49CFR). (Continued on Page 4)					

*Various Government Agencies (i.e. Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Food and Drug Administration and others) may have specific regulations concerning the transportation, handling, storage or use of this product which will not be reflected in this data sheet. The customer should review these regulations to ensure that he is in full compliance.

TRIMETHYLAMINE

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: (Continued)

Trimethylamine is not listed in the IARC, NTP or by OSHA as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen.

Persons in ill health where such illness would be aggravated by exposure to trimethylamine should not be allowed to work with or handle this product.

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT: (Continued)

Eye Contact: PERSONS WITH POTENTIAL EXPOSURE TO TRIMETHYLAMINE SHOULD NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES.

Flush contaminated eye(s) with copious quantities of water. Part eyelids with fingers to assure complete flushing. Continue for minimum of 15 minutes.

Skin Contact: Flush affected areas with copious quantities of water. Remove affected clothing as rapidly as possible. A physician should see the patient and be informed that the "burn" was caused by an alkaline solution. A weak (1-2%) acetic acid solution or vinegar may be used as a counteractant.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method Used):

8 to 18°F (-13 to -8°C) Closed cup

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS: (Continued)

Always secure cylinders in an upright position before transporting them. NEVER transport cylinders in trunks of vehicles, enclosed vans, truck cabs or in passenger compartments. Transport cylinders secured in open flatbed or in open pick-up type vehicles.

Reporting under SARA, Title III, Section 313 not required.

NFPA 704 NO. for trimethylamine = 3 4 0 None