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24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER (CHEMTREC)
USA: 800-424-9300
International: 703-527-3887

All non-emergency numbers should be directed to Tedia Customer Service at 800-PURITY1

SAFETY DATA SHEET

N,N-Dimethylformamide SDS No. M0081

1 IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier:
Chemical Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide
Synonyms: DMF, Dimethylformamide, Formic acid dimethylamide
CAS No.: 68-12-2

1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions:
Use: Solvent in chemical synthesis, pharmaceutical manufacturing, polymer processing, and analytical applications
Restrictions: Not for food, drug, or cosmetic use unless properly certified.
Regulatory Note: Listed on the TSCA Inventory. Subject to SARA Title III and California Proposition 65. Handle in accordance with applicable regulations.

1.3 Supplier:
Tedia Company LLC, 1000 Tedia Way, Fairfield, Ohio 45014 USA
Phone: 513-874-5340 | Website: www.tedia.com

1.4 Emergency Phone Number:
CHEMTREC (USA): 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC (International): +1-703-527-3887

2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance/Mixture
GHS Classification:
Flammable Liquids (Category 3), H226
Reproductive Toxicity (Category 1B), H360D
Acute Toxicity – Dermal (Category 4), H312
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation (Category 4), H332
Eye Irritation (Category 2A), H319
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (Category 2, liver), H373

2.2 GHS Label Elements
Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: DANGER
Hazard Statements:
H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs (liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary Statements:
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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 equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260: Do not breathe mist/vapors.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water. Remove contact lenses if present.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards
May be absorbed through the skin.
Liver toxicant with repeated exposure.
Can form peroxides upon air exposure during long-term storage.
Listed under California Proposition 65 for developmental toxicity.

2.4 Emergency Overview
Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin.
May damage the unborn child.
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver damage.

2.5 HMIS Rating:
Health – 2 Flammability – 2 Physical Hazard – 0 PPE – F (gloves, goggles, apron, respirator)

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance Identification
Chemical Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide

Hazardous	Ingredient	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration	Molecular Formula
Yes	N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	200-679-5	100%	C_3H_7NO

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures
Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist or if exposure is significant, seek immediate medical attention. Administer oxygen if available and breathing is difficult.
Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or if exposure was prolonged.
Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention promptly.
Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects
Acute Effects:
Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes, headache, nausea, dizziness, skin redness, respiratory discomfort.
Chronic Effects:
May cause liver damage with repeated exposure. Suspected reproductive hazard (may damage the unborn child). Prolonged skin contact may result in systemic toxicity.

4.3 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment
Provide symptomatic and supportive treatment.
Monitor liver function and central nervous system signs in cases of overexposure.
No specific antidote exists. Treat based on clinical condition.
For significant inhalation or ingestion exposures, hospitalization and observation may be necessary.

Notes for Physicians:
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF) is a systemically absorbed solvent with known hepatotoxic and reproductive effects. Clinical management should include:

- Monitoring of hepatic enzyme levels (ALT, AST, bilirubin) in cases of significant exposure
- Observation for signs of central nervous system depression, especially after inhalation or dermal absorption
- Urinary N-methylformamide (NMF) can serve as a biological marker of exposure in occupational health settings, though not typically used in acute treatment
- Delayed hepatotoxicity is possible; follow-up liver function testing is recommended over 48–72 hours
- Treat symptomatically; no specific antidote exists
- Skin exposure may result in systemic toxicity; consider decontamination as urgent even in the absence of local irritation

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Water spray may be used to cool exposed containers and structures but may be ineffective as a direct extinguishing agent for burning liquid.

5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Flammable liquid and vapor.
May form explosive vapor-air mixtures at elevated temperatures.
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to ignition sources and flash back.

Thermal decomposition or combustion may release toxic gases including:
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Dimethylamine and formic acid (under extreme conditions)

5.3 Protective Equipment for Firefighters
Wear full protective gear and a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in pressure-demand mode.
Firefighting operations should be conducted from a safe distance and upwind of any vapor plume.

5.4 Additional Firefighting Guidance
Approach fire with caution. Evacuate area and fight fire from protected location.
Cool exposed drums or tanks with water spray to prevent pressure buildup and potential rupture.
Contain runoff to prevent environmental contamination.
Beware of re-ignition in confined spaces due to vapor accumulation.

5.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
Health – 2 Flammability – 2 Reactivity – 0
Note: NFPA ratings are intended for emergency response and reflect acute hazard potential.
Note: NFPA ratings are for emergency response only and reflect acute exposure risks.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions
Isolate spill area and evacuate non-essential personnel.
Eliminate all sources of ignition including open flames, hot surfaces, and static discharge.
Ventilate area using explosion-proof equipment if necessary.
Avoid breathing vapors and prevent skin and eye contact.
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment including chemical-resistant gloves, goggles, apron, and suitable respiratory protection if airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits.

6.2 Environmental Precautions
Prevent release to the environment.
Do not allow material to enter sewers, storm drains, surface waters, or soil.
If discharge occurs to a waterway or public land, notify appropriate local, state, or federal authorities as required.
DMF is water-soluble and mobile in soil, with potential to contaminate groundwater in the event of a large release.

6.3 Containment and Cleanup Methods
For small spills:
Use inert absorbent material such as sand, earth, or commercially available spill pads.
Place collected material into appropriate chemical waste containers.
Wash residual area with water and detergent while ensuring adequate ventilation.

For large spills:
Dike to contain liquid using non-combustible barriers.
Use intrinsically safe or explosion-proof equipment to transfer material to salvage drums.
Flush remaining residues with large amounts of water only after complete containment.
Do not return spilled material to original container for reuse.

6.4 Reporting Requirements
DMF is not subject to CERCLA hazardous substance reporting thresholds.
However, it is a SARA Title III Section 313 listed chemical and may require notification if part of a regulated release or if released from a process subject to TRI reporting.
Notify regulatory authorities in accordance with local, state, and federal laws when applicable.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Handle only in well-ventilated areas, preferably with local exhaust ventilation.
Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin or eyes.
Use proper personal protective equipment including gloves, protective clothing, and safety glasses or goggles.
Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
Ground and bond all equipment and transfer containers to prevent static discharge.
Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment in flammable liquid handling areas.
Avoid repeated or prolonged exposure, as DMF may be absorbed through the skin and cause systemic toxicity.
Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, or smoking.
Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2 Storage Conditions

Store in a tightly sealed container in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area.
Keep away from heat sources, sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition.
Store separately from incompatible materials such as strong acids, oxidizers, and halogenating agents.
Avoid prolonged storage at elevated temperatures.
Protect from moisture and contamination.
Storage temperature should be kept below 30°C (86°F) for long-term stability.
Inspect stored containers periodically for signs of pressure buildup, leaks, or peroxide formation.
Label all containers clearly and maintain access controls if applicable to site policy.
Store away from incompatible laboratory processes and segregate from reactive or air-sensitive materials.

7.3 Environmental Controls

All handling and storage operations should be conducted over spill trays or within secondary containment.
Prevent releases to the environment through use of closed systems, sealed transfer lines, and proper waste handling protocols.
Use drip trays under connections and pumps.
Ensure chemical-resistant flooring is in place in bulk storage areas.
Install leak detection, vapor containment, or floor-level ventilation where large quantities are stored or dispensed.
Do not store near floor drains or stormwater systems without appropriate safeguards.
Implement environmental monitoring and emergency response plans where required by regulatory permits or site procedures.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PPE

8.1 Exposure Limits

OSHA PEL (TWA): 10 ppm (30 mg/m^3)
ACGIH TLV (TWA): 10 ppm (Skin notation – potential for significant absorption through the skin)
NIOSH REL (TWA): 10 ppm (Skin)
NIOSH IDLH: 500 ppm (based on acute inhalation toxicity)

8.2 Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust ventilation (LEV) to maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits.
LEV should provide a minimum capture velocity of 100 feet per minute at the point of emission.
Use explosion-proof ventilation systems in flammable areas.
All process enclosures, piping, and connections should be designed to prevent vapor escape.
Maintain general air exchange of at least 6 air changes per hour in work areas.
Fume hoods, glove boxes, or sealed transfer lines are recommended for open operations.
Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers must be located near handling areas.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Protection:
<10 ppm (with effective engineering control): No respiratory protection normally required.

10–100 ppm: Use NIOSH-approved half-face air-purifying respirator (APR) with organic vapor cartridges.
100 ppm or unknown concentrations: Use NIOSH-approved full-face pressure-demand SCBA.
DMF has high dermal permeability; respiratory protection alone is not sufficient for high exposures.
Eye/Face Protection:
Chemical splash goggles required.
Use a face shield in operations where splashing is possible or when handling bulk volumes.
Skin Protection:
Wear chemical-resistant gloves with verified DMF resistance such as Silver Shield®, laminate film, or Viton®.
Nitrile gloves provide limited breakthrough protection and should not be used for prolonged exposure.
Wear a chemical-resistant apron, coveralls, or full-body suit if splash or large-volume contact is possible.
Footwear should be chemical-resistant and cover the entire foot.
Other Protection:
Use static-dissipative or grounded footwear in flammable liquid handling areas.
Ensure contaminated clothing is removed and laundered before reuse.
Keep street clothes and work clothes separate in locker facilities.

8.4 General Hygiene Measures
Avoid all unnecessary contact.
Prohibit eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas.
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling and before breaks or meals.
Decontaminate protective gear regularly.
Change gloves immediately if damaged or contaminated.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General Information
a) Appearance: Clear, colorless to slightly yellow liquid
b) Odor: Slight, fishy or amine-like odor
c) Odor threshold: Approximately 0.3 – 0.5 ppm (varies by individual)
d) pH: Neutral (6.5–8)
e) Melting point/freezing point: −61°C (−78°F)
f) Boiling point: 153°C (307°F)
g) Flash point: 58°C (136°F) (closed cup)
h) Evaporation rate: 0.2 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
i) Flammability: Combustible liquid (GHS Category 4)
j) Flammability limits:
Lower explosive limit (LEL): 2.2%
Upper explosive limit (UEL): 15.2%
k) Vapor pressure: 3.7 mmHg at 20°C
l) Vapor density: 2.5 (air = 1)
m) Relative density: 0.944 g/cm³ at 20°C (water = 1)
n) Solubility: Miscible with water, alcohols, ethers, esters, acetone, and most organic solvents
o) Partition coefficient (log Kow): −1.01
p) Autoignition temperature: 445°C (833°F)
q) Decomposition temperature: >200°C (generates formic acid and dimethylamine)
r) Viscosity: 0.92 mPa·s at 25°C
s) Explosive properties: Not explosive under normal handling, but may form explosive mixtures in air
t) Oxidizing properties: Not an oxidizer

9.2 Other Safety Characteristics
Refractive index: 1.430 at 20°C
Dielectric constant: 36.7 at 25°C
Electrical conductivity: Very low under pure conditions
Surface tension: 37.1 mN/m at 25°C

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Stability
Stable under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.
Sensitive to light and air during long-term storage, which may result in degradation or peroxide formation.
Hygroscopic — absorbs moisture from the air.
Conditions to avoid include:
Heat, open flames, sparks, and sources of ignition
Extended exposure to air or light
Confined spaces without adequate ventilation
Prolonged storage at elevated temperatures

10.2 Reactive Hazards
Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.
Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air at elevated temperatures.
Incompatible materials include:
Strong oxidizers (e.g., nitric acid, peroxides, chromic acid) — may cause fire or explosion
Halogenated compounds (e.g., chloroform, carbon tetrachloride) — possible hazardous interactions
Strong bases and strong acids — may accelerate decomposition
Active metals (e.g., sodium, potassium) — may release flammable gases
Isocyanates and acyl halides — may result in uncontrolled reactions

10.3 Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition above 200°C may produce:
Carbon monoxide (CO)
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
Dimethylamine
Formic acid
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
Decomposition products are highly irritating and potentially toxic. Ensure proper ventilation and containment in high-temperature applications.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute Toxicity
Oral (LD_{50}): 2,800 mg/kg (rat, OECD 401)
Dermal (LD_{50}): 1,500 mg/kg (rabbit, OECD 402)
Inhalation (LC_{50}): 3,120 ppm / 4 h (rat, OECD 403)
DMF is toxic via oral, dermal, and inhalation routes.
It is readily absorbed through the skin and mucous membranes.
High potential for systemic effects with prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin Irritation: Mild to moderate irritant (rabbit, OECD 404)
Eye Irritation: Moderate irritant (rabbit, OECD 405); transient pain, redness, blurred vision
Respiratory Irritation: Upper airway irritation observed at concentrations ≥ 100 ppm (NIOSH studies)

11.2 Chronic Toxicity
Carcinogenicity:
IARC: Group 2A – Probably carcinogenic to humans (based on sufficient evidence in animals and limited evidence in humans)
NTP: Not listed
ACGIH: A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (2023 TLVs and BEIs)
Reproductive Toxicity:
Developmental toxicity observed in rats and mice following inhalation exposure.
Malformations and fetal weight reduction occurred at concentrations ≥ 200 ppm (OECD 414, ECHA Registration Dossier)

OECD 421/422 studies indicate reduced male fertility indices at ≥ 50 mg/kg/day oral exposure in rats.
Target Organ Effects:
Liver: Repeated-dose inhalation studies show elevated ALT/AST and hepatocellular changes (OECD 412, ECHA dossier)
Skin: Systemic absorption through intact skin confirmed in rat dermal absorption assays (OECD 427)
CNS: Transient symptoms such as headache, nausea, and dizziness reported in occupational exposure cases (NIOSH, AIHA)
Kidneys: No adverse histological findings in subchronic oral studies (OECD 408)

11.3 Other Effects
Skin Sensitization: Negative (guinea pig maximization test, OECD 406)
Mutagenicity:
In vitro: Weakly positive in Ames test with metabolic activation (OECD 471)
In vivo: Negative in mouse micronucleus assay (OECD 474)
Aspiration Risk: Not classified due to viscosity of 0.92 mPa·s and lack of aspiration hazard in animal studies

11.4 Exposure Effects
Inhalation:
At 10–100 ppm: Headache, nausea, mucous membrane irritation
At >100 ppm: CNS depression, fatigue, liver enzyme elevation
Dermal Contact:
May cause systemic toxicity without visible irritation; absorption rate 1.1 mg/cm²/h (OECD 428)
Eye Contact:
Causes pain, watering, and temporary conjunctival inflammation
Ingestion:
Produces gastrointestinal symptoms and possible liver damage
LD_{50} values indicate low-to-moderate acute oral toxicity in rodents

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity
Aquatic Toxicity:
Fish (LC_{50}, 96h): 5,400 mg/L (Pimephales promelas) – Practically non-toxic [OECD 203]
Daphnia (EC_{50}, 48h): 7,200 mg/L (Daphnia magna) – Practically non-toxic [OECD 202]
Algae (EC_{50}, 72h): 3,800 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) – Low toxicity [OECD 201]

Terrestrial Toxicity:
Earthworm (LC_{50}, 14d): >1,000 mg/kg soil (Eisenia fetida) – Practically non-toxic [OECD 207]
Avian (LD_{50}, oral): 2,250 mg/kg (Colinus virginianus) – Slightly toxic [EPA 850.2100]

12.2 Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation:
Ready biodegradability: >80% degradation (28d, OECD 301F) – Readily biodegradable
Half-life (water, aerobic): 1–5 days [EPI Suite v4.11]

Abiotic Degradation:
Hydrolysis: Stable at pH 4–9 (no significant degradation) [OECD 111]
Photodegradation (air): Half-life = 22 days (OH radical reaction) [Atkinson 1987]

12.3 Bioaccumulation Potential
Log Kow: -0.24 (low lipophilicity) [ECHA]
BCF (Bioaccumulation Factor): <10 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) – Negligible accumulation [OECD 305]
GHS Classification: Not classified (rapid metabolism/excretion)

12.4 Mobility in Soil
Koc: 2.0 – High mobility [EPA EPI Suite]

Leaching Potential: High (but rapid degradation reduces impact) [USGS Studies]
Volatilization (water): Half-life = 5.3 hours (25°C, 1m depth) [Mackay Model]

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods
Product Disposal:
Classified as hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.
U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Number: U122 (toxic waste, listed)
Also exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (D001) if flash point is confirmed <60°C.
Dispose of contents through a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor.
Preferred treatment includes high-temperature incineration (≥1,100°C) with suitable off-gas scrubbing systems.
Do not pour into drains or discharge to the environment.
Contaminated Packaging:
Empty containers may contain hazardous residues.
Triple-rinse with water or suitable solvent (if compatible) before disposal.
Rinseate must be managed as hazardous waste.
Puncture or crush containers to prevent reuse.
Label as “Hazardous Waste – DMF Residue” and dispose of through certified waste services.

13.2 Regulatory Information
U.S. EPA Waste Codes:
U122 (listed waste)
D001 (ignitable, if applicable)
RCRA Status: Listed and characteristic hazardous waste
EU Waste Code: 07 01 01* (organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors containing dangerous substances)
California Waste Code: 135 (toxic organic compounds, Title 22 CCR)

13.3 Special Precautions
All disposal operations must comply with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.
Do not allow product or rinsate to contaminate soil, groundwater, or surface water.
Secondary containment and vapor recovery are strongly recommended for bulk disposal operations.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials during waste storage or transfer.
Personnel must wear appropriate protective equipment and follow standard waste handling protocols.

13.4 Recommended Disposal Methods
Contact a permitted hazardous waste incineration or chemical waste disposal contractor (e.g., Clean Harbors, Veolia).
Do not landfill untreated material.
Waste manifests and waste profiles may be required depending on volume and jurisdiction.
Coordinate with facility EHS personnel or environmental coordinator to ensure compliant disposal.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
Proper Shipping Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide
Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
UN Number: UN2265
Packing Group: III
Label: Flammable Liquid
Special Provisions: B1, IB3, T2, TP1
ERG Guide Number: 132 (Flammable Liquids)

14.2 International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)
Proper Shipping Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide

Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: UN2265
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: No
EmS Code: F-E, S-D
Segregation: Away from oxidizers and reactive halogenated compounds

14.3 International Air Transport Association (IATA)
Proper Shipping Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide
Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: UN2265
Packing Group: III
Passenger Aircraft: 60 L max per package
Cargo Aircraft: 220 L max per package
ERG Code: 3L
Special Instructions: Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures and ensure packaging is tightly sealed and leak-proof

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 U.S. Federal Regulations
TSCA Status:
Listed on the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory
CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act):
Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not assigned for DMF individually
Releases may be subject to notification under other federal and state environmental laws
SARA Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA):
Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances: Not listed
Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): Listed
Chemical Name: N,N-Dimethylformamide
CAS No.: 68-12-2
De minimis concentration: 1.0%
RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act):
U.S. EPA Waste Code: U122 (listed toxic waste)
May also exhibit the ignitability characteristic (D001) depending on formulation
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration):
Regulated under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Designated as a hazardous chemical due to toxicity and flammability
DEA:
Not listed as a controlled substance

15.2 U.S. State Regulations
California Proposition 65:
Listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer (listing effective October 27, 2017).
New Jersey Right-to-Know (RTK):
Listed – Special Health Hazard Substance
New Jersey Substance No.: 0842
Pennsylvania RTK:
Listed – Environmental Hazard and Special Hazardous Substance
Environmental Hazard Code: E
Massachusetts RTK:
Listed – Hazardous Substance
Minnesota Hazardous Substance List:
Listed

Washington State PEL:
Permissible Exposure Limit: 10 ppm TWA

15.3 International Regulations
Canada (DSL/NDSL):
Listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL)

16 OTHER INFO:

16.1 Document Control
Original Preparation Date: January 1, 2006

Latest Revision Date: April 4, 2025
Revision Summary: Updated to align with GHS Revision 7 standards and current regulatory requirements.

16.2 Disclaimer:
The information contained herein is accurate to the best of TEDIA COMPANY LLC's knowledge and complies with applicable regulations as of the revision date. However, no warranty, express or implied, is made regarding its accuracy, completeness, or fitness for a particular purpose.

16.3 User Responsibility:
It is the responsibility of the user to: Verify compliance with local, state, federal, and international regulations before use. Conduct independent assessments to ensure suitability for intended applications. Implement appropriate safety, health, and environmental controls.