



Safety Data Sheet

Cat. # BKC-16

DMF, anhydrous

Size: 50ml





DMF, anhydrous

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 08/09/2013

Revision date: 05/11/2017

Version: 7.1

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form	: Substance
Trade name	: DMF, anhydrous
Chemical name	: DMF. Anhydrous
CAS-No.	: 68-12-2
Product code	: 177D_D091
Formula	: C3H7NO
Synonyms	: dimethyl formamide / DMF / DMFA / formamide, N,N-dimethyl- / formdimethylamide / formic acid dimethylamide / formylidimethylamine / N,N-dimethylformamide / N,N-dimethylmethanamide / N-formylidimethylamine / NSC 5356 / U-4224
BIG No	: 10018

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture	: Reagent Catalyst Solvent Chemical substance for research Rodenticide Pharmaceutical intermediate
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1.3. Supplier

Geno Technology, Inc./ G-Biosciences
9800 Page Avenue
Saint Louis, 63132-1429 - United States
T 800-628-7730 - F 314-991-1504
technical@GBiosciences.com - www.GBiosciences.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (USA/Canada), +1-703-527-3887 (Intl)
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SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture



GHS US classification

Flammable liquids Category 3	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 4	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)	:  
Signal word (GHS US)	: Warning
Hazard statements (GHS US)	: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H332 - Harmful if inhaled
Precautionary statements (GHS US)	: P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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 hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.

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P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use media other than water to extinguish.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Common Name (Synonyms)	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
N,N-dimethylformamide (Main constituent)	dimethyl formamide / DMF / DMFA / formamide, N,N-dimethyl- / formdimethylamide / formic acid dimethylamide / formyl dimethylamine / N,N-dimethylformamide / N,N-dimethylmethanamide / N-formyl dimethylamine / NSC 5356 / U-4224	(CAS-No.) 68-12-2	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Eye Irrit. 2, H319

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give alcohol to drink.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water. Soap may be used. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not give milk/oil to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Give activated charcoal. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.htm). Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Practically non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral 2000/5000 mg/kg). Harmful in contact with skin. Slightly irritant to skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Dizziness. Excited/restless. High arterial pressure. Feeling of weakness. Enlargement/affection of the liver.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Slight irritation. Dry skin. Symptoms similar to those listed under inhalation.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Irritation of the eye tissue. Conjunctivitis. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue.

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Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Tingling/irritation of the skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Headache. Gastrointestinal complaints. Loss of appetite. Risk of testicular tumors. Possible premature birth. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. Promotes the clotting of blood.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Quick-acting ABC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting BC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting class B foam extinguisher. Quick-acting CO2 extinguisher. Class B foam (alcohol-resistant). Water spray if puddle cannot expand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water (quick-acting extinguisher, reel); risk of puddle expansion. Water; risk of puddle expansion.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD: Flammable liquid and vapour. Gas/vapour flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD: May be ignited by sparks. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".

Explosion hazard : DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD: Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD: may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Precautionary measures fire : Exposure to fire/heat: keep upwind. Exposure to fire/heat: consider evacuation. Exposure to fire/heat: seal off low-lying areas. Exposure to fire/heat: have neighbourhood close doors and windows.

Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it. Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water.

Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Gloves. Face-shield. Protective clothing.

Emergency procedures : Mark the danger area. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosionproof appliances and lighting equipment. Large spills/in confined spaces: consider evacuation. In case of hazardous reactions: keep upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation. Avoid ingress of water in the containers. Wash contaminated clothes.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Contain released product, pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Contact with water: measure explosive gas-air mixture concentration. Hazardous reaction: measure explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Heating: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: dry sand/earth/vermiculite. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Use earthed equipment. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Keep the substance free from contamination. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Avoid contact of substance with water. Keep container tightly closed.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
- Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.
- Information on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: reducing agents. oxidizing agents. (strong) acids. (some) metals. halogens. water/moisture.
- Storage area : Store at ambient temperature. Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Fireproof storeroom. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Keep locked up. Unauthorized persons are not admitted. Detached building. Keep only in the original container. May be stored under inert gas. Meet the legal requirements.
- Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: hermetical. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)

USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits

ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5 ppm
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8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: natural rubber. neoprene. nitrile rubber. polyethylene. PVA. PVC. viton. nitrile rubber/PVC

Hand protection:

Protective gloves against chemicals (EN374)

Eye protection:

Face shield

Skin and body protection:

Protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

Full face mask with filter type A at conc. in air > exposure limit

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Liquid
- Appearance : Liquid.
- Color : Colourless to light yellow
- Odor : Unpleasant odour Smell of fish Amine-like odour

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Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 6.7 (4.0 %)
Melting point	: -60.5 °C (Test data)
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 153 °C (Test data)
Critical temperature	: 370 °C
Critical pressure	: 44066 hPa
Flash point	: 57.5 °C (Closed cup, 1013.25 hPa, DIN 51755: Abel-Pensky)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 0.17
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 60
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: 3.5 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 25 hPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 2.5
Relative density	: 0.95
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1
Specific gravity / density	: 950 kg/m ³
Molecular mass	: 73.09 g/mol
Solubility	: Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons. Soluble in chloroform. Soluble in tetrachloromethane. Soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide. Water: 100 g/100ml (20 °C) Ethanol: complete Ether: complete Acetone: complete
Log Pow	: -1.01 (Experimental value)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 435 °C (1013.25 hPa, DIN 51794: Self-ignition temperature)
Decomposition temperature	: 350 °C
Viscosity, kinematic	: 0.968 mm ² /s
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.92 mPa·s (20 °C)
Explosion limits	: 2.2 - 16 vol % 70 - 500 g/m ³ Lower explosive limit (LEL): 2.2 vol % UEL: 16 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

Specific conductivity	: 6000000 pS/m
Saturation concentration	: 12 g/m ³
VOC content	: 100 %
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Slightly volatile.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers and with (some) halogens.

10.2. Chemical stability

Hygroscopic.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if inhaled.

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
LD50 oral rat	3010 mg/kg body weight (BASF test, Rat, Experimental value, Oral)
LD50 dermal rat	> 3160 mg/kg body weight (OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity, 24 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Dermal)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 5.85 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours))
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	1948 ppm (4 h, Rat, Inhalation)
ATE US (oral)	3010 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
pH: 6.7 (4.0 %)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.
pH: 6.7 (4.0 %)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Viscosity, kinematic : 0.968 mm²/s

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Practically non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral 2000/5000 mg/kg). Harmful in contact with skin. Slightly irritant to skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Dizziness. Excited/restless. High arterial pressure. Feeling of weakness. Enlargement/affection of the liver.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Slight irritation. Dry skin. Symptoms similar to those listed under inhalation.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Irritation of the eye tissue. Conjunctivitis. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue.

Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Tingling/irritation of the skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Headache. Gastrointestinal complaints. Loss of appetite. Risk of testicular tumors. Possible premature birth. Cardiac and blood circulation effects. Promotes the clotting of blood.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Ecology - air : Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014). Photodegradation in the air. Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009).

Ecology - water : Not harmful to crustacea. Not harmful to fishes. Groundwater pollutant. Affects the self-cleaning capacity of surface water. Not harmful to activated sludge. Not harmful to algae. Not harmful to bacteria.

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DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
LC50 fish 1	9800 mg/l (96 h, Salmo gairdneri, Flow-through system)
EC50 Daphnia 1	13100 mg/l (OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 48 h, Daphnia magna)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in the soil. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.9 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.3645 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	1.863 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.49

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
BCF fish 1	0.3 - 1.2 (Cyprinus carpio, Test duration: 8 weeks)
Log Pow	-1.01 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

12.4. Mobility in soil

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
Surface tension	0.036 N/m (25 °C)
Log Koc	0.38 (log Koc, QSAR)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods	: Waste treatment methods.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Do not discharge into surface water. Do not discharge unmonitored into the environment. Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle by distillation. Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber with energy recovery.
Additional information	: Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 and Regulation (EU) No 2017/997.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description	: UN2265 N,N-Dimethylformamide, 3, III
UN-No.(DOT)	: UN2265
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: N,N-Dimethylformamide
Class (DOT)	: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Packing group (DOT)	: III - Minor Danger
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 3 - Flammable liquid



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 203
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DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 242
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: B1 - If the material has a flash point at or above 38 C (100 F) and below 93 C (200 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.241 of this subchapter are applicable. If the material has a flash point of less than 38 C (100 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.242 of this subchapter are applicable. IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672). T2 - 1.5 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 150
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 60 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 220 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
Other information	: No supplementary information available.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG)	: UN 2265 N,N-dimethylformamide, 3, III
UN-No. (IMDG)	: 2265
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: N,N-dimethylformamide
Class (IMDG)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	: III - substances presenting low danger
EmS-No. (1)	: F-E
EmS-No. (2)	: S-D

Air transport

Transport document description (IATA)	: UN 2265 N,N-dimethylformamide, 3, III
UN-No. (IATA)	: 2265
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: N,N-dimethylformamide
Class (IATA)	: 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA)	: III - Minor Danger

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

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DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

National regulations

DMF, anhydrous (68-12-2)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

15.3. US State regulations

SECTION 16: Other information

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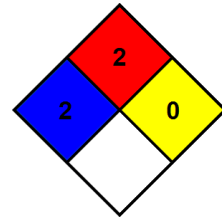
Full text of H-phrases:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled

NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.