

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: **4218**  
Version: **GHS 4.0 en**  
Replaces version of: 2022-01-04  
Version: (GHS 3)

date of compilation: 2016-04-08  
Revision: 2024-03-02

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	<b>Ethylenediamine</b> ≥99,5 %, for synthesis
Article number	4218
CAS number	107-15-3

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:	Laboratory chemical Laboratory and analytical use
Uses advised against:	Do not use for squirting or spraying. Do not use for products which come into direct contact with the skin. Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG  
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5  
D-76185 Karlsruhe  
Germany

**Telephone:**+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0  
**Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149  
**e-mail:** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)  
**Website:** [www.carlroth.de](http://www.carlroth.de)

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: Department Health, Safety and Environment

**e-mail (competent person):** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

Section	Hazard class	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	Flammable liquid	3	Flam. Liq. 3	H226
3.1O	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.1D	Acute toxicity (dermal)	3	Acute Tox. 3	H311
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1	Skin Corr. 1	H314
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318
3.4R	Respiratory sensitisation	1	Resp. Sens. 1	H334
3.4S	Skin sensitisation	1	Skin Sens. 1	H317

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Skin corrosion produces an irreversible damage to the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis. The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

#### Signal word

**Danger**

#### Pictograms

GHS02, GHS05,  
GHS06, GHS08



#### Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302+H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

#### Precautionary statements

##### Precautionary statements - prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P260	Do not breathe dusts or mists
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing

##### Precautionary statements - response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### Precautionary statements - storage

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

### 2.3 Other hazards

#### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

#### Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0,1\%$ .

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Ethylenediamine
Molecular formula	$C_2H_8N_2$
Molar mass	60.1 g/mol
CAS No	107-15-3

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### General notes

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Self-protection of the first aider.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Immediate medical treatment required because corrosive injuries that are not treated are hard to cure.

#### Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes hold-  
ing eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Protect uninjured eye.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is  
conscious). Call a physician immediately. If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and  
the stomach (strong corrosive effects).

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Corrosion, Vomiting, Risk of blindness, Gastric perforation, Risk of serious damage to eyes, Allergic re-  
actions, Cough, Dyspnoea

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Ethylenediamine  $\geq 99,5$  %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media



#### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings!  
water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full chemical protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



#### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

#### Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Thorough skin-cleansing after handling the product. When using do not smoke.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed.

#### Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

#### Consideration of other advice:

Store locked up. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

#### Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted. Use local and general ventilation.

#### Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### National limit values

#### Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Ceiling-C [ppm]	Ceiling-C [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Notation	Source
AU	ethylenediamine (1,2-diaminoethane)	107-15-3	WES	10	25						WES

#### Notation

Ceiling-C Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### Notation

STEL	Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)
TWA	Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

### Human health values

Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels				
Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	3.6 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

### Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels				
End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
PNEC	0.167 mg/l	aquatic organisms	water	intermittent release
PNEC	0.016 mg/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.002 mg/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.5 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	7.68 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.768 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	4.36 mg/kg	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

#### Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection.

#### Skin protection



# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### • hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 °C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

### • material thickness

0,7mm

### • breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

### • Splash protection - Protective gloves

• type of material: NBR (Nitrile rubber)

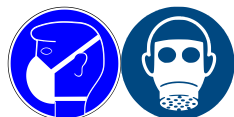
• material thickness: 0,4 mm

• breakthrough times of the glove material: >30 minutes (permeation: level 2)

### • other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

### Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C, colour code: Brown).

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	amine
Melting point/freezing point	11.1 °C (ECHA)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	117.1 °C at 1,013 hPa (ECHA)
Flammability	flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria
Lower and upper explosion limit	2.5 vol% (LEL) - 16.3 vol% (UEL)
Flash point	42 °C at 1,013 hPa (ECHA)

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: **4218**

Auto-ignition temperature	405 °C (ECHA) (auto-ignition temperature (liquids and gases))
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	12.2 (in aqueous solution: 100 g/l, 20 °C)
Kinematic viscosity	not determined
Dynamic viscosity	1.265 – 1.725 mPa s at 25 °C
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	1,000 g/l (ECHA)
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	-1.62 (pH value: >12, 25 °C) (ECHA)
Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC)	3.679 (ECHA)
Vapour pressure	12 hPa at 20 °C 22 hPa at 30 °C 70 hPa at 50 °C
<u>Density and/or relative density</u>	
Density	0.897 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C (ECHA)
Relative vapour density	Information on this property is not available.
Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
<u>Other safety parameters</u>	
Oxidising properties	none
<b>9.2 Other information</b>	
Information with regard to physical hazard classes:	There is no additional information.
Other safety characteristics:	There is no additional information.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition.

#### **If heated**

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.



# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Violent reaction with:** Aldehydes, Alcohols, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Perchlorates,  
**Exothermic reaction with:** Acrylic acid, Acetic acid, Acetic anhydride, Oxidisers, Acids, Carbon disulfide, Hydrochloric gas

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

aluminium, iron, copper, bronze, brass, zinc

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Classification acc. to GHS**

#### Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	866 mg/kg	rat		ECHA
inhalation: vapour	LC50	14.7 mg/l/4h	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	560 mg/kg	rabbit		ECHA

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### • If swallowed

If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects)

#### • If in eyes

causes burns, Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

#### • If inhaled

May produce an allergic reaction, cough, Dyspnoea

#### • If on skin

causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds, May produce an allergic reaction, pruritis, localised redness

#### • Other information

Other adverse effects: Liver and kidney damage

## 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	640 mg/l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	16.7 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	645 mg/l	algae	ECHA	72 h

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (without nitrification): 1.331 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (with nitrification): 2.462 mg/mg

Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1.465 mg/mg

#### Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
biotic/abiotic	94 %	28 d
oxygen depletion	10 %	5 d

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: **4218**

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	-1.62 (pH value: >12, 25 °C) (ECHA)
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### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Henry's law constant	0.6 Pa m <sup>3</sup> /mol at 25 °C (ECHA)
The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient	3.679 (ECHA)

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

#### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

##### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H3 Flammable liquids  
H8 Corrosives

### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

UN RTDG	UN 1604
IMDG-Code	UN 1604
ICAO-TI	UN 1604

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name



# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

<b>UN RTDG</b>	ETHYLENEDIAMINE	
IMDG-Code	ETHYLENEDIAMINE	
ICAO-TI	Ethylenediamine	
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>		
<b>UN RTDG</b>	8 (3)	
IMDG-Code	8 (3)	
ICAO-TI	8 (3)	
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>		
<b>UN RTDG</b>	II	
IMDG-Code	II	
ICAO-TI	II	
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations	
<b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>		
There is no additional information.		
<b>14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b>		
The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.		
<b>14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations</b>		
<b>Transport information</b>	<b>National regulations</b>	<b>Additional information(UN RTDG)</b>
<b>UN number</b>		1604
<b>Class</b>		8
<b>Subsidiary risk(s)</b>		3
<b>Packing group</b>		II
<b>Danger label(s)</b>		8+3
		
<b>Special provisions (SP)</b>		- UN RTDG
<b>Excepted quantities (EQ)</b>		E2 UN RTDG
<b>Limited quantities (LQ)</b>		1 L UN RTDG
<b>Emergency Action Code</b>		2W

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice





## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	ETHYLENEDIAMINE
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1604, ETHYLENEDIAMINE, 8 (3), II, 42°C c.c.
Marine pollutant	-
Danger label(s)	8+3
 	
Special provisions (SP)	-
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2
Limited quantities (LQ)	1 L
EmS	F-E, S-C
Stowage category	A
Segregation group	18 - Alkalis

### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	Ethylenediamine
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1604, Ethylenediamine, 8 (3), II
Danger label(s)	8+3
 	
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2
Limited quantities (LQ)	0,5 L

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

There is no additional information.

#### National regulations(Australia)

##### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

Country	Inventory	Status
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
JP	ISHA-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TR	CICR	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

### Legend

AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
CICR	Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
ISHA-ENCS	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ISHA-ENCS)
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety-relevant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
14.8		Emergency Action Code: 2W	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine ≥99,5 %, for synthesis

article number: 4218

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LEL	Lower explosion limit (LEL)
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	Parts per million
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UEL	Upper explosion limit (UEL)
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

### Key literature references and sources for data

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Ethylenediamine $\geq 99,5$ %, for synthesis

article number: **4218**

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.