

2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine

sc-254366



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

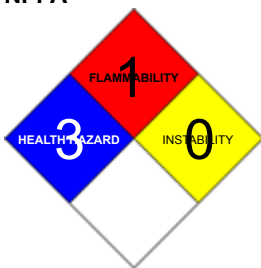
PRODUCT NAME

2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C10-H15-NO₂, (OCH₃)₂C₆H₃(CH₂)₂NH₂, "phenethylamine, 2, 5-dimethoxy-", "phenylethylamine, 2, 5-dimethoxy-", "2, 5-dimethoxydopamine", "2, 5-dimethoxy-beta-phenethylamine"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	4		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

■ Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow.

Both the esophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhea may follow.

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ Phenethylamines produce effects similar to amphetamines.

They excite the nervous system, causing shortness of breath, cough, narrowing of the airways and throat spasms.

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

■ Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns.

There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris.

SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop.

The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.

■ 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.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract.

Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

■ Acute effects from inhalation of high vapor concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons

compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Chronic exposure to phenethylamines excite the central nervous system and induce tolerance; in extreme cases they produce amphetamine-like responses including personality changes, compulsive and stereotyped behavior and may induce psychosis with auditory and visual hallucinations and paranoid delusions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine	3600-86-0	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.089
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.

- Keep containers securely sealed.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidizing agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine CAS3600-86-0

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Type AK Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

Elbow length PVC gloves.

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Polyethylene gloves

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	181.23
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	320 (15 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	>230	pH (1% solution)	>7
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.089
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Viscous, hygroscopic liquid with fishy odor; mixes with water. Strong base (alkaline).

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

‡ Avoid strong acids.

- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

2,5-DIMETHOXYPHENETHYLAMINE

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

‡ 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:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	8
Identification Numbers:	UN3267	PG:	II
Label Codes:	8	Special provisions:	B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Packaging: Non-bulk:	202
Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	1 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	30 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	40, 52		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None	UN/ID Number:	3267
Packing Group:	II	Special provisions:	A3
		Cargo Only	
		Packing Instructions:	855
Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 L	Passenger and Cargo	
Passenger and Cargo		Packing Instructions:	851

Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Packing Instructions:	Y840
Maximum Qty/Pack:	0.5 L		
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS 2,5-DIMETHOXYPHENETHYLAMINE)			
Maritime Transport IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3267	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 L		
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for 2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (CAS: , 3600-86-0)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

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■ 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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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