



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: Monoethanolamine

Issue Date: 04/02/2026

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Monoethanolamine

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Gas treatment agent. Chemical intermediate. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification for the product as supplied

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids - Category 4
Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral
Skin corrosion - Sub-category 1B
Serious eye damage - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

H227 Combustible liquid.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
+ P330
P301 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
+ P331
P303 + P361 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
+ P353
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
+ P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON
+ P338 + CENTER/ doctor.
P310
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Ethanolamine

This product is a substance.

Substance name: Monoethanolamine**CASRN:** 141-43-5

N°	Component	CASRN	Concentration	US Unique Identifier (internal)
0001	Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	>= 99.5 - <= 100.0 %	Not applicable
0002	Diethanolamine	111-42-2	>= 0.2 - <= 0.2 %	Not applicable

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice:**

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage. Causes severe burns.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns and/or ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal or esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide..

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flash back possible over considerable distance.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.. Use personal protective equipment..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cellulose-based absorbents. Sawdust. Ground corn cobs. Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Absorb with inert materials such as: Clay-based absorbents. Dirt. Sand. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Do not use sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents in formulations containing this product. Suspected cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Do not store with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Combustible liquid. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Monoethanolamine can react with iron to form an unstable material that can decompose at temperatures above 130 °C in air. Use caution when thawing drummed material. If steam heating is necessary, use only low pressure steam and stainless steel coils.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 10 - 32 °C (50 - 90 °F)

Storage Period:

Plastic drums.

24 Month

Bulk

6 Month

Steel drums.

6 Month

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Explosives. Gases.

Unsuitable materials for containers: Aluminium Copper Copper alloys Galvanized containers. Zinc

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Monoethanolamine	ACGIH	TWA	3 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	6 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	6 mg/m3 3 ppm
Diethanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	0.2 mg/m3
Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin			
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	1 mg/m3
Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption			

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber.

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Color Colorless

Odor Ammoniacal

Odor Threshold No test data available

pH 12.1 *Literature* (50% aq. sol.)

Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/ range No test data available

Freezing point 10.5 °C (50.9 °F) *Literature*

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point (760 mmHg) 170.3 °C (338.5 °F) at 1,013.25 hPa *Literature*

Flash point **closed cup** 91 °C (196 °F) at 1.013 bar ISO 2719 Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) No data available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable to liquids

Flammability (liquids) Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits**Lower explosion limit** 3.0 % vol *Literature***Upper explosion limit** 23.5 % vol *Literature***Vapor Pressure** 0.5 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature***Relative vapour density****Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)** 2.1 at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature***Density and / or relative density****Relative Density (water = 1)** 1.02 *Literature***Solubility(ies)****Water solubility** 1000 g/L at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature***Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)** log Pow: -2.3 *Measured***Auto-ignition temperature** 410 °C (770 °F) *Literature***Decomposition temperature** No data available**Dynamic Viscosity** 23.18 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F) *Literature***Kinematic Viscosity** No test data available**Explosive properties** Not explosive**Oxidizing properties** No**Molecular weight** 61.08 g/mol *Literature***Particle characteristics****Particle size** not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid moisture.

Incompatible materials: Heating above 60°C in the presence of aluminum can result in corrosion and generation of flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids Halogenated hydrocarbons Nitrites. Strong oxidizers. Combustible liquid. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. copper Galvanised metals Zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.. No hazardous decomposition products are known..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:

Harmful if swallowed.

Acute oral toxicity**Information for the Product:**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rat, female, 1,089 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rat, male, 1,211 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Based on product testing: LD50, Rat, female, 1,089 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Based on product testing: LD50, Rat, male, 1,211 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Diethanolamine

LD50, Rat, male and female, 1,600 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity**Information for the Product:**

LD50, Rat, male, 2,504 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

LD50, Rat, female, 2,881 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

LD50, Rat, female, 2,881 mg/kg OECD 402 or equivalent

Diethanolamine

LD50, Rabbit, male, > 8,200 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity**Information for the Product:**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product:
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1.48 mg/l Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1.48 mg/l Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diethanolamine

LC0, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 3.35 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:
Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Diethanolamine

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Diethanolamine

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Monoethanolamine

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Diethanolamine

For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Information for components:

Monoethanolamine

Material is corrosive. Upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Diethanolamine

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

Diethanolamine

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Diethanolamine

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Blood.

Kidney.

Liver.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Findings from a chronic diethanolamine skin painting study by NTP include liver and kidney tumors in mice; no tumors were observed in rats. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans. A number of factors may have influenced the results and are being considered in their interpretation.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

No relevant data found.

Diethanolamine

Findings from a chronic skin painting study by NTP include liver tumors in mice. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans.

Carcinogenicity**Component****Diethanolamine****List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Diethanolamine

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Diethanolamine

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Repeated excessive exposures to high amounts may cause effects on testes and fertility in males.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Information for components:

Monoethanolamine

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Diethanolamine

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Toxicity

Information for the Product:

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 349 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 65 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Chronic toxicity to fish

LOEC, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 30 d, Other, 3.6 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.85 mg/l

Information for components:

Monoethanolamine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 349 mg/l, Tested according to Directive 92/69/EEC.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 65 mg/l, Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

LOEC, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), 30 d, Other, 3.6 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0.85 mg/l

Diethanolamine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 1,460 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 55 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 0.78 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Information for the Product:

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 90 %

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.36 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.45 d

Method: Estimated.

Information for components:

Monoethanolamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 90 %

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.36 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.45 d

Method: Estimated.

Diethanolamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 93 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.13 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.33 mg/mg Dichromates

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitization: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.167 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential**Information for the Product:**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.3 at 25 °C Measured

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.3 at 25 °C Measured

Diethanolamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log Pow < 3$).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.18 at 25 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Mobility in soil**Information for the Product:**

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.17 Estimated.

Product test data not available.

Information for components:**Monoethanolamine**

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1.17 Estimated.

Diethanolamine

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, dispose the product in a permitted industrial waste facility per applicable regulations. Consult the local waste disposal expert about the appropriate waste disposal method. Mechanical and chemical recycling or energy recovery are the preferred options. If not possible, consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers may retain product residues and should be disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Label warnings should be followed even after container is emptied. Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities. All disposal practices must be in compliance with Federal, State/Provincial and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Ethanolamine
UN number	UN 2491
Class	8
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ETHANOLAMINE
UN number	UN 2491
Class	8
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	EmS: F-A, S-B
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Ethanolamine
UN number	UN 2491
Class	8
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components

Monoethanolamine

CASRN

141-43-5

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Diethanolamine, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene glycol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (US TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	2	0

Revision

Identification Number: 171472 / A001 / Issue Date: 04/02/2026 / Version: 14.0

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.

Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth ratereponse; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC -International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitoryconcentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG -International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan);ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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