1,3-Dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone

sc-253980

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1,3-Dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone

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

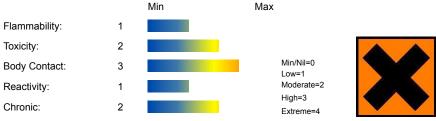
Within the US & Canada: 877–715–9305 Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1–800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C6-H12-N2-O, "2(1H)-pyrimidinone, tetrahydro-1, 3-dimethyl-", "N, N' -dimethyltrimethyleneurea", "tetrahydro-1, 3-dimethyl-2(1H)pyrimidine", DMPU, "1, 3-dimethyl-2-oxohexahydropyrimidine", "dimethylpropylene urea"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

FYF

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

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.

The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

- 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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicionthis material directly reduces fertility.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS					
NAME	CAS RN	%			
1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone	7226-23-5	>98			

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

FYF

■ 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

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

 \blacksquare for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

------BASIC TREATMENT

- · Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- · Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES					
Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available				
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available				
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.060				

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- · Foam
- · Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

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

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

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

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- · Remove all ignition sources.
- · Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- · 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

- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- · Metal can or drum
- · Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- · Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- · Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- · Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone: CAS:7226-23-5

PERSONAL PROTECTION









RESPIRATOR

· type a filter of sufficient capacity.

FYF

- · Safety glasses with side shields.
- · Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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

- · 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).

- · 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) 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) 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.

- · Aprotic solvents may greatly promote the toxic properties of solutes because of their unique ability to penetrate synthetic rubber protective gloves and the skin (butyl rubber gloves are reported to be more satisfactory than others.
- · Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- · Overalls.
- $\cdot \text{ P.V.C. apron.} \\$
- · Barrier cream.
- · Skin cleansing cream.
- · Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	128.18
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	295(44 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	212	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
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)	1.060
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Colourless to faint-yellow liquid; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
- · Many aprotic (non-hydroxylic) solvents are not inert towards other reagents and care must be taken when using untried combinations of solvents an reagents for the first time.
- · Some aprotic solvents have a dramatic effect on reaction rates.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

1.3-DIMETHYL-3.4.5.6-TETRAHYDRO-2(1H)-PYRIMIDINONE:

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

IRRITATION

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1300 mg/kg

Nil Reported

Somnolence, ataxia, respiratory stimulation recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Persistence: Ingredient Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility Water/Soil

1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-

HIGH No Data Available I OW HIGH 2(1H)-pyrimidinone

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- · Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT. IATA. IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (CAS: 7226-23-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements", "US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes 1, 3- dimethyl- 3, 4, 5, 6- tetrahydro- 7226- 23- 5 Xi; R38 2(1H)- pyrimidinone

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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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