GPS Safety Summary
2,6-Diethylaniline

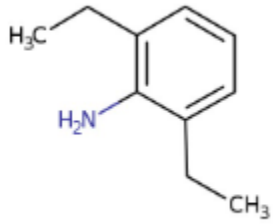
Reference number: AIL-GPS-064 Issue date: 08/04/2025 Version: 1.0 **CL-4: PUBLIC**

1. General Statement

2,6-Diethylaniline is a Odourless Liquid.combustible substances are poorly flammable. Sensitive to light. Sensitive to air.Acute or chronic health hazards result from the substance.The substance is hazardous to the aquatic environment.

2. Chemical identit

Name :2,6-Diethylaniline
CAS number(s) :579-66-8
EC number :209-445-7
Molecular formula :C10H15N
Structure :



3. Uses and Benefits

It is used in Dyestuff intermediate; in organic syntheses.

4. Physical / chemical properties

Property	Value
Physical state :	Liquid
Colour :	Brown. On exposure to light: discolours.
Odour :	No data available
pH :	No data available
Melting point :	3 °C
Boiling point :	243 °C
Flash point :	115 °C
Density :	Not available
Solubility in Water:	insoluble,

5. Health Effects

Effect Assessment	Result
Acute toxicity (Oral / inhalation / dermal)	Harmful if swallowed,
Irritation / corrosion Skin / eye/ respiratory tract	NA
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	NA
Toxicity after repeated exposure Oral / inhalation / dermal	NA
Genotoxicity / Mutagenicity	NA
Carcinogenicity	NA
Toxicity for reproduction	NA

6. Environmental Effects

Effect Assessment	Result
Aquatic toxicity	NO
Fate and behavior	**Result**
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability in soil: no data available.
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation data available.

7. Exposure

Human health

2,6-Diethylaniline is harmful if swallowed, During occupational handling of 2,6-diethylaniline (2,6-DEA), inhalation and contact with the skin should be taken into account as significant intake pathways.2-Methyl-6-ethylaniline hydrochloride was absorbed through the skin to a high degree in a test on rats: approximately 80% of the dose within 48 hours under occlusive conditions.Systemic effects caused by 2,6-DEA in oral animal experiments argue for absorption in the gastrointestinal tract. The biotransformation of 2,6-DEA has mainly been studied in connection with the metabolism of the herbicide alachlor because 2,6-DEA is one of the main metabolites formed by alachlor.The exposure must be kept as minimum as possible by the use of appropriate risk management measures suitable collective and personal protective equipment, good industrial hygiene practices and risk communication through appropriate training of workers.Careless handling or accidental spillage of the chemical could result in exposure to potentially hazardous levels of chemicals.Industrial workers should ensure that they follow the advice found in the extended safety data sheet (SDS).

Environment

Care should be taken to avoid releases of these products to sewage, drainage systems and water bodies. Spillage shall be quickly collected in the event of an accidental release. More information about release measures and accidental release measures are available in the extended safety data sheet.

8. Risk Management Recommendations

Human health measures

Organizational	A basic standard of occupational hygiene is recommended. Ensure operatives are well informed of the hazards and trained to minimise exposures. Ensure regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines. Handle and store according to the indications of the Safety Data Sheet.	
Protection	Eye protection:	Face shield (EN 166)
	Skin and body protection:	Protective clothing (EN 14605 or EN 13034)
	Respiratory protection:	Dust production: dust mask with filter type P2
Engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment	
Environment protective measures		
Avoid release to the environment.		

9. First-aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation: Remove victims into fresh air.

First-aid measures after skin contact: Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice.

First-aid measures after eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice.
First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.html).

10. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Quick-acting ABC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting BC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting class B foam extinguisher. Quick-acting CO2 extinguisher. Class B foam (not alcohol-resistant).

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

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire: On burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (nitrous vapours).

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

Firefighting instructions : Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.

11. Accidental release measures

Protective equipment : Gloves (EN 374). Face shield (EN 166). Protective clothing (EN 14605 or EN 13034).

Environmental precautions: Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

For containment : Contain released product, collect/pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill.

12. Disposal consideration

Regional legislation (waste) : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector’s sorting instructions.

Sewage disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.

13. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from naked flames/heat. In a finely divided state: use spark-/explosionproof appliances. Finely divided: keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Comply with the legal requirements. Clean contaminated clothing. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Keep the container tightly closed.

Hygiene measures : Observe normal hygiene standards.

14. Classification and Labeling

Hazard pictograms (CLP)	:	 GHS07
Signal word (CLP)	:	Warning
Hazard statements (CLP)	:	H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
Precautionary statements (CLP)	:	P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call doctor, a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell. P330 - Rinse mouth. P501 - Dispose of container, contents to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

15. Conclusion

2,6-Diethylaniline is a Odourless Liquid.combustible substances are poorly flammable. Sensitive to light. Sensitive to air.Acute or chronic health hazards result from the substance.The substance is hazardous to the aquatic environment.Care should be taken to avoid releases of these products to sewage, drainage systems and water bodies.The exposure must be kept as minimum as possible by the use of appropriate risk management measures as suitable collective and personal protective equipment, good industrial hygiene practices and risk communication through appropriate training of workers.

16. Contact Information within company

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This GPS safety summary is intended to give general information about the health, safety and environment and not intended to provide in-depth details. To obtain the most accurate and current information, consult the appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS) prior to use of the material named herein.