Technical Data Sheet
Dimethylamine Anhydrous (DMA)

Chemical Synonym

N,N-Dimethylamine; N-Methylmethanamine; DMA

Applications

- Chemicals & petrochemicals
- Fungicides int
- Herbicides - intermediate for 2,4-d
- Herbicides - intermediate for glyphosate
- Home & industrial care intermediates
- Intermediates
- Specialty chemicals

Product Description

Dimethylamine Anhydrous (DMA) is a versatile building block that is used in a wide variety of applications. We produces a range of high volume DMA based molecules like DMF and DMAC, DMAE, DMA-based dithiocarbamates.

For other applications we sell the DMA in the free market. We have identified over 100 different applications for DMA, in solvents, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, flocculents, surfactants, rubber chemicals, PU catalysts.

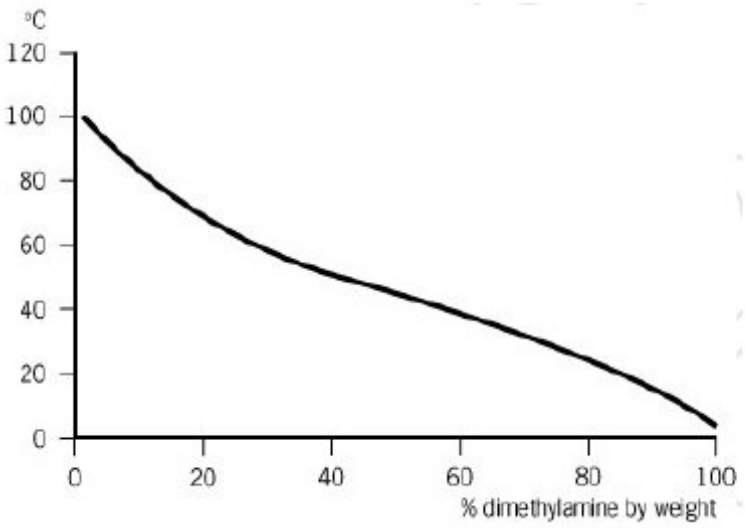
DMA is available in 2 forms :

- as anhydrous liquified gas, DMA 100%
- as aqueous solution, DMA 40 and 60%

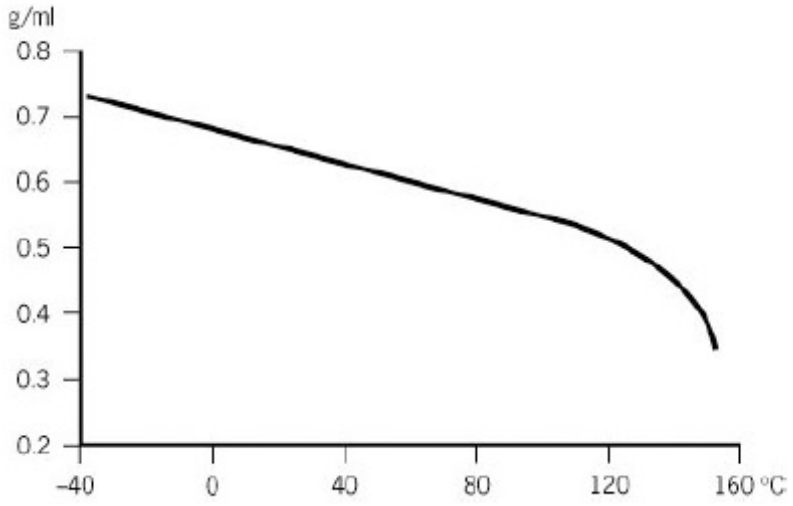
We operate our own container fleet for DMA 100%, to guarantee a high quality service.

Characteristics:

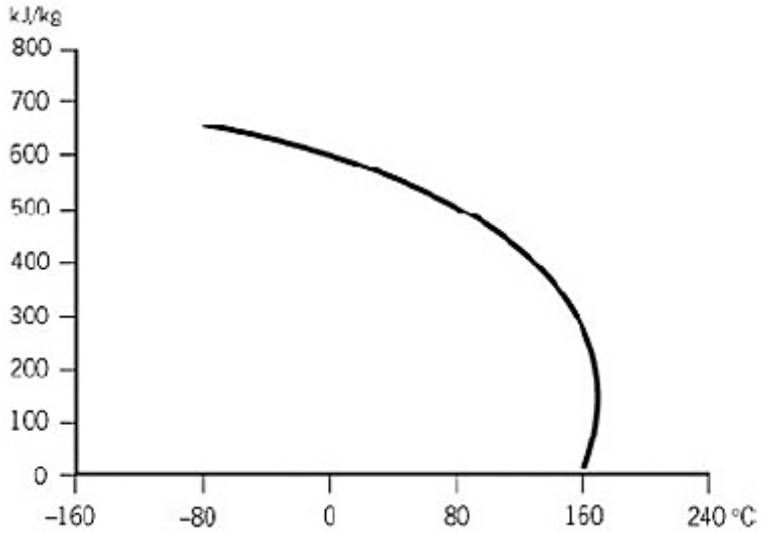
Boiling point of an aqueous solution of dimethylamine, at atmospheric pressure, as a function of % by weight:



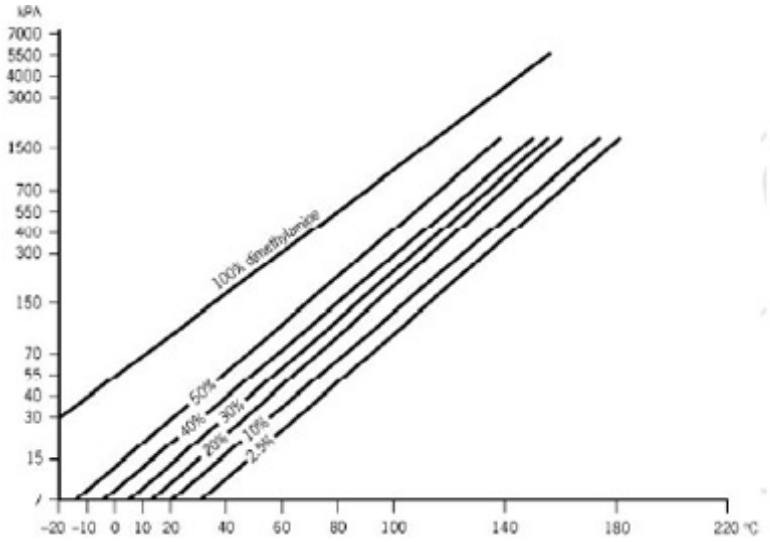
Density of anhydrous dimethylamine in the liquid state, as a function of temperature:



Heat of vaporization of anhydrous dimethylamine, as a function of temperature:



Vapour pressure of anhydrous dimethylamine and aqueous solutions, as a function of temperature:



Typical Properties

Property	Typical Value, Units
General	

Molecular Formula	C_2H_7N
Molecular Weight	45.08 g/mol
Boiling Point	7 °C (44.6 °F)
Density @ 7°C	0.61 g/cm^3
Heat of Vaporization @ 25°C	561.6 kJ/kg
Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (68°F)	168.8 kPa

Packaging

- Bulk Containers (2T – 14T – 22T)
- Bulk Railcars (20T – 35T – 50T)

* Packaging in function of transport regulations of the destination country.

Storage

Dimethylamine is an extremely flammable product which should be stored in a well-ventilated area protected from fire risks (earthed tanks, no smoking, etc).

Delivery from containers and tankers should comply with our procedures which are available on request from our plant.

Both the gaseous product and the solutions are hazardous material. At a high airborne concentration the odour of ammonia predominates and dimethylamine acts as an asphyxiating gas.

At lower concentrations dimethylamine induces severe irritation and damage to the eyes and respiratory tract; skin contact causes burns.

The slightest leak is evident from the characteristic fishy odour, which is detectable at < 100 ppb by volume.

The storage area must be equipped with safety showers and eye baths whose locations should be familiar to the operators.

It is especially recommended that residues be burnt in an incinerator at > 800°C.

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