

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D₆ '100%' (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 14/08/2025

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Print Date: 14/08/2025

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Dimethyl sulfoxide-D ₆ '100%' (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS
Chemical Name	dimethyl sulfoxide
Synonyms	DMSO-d ₆ ; Methyl sulfoxide-d ₆ ; Hexadeuterodimethyl sulfoxide; (Methanesulfinyl)methane-d ₆
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	DLM-34TC

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	No additional information available
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
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Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number



Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone number(s)	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
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	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-68-5	99.97	dimethyl sulfoxide
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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.▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p>

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	carbon monoxide (CO) sulfur oxides (SO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE; ●3YE

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remove all ignition sources.Clean up all spills immediately.Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clear area of personnel and move upwind.Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.Use in a well-ventilated area.Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantitiesPacking as supplied by manufacturer.Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 <p>Dimethyl sulfoxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">reacts violently or explosively with oxidisers, acryl halides, aryl halides and related compounds, non-metallic chlorides and other active halogen compounds, p-bromobenzoyl acetanilide, diborane, boron compounds, iodine pentafluoride, magnesium perchlorate, methyl bromide, perchloric acid, periodic acid, silver fluoride, sodium hydride, potassium permanganateforms powerfully explosive mixtures with metal salts of oxoacids <p>All blends containing DMSO must be buffered at pH 7-9 before distillation.</p> <p>Prolonged heating above 15 deg.C (302 deg. F) can cause rapid,exothermic decomposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sulfoxide ion may react violently or explosively with acyl halides, non-metal halides, benzenesulfonyl halides, cyanuric halides, oxalyl phosphorus trihalides, phosphorus oxyhalides, sulfuryl halides and thionyl halides. These violent reactions may occur as a result of exothermic polymerisation of formaldehyde produced by the interaction of the sulfoxide with reactive halides, and acidic or basic reagents.Alkyl halides may produce a delayed, vigorous and strongly exothermic reaction.Strong bases may produce violent ignition.Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethyl sulfoxide	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Continued...

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Appropriate 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'**.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D₆ "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
HYPALON	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
NITRILE+PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVC	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
MICROFLEX® 63-864

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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Dimethyl sulfoxide-D₆ "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300

AlphaTec® 79-700

TouchNTuff® 83-500

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, Colorless - Very pale yellow l		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	301
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	18.4	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	189	Molecular weight (g/mol)	84.17
Flash point (°C)	87	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	42	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.06	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours of DMSO may cause cough or a burning sensation. High concentrations may cause nausea, vomiting, chills, cramps, headache, dizziness, tiredness, and allergic reactions. Very high doses may be lethal. Repeated exposure may cause liver damage and inflammation of the airway and lung.</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Continued...

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D, "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

	DMSO has very few toxic symptoms in humans. The most common are nausea, skin rashes and an unusual garlic-onion-oyster smell on the body and breath. Swallowing large quantities of DMSO may cause vomiting, diarrhoea, cramps, chills and drowsiness.
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Topical exposure to DMSO results in stinging sensation, skin burns, redness, itching, scaly rashes and blisters. There may be garlic breath, transient disturbances of colour vision, headache, aversion to light, diarrhoea, numbness, tiredness, chills, chest pains, aching eyes, dark urine from rapid breakdown of the blood, drowsiness and shock. DMSO is commonly used as a carrier for topical preparations of many chemicals including drugs. Contact with DMSO solutions containing toxic material or materials with unknown toxicology should be avoided, as DMSO easily penetrates the skin and may enhance the rate of skin absorption of other skin-permeable substances.</p> <p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	<p>Direct contact with high concentrations of DMSO produces irritation with temporary stinging and burning. Lower concentrations do not appear to cause injury and are tolerated well. Application of its full strength to the eye may cause pain, moderate discharge, corneal injury and dilation of the conjunctival blood vessels with bleeding. These effects are reversed within 2 days.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Topical application for 6 months resulted in bad breath, transient reddening of skin, burning and stinging with moderate inflammation. These reversed with continuation of treatment. Continuous applications under an occluding membrane produced hardening of the skin within a month. There could be eye changes, leading to visual impairment; lung inflammation, liver enlargement, and kidney damage may occur.</p>

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	Not Available	Not Available

dimethyl sulfoxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: ~40000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 7920 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
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DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE	<p>DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide) is absorbed following inhalation, through the skin and after oral intake. Topical application causes mild redness, burning, stinging and itching, which disappear after discontinuation. It is mildly irritating to the eye and may induce tear formation with a brief burning sensation. Long term exposure may cause poor weight gain and changes in the blood and eye.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p>
Dimethyl sulfoxide-D, "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS & DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>Extensive monitoring of humans has shown that DMSO does not affect human kidney function. Although it causes an increase in urine production, no sign of kidney damage or cancer has been found. Repeated skin application can cause occasional skin irritation, garlicky breath and body odour. It is metabolised in the body and excreted in the urine, faeces, through the breath and skin.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D, "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

Toxicity

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D, "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl sulfoxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24600mg/L	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12000mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>25000mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.75mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO): Half-life (hr): 7; Melting Point: 18.5 C; Boiling Point: 189 C (at 1,013 hPa); log Kow: -1.35; Vapor Pressure: 0.81 hPa @ 25 C; Henry Law's Constant: 1.17 10+5 mol.kg-1.atm-1.

Environmental Fate: DMSO is a colorless liquid which, in some cases, has a light, characteristic sulfur odor due to traces of the raw material dimethyl sulfide. The main compartments will be soil (60.4%) and water (39.5%) with the remainder partitioning between air (0.0334%) and sediment (0.0723%).

Aquatic Fate: DMSO is able to mix in all proportion with water and with most of the common organic solvents such as alcohols, esters, ketones, ethers, chlorinated solvents and aromatics.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dimethyl sulfoxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethyl sulfoxide	LOW (BCF = 0.4)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl sulfoxide	LOW (Log KOC = 4.411)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. In the absence of dissolved oxygen and in the presence of bacteria, a small amount of DMSO can be reduced to DMS (dimethyl sulfide), which produces a nauseating odour at very small concentrations. These specific conditions occur mainly with DMSO effluents in poorly aerated, non sterile storage tanks or in biological waste treatment plant. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ With spot quantity of DMSO effluents in drums or storage tank, odour can be prevented or eliminated with 0,3% concentration of castor oil based formulation.▶ In biological water treatment plant, DMS formation can be inhibited with less than 5 ppm of nitrates such as KNO3.▶ Recycle wherever possible.▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE; ●3YE

Dimethyl sulfoxide-D₆ "100%" (D, 99.95%) +0.03% v/v TMS

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 274 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dimethyl sulfoxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethyl sulfoxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

dimethyl sulfoxide is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Continued...

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

Additional Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethyl sulfoxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	14/08/2025
Initial Date	14/08/2025

Other information
The 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.

- Definitions and abbreviations
- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 - PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 - IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 - TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 - IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 - ES: Exposure Standard
 - OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 - LOD: Limit Of Detection
 - OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 - BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 - BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 - DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
 - PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
 - MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
 - IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
 - IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
 - IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
 - AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 - DSL: Domestic Substances List
 - NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 - IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 - EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 - ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 - NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 - ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 - KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 - NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 - PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 - TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 - TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 - INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 - NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 - FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances