

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name Ethylene Glycol
Other names / Synonyms Chemical intermediate. Advice in this document relates only to product as originally supplied. Other derivative chemicals will have different properties and hazards. Advice should be sought on their safe handling and use.

Recommended use I
Restrictions of use

Supplier
Varouh Oil, Inc.

Emergency Telephone
Number

1-800-424-9300
Chemtrec

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Acute toxicity, Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Kidney.

GHS Label Elements
Sym bol(s)



Signal Words GHS

Hazard statements
Warning

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ethane diol 1,2
MEG
Glycol

Dihydroxy ethane 1,2

Print Date 02.07.2014

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

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MSDS SG

H373: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Kidney.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.
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GHS Precautionary Statements

- Prevention**
 - .. P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 - P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 - P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Response**
 - .. P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 - P330: Rinse mouth.
 - P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- Storage**
 - .. No precautionary phrases.
- Disposal:**
 - .. P501 : Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other Hazards which do not result in classification

- .. Not classified as flammable but will burn.
- Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Aggravated Medical Condition

- .. Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Kidney.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- Chemical Identity** .. 1,2-Ethane diol.
- Synonyms**
 - .. Ethane diol 1,2
 - MEG
 - Glycol
 - Dihydroxy ethane 1,2
 - Ethylene Glycol
- CAS No.** .. 107-21-1
- INDEX No.** .. 603-027-00-1
- EINECS No.** .. 203473-3

Classification of components according to GHS

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS	Hazard Classification	Hazard statement	Conc.
Ethylene Glycol		107-21-1	Acute Tox., 4; STOT RE, 2;	H302;H373;	> 95.00

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General Information Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
The first aid measures for different exposure routes:

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Inhalation	..	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin Contact	..	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
Eye Contact	..	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	..	DO NOT DELAY. Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material. Do not give liquids to a drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious person. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Notes to physician		
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	..	Kidney toxicity may be recognized by blood in the urine or increased or decreased urine flow. Other signs and symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, lumbar pain shortly after ingestion, and possibly narcosis and death. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Immediate medical attention, special treatment	..	IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! May cause significant renal, respiratory, and CNS toxicity. May cause significant acidosis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards	..	Material will not burn unless preheated. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water.
Suitable Extinguishing Media	..	Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media		Do not use water in a jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	..	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
Other Advice	..	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on Protective Equipment and selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Emergency Procedures Material Safety Data Sheet.

Environmental: Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and Material for: Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material.

Containment and Cleaning Up: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

local regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Dike and contain spill water.

Additional Advice: See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions: Product Transfer:

Recommended Materials:

Other Advice:

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Precautions for Safe: Handling Use local exhaust extraction over processing area. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Do not empty into drains. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

Conditions for Safe: Storage Handling Temperature: Ambient. 60 °c maximum Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free. Keep container tightly closed. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Cleaning,

inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Storage Temperature: Ambient. 60 °c maximum

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not pressurize drum containers to empty.

Stainless steel. Mild steel. Carbon steel

Ensure that all local regulations

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regarding handling and storage

facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Time	pm	m Im3	Notation
Ethylene Glycol	ACGIH	Ceilin		100 m /m3	
		Aerosol.			
	SG OEL	STEL	50 m	127 m /m3	

Additional Information Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

No biological limit allocated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Individual Protection:

Measures

Respiratory Protection

Hand Protection:

Eye Protection :Body protection:

No exposure controls are ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. It is good general industrial hygiene practice to minimize exposure to the material. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143. Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: PVC. Neoprene rubber. Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and

dried thoroughly. perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
Application of a non-Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

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Thermal hazards	- Not applicable
Monitoring Methods	- Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/ Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, http://www.hse.gov.uk/ Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp L ¹ Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil
Environmental Exposure Controls	- The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Exhaust emission systems should be designed in accordance with local conditions; the air should always be moved away from the source of vapour generation and the person working at this point. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	- Colorless Slightly viscous liquid.
Odor	- Mild
Odor threshold	- Data not available.
pH	- Not applicable
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	- 244 - 250 °C / 471 - 482 °F
Melting / freezing point	• -10.0 C/ 14 OF
Flash point	- 115 - 116 °C / 239 - 241 °F (Pensky-Martens Closed cup)
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	- 3 - 7 3.2 - 28 % V
Auto-ignition temperature	- 225 °C / 437 °F 413 °C / 775 °F

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Flammability (solid, gas)	.. No, product cannot ignite due to static electricity.
Vapour pressure	.. < 1.3 Pa at 20 °c / 68 °F, F< 10 Pa at 20 °c / 68 °F
Relative Density	Data not available.
Density	.. 1,116 kg/m ³ at 20 °c / 68 °F
Water solubility	.. at 20 °c / 68 °F Completely Soluble
Solubility in other solvents	.. Data not available.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log POW)	.. -1.93 at 20 °c / 68 °F
Decomposition temperature	.. Note:: Stable under normal conditions of use., Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
Dynamic viscosity	.. Data not available.
Kinematic viscosity	.. 33 mm ² /s at 20 °c / 68 °F
Vapour density (air—I)	.. 2.14
Electrical conductivity	.. Electrical conductivity: > 10 000 pS/m, A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid., This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Stability	.. Stable.
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	.. > 0.01
Molecular weight	.. 62.07 g/mol
Hygroscopicity	.. Hygroscopic.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	.. Stable under normal conditions of use. Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid	.. High Temperature.
Incompatible Materials	.. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	.. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Data not available.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	.. No, product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological effects

Basis for Assessment	· Information given is based on product testing.
Likely Routes of Exposure	· Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur through inhalation or following accidental ingestion.
Acute Toxicity	
Acute Oral Toxicity	· Harmful if swallowed. LD50 >300 - mg/kg There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 millilitres (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	· Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >5000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	· Low toxicity by inhalation.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	· Slightly irritating to skin.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	· Slightly irritating to the eye.
Respiratory Irritation	· Repeated inhalation of vapours and mists is expected to cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	· Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Aspiration hazard	· Not considered an aspiration hazard.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	· No evidence of mutagenic activity.
Carcinogenicity	· Not carcinogenic in animal studies.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	· Does not impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant. Causes fetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to maternal toxicity.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	· Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	· May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure. Kidney: can cause kidney damage.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product testing.
Ecotoxicity:	
Acute Toxicity	

Fish	Practically non	:	toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Aquatic	crustacea	:	Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
plants	Practically non	:	toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Microorganisms		:	Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Chronic Toxicity			
Fish	NOEC/NOEL	>	: 100 mg/l
Aquatic		:	crustacean/NOEL > 100 mg/l
Mobility	If product enters		soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Dissolves in water.
Persistence/degradability			Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential			Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Remove all packaging for recovery or waste disposal. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Container Disposal	Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land (as per ADR classification): Not regulated
This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

Additional Information This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odorless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Chemical Inventory Status

ACS	..	Listed.	
DSL	..	Listed.	
INV (CN)	..	Listed.	
ENCS (JP)	..	Listed.	(2)-230
TSCA	..	Listed.	
EINECS	..	Listed.	203-473-3
KECI (KR)	..	Listed.	IKE-13169
PICCS (PH)	..	Listed.	

Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	..	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
Environmental Protection and Management Act and	..	This product is not subject to control under this Act/ Regulation.

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Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	..	This product is not subject to control under this Act/ Regulation.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	..	This product is not subject to control under this Act/ Regulation.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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GHS Hazard statements

14302 Harmful if swallowed.
1-1373 May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SDS Version Number .. 2.0

SDS Effective Date .. 25.03.2014

SDS Revisions .. A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Uses and Restrictions .. Do not use in the manufacture or preparation of foods or pharmaceuticals.
Keep out of reach of children and pets.
Do not use in theatrical fogs or other artificial smoke generator applications.

SDS Distribution .. The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product

Disclaimer .. This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.