

Product Name: DIETHYLENE GLYCOL HIGH PURITY**Issue Date:** 2011.01.07**Print Date:** 07 Mar 2011

MEGlobal Canada Inc. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL HIGH PURITY

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MEGlobal Canada Inc.
Suite 2100
450 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, AB T2P 5H1
Canada

For MSDS updates and Product Information: 888-610-9048

Prepared By: Prepared for use in Canada by EH&S, Hazard Communications.
Revision 2011.01.07
Print Date: 3/7/2011

Customer Information Number: 888-610-9048
<http://www.meglobal.biz/SDSQuestion@dow.com>

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Colorless
Physical State: Liquid.
Odor: Sweet

Hazards of product:

WARNING! Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Repeated skin contact may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.

Inhalation: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

Ingestion: Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to diethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.

Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Gastrointestinal tract. In humans, symptoms may include: Headache. Nausea and/or vomiting. Abdominal discomfort. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity. Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

Reproductive Effects: Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	>= 99.0 - <= 100.0 %
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>= 0.1 - <= 0.2 %

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed

several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 ½ tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Hazorb®. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Diethylene glycol	AIHA WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Ethylene glycol	CAD ON OEL	CEV	100 mg/m ³
	ACGIH	Ceiling Aerosol.	100 mg/m ³
	CAD BC OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
	CAD BC OEL	CEILING Particulate.	50 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	CEILING Vapor.	100 mg/m ³
	CAD BC OEL	CEILING Aerosol.	100 mg/m ³
	CAD BC OEL	STEL Particulate.	20 mg/m ³
OEL (QUE)	CEILING Vapor and mist.	127 mg/m ³ 50 ppm	
OEL (QUE)	Vapor and mist.	Recirculation prohibited	

OEL (QUE)	CEILING	127 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	Vapor and mist.	
OEL (QUE)	Vapor and mist.	Recirculation prohibited
CAD AB OEL	CEILING	100 mg/m ³

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	-6.5 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	245 °C <i>Literature</i> .
Flash Point - Closed Cup	138 °C <i>Literature</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: 2.0 %(V) <i>Calculated</i> Upper: 12.3 %(V) <i>Estimated</i> .
Vapor Pressure	0.002 mmHg @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.65 <i>Literature</i>
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.118 <i>Literature</i>
Solubility in water (by weight)	100 % @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	-1.98 <i>Estimated.</i>
Autoignition Temperature	229 °C <i>Literature</i>
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Liquid Density	1.18 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Molecular Weight	No test data available
Henry's Law Constant (H)	7.96E-10 atm*m ³ /mole; 25 °C <i>Estimated.</i>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, Rat, male 19,600 mg/kg

Estimated. Lethal Dose, Human, adult 2 Ounces

LD50, Rat 12,565 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, Rabbit 13,330 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat > 4.6 mg/l

LC50, 4 h, Rat > 4.4 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization

Skin

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Gastrointestinal tract. In humans, symptoms may include: Headache. Nausea and/or vomiting. Abdominal discomfort. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Diethylene glycol has been tested for carcinogenicity in animal studies and is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Developmental Toxicity

Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity. Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

Reproductive Toxicity

Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

Genetic Toxicology

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), flow-through, 96 h: 75,200 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 48,900 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests: Based on analogy.

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
90 - 100 %	20 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
82 - 98 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.23E-11 cm ³ /s	5.7 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.51 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.98 Estimated.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 100; fish; Measured

Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.96E-10 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
0.75 %	99.25 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

TDG Small container
NOT REGULATED

TDG Large container
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

15. Regulatory Information

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

D2A	Material is Teratogenic, Embryotoxic, or Fetotoxic
------------	--

Hazardous Products Act Information: Hazardous Ingredients

This product contains the following ingredients which are Controlled Products and/or are on the Ingredient Disclosure List (Canadian HPA Section 13 and 14).

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	>= 99.0 - <= 100.0 %
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>= 0.1 - <= 0.2 %

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	1	1	0

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Chemical intermediate, e.g. for manufacture of polyester resins. De-icing fluid. Heat transfer fluid. It is recommended that you use this product in a manner consistent with the recommended use. If your intended use is not consistent with the recommended use, please contact our Customer Information Group (telephone number in Section 1 of this document).

Revision

Identification Number: 78286 / 1045 / Issue Date 2011.01.07 / Version: 7.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
VOL/VOL	Volume/Volume

MEGlobal Canada Inc. urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.