



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## MEGLOCAL AMERICAS INC.

**Product name:** ETHYLENE GLYCOL POLYESTER GRADE

**Issue Date:** 06/30/2020  
**Version:** 19.0

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MEGLOCAL AMERICAS 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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** ETHYLENE GLYCOL POLYESTER GRADE

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** For industrial use. 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).

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

MEGLOCAL AMERICAS INC.  
2150 TOWN SQUARE PLACE  
SEVENTH FLOOR, SUITE 750  
SUGAR LAND TX 77479-1643  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

1-844-634-5622  
[meglobaluscsrs@meglobal.biz](mailto:meglobaluscsrs@meglobal.biz)  
Fax: +1-281-207-0267

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +1-800-424-9300

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard classification**

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **WARNING!**

#### Hazards

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

#### Precautionary statements

##### Prevention

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

##### Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

##### Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### Other hazards

No data available

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Synonyms:** Ethylene Glycol

This product is a substance.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
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Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>= 99.0 %
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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### 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:** Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. 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 1/2 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), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

#### **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician:** If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. 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.

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## **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

**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. Nitrogen oxides.

**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.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**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. 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. 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.

**Conditions for safe 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.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	STEL Aerosol only	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	ACGIH	TWA Vapour and aerosol	25 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL Vapour and aerosol	50 ppm

### Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** 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.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: 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.

**Other protection:** When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, 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.

**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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

**Physical state**                      Liquid.

<b>Color</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	Sweet
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	9 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable to liquids
<b>Freezing point</b>	-11.2 °C ( 11.8 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	197.4 °C ( 387.3 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> 111 °C ( 232 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	0.01 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	3.2 % vol <i>Literature</i>
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	15.3 % vol <i>Literature</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	0.067 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	2.1 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.115 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	100 % <i>Literature</i>
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow: -1.36 <i>Measured</i>
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	398 °C (748 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	19.83 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	62 g/mol <i>Literature</i>
<b>Molecular formula</b>	HOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No data available

**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.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. 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.

LD50, Rat, male and female, 7,712 mg/kg  
Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 3 Ounces Estimated.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities 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.

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,600 mg/kg  
LD50, Mouse, male and female, > 3,500 mg/kg

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

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.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.  
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.  
Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.  
Corneal injury is unlikely.  
Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

### Sensitization

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

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

Observations in humans include:

Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

**Teratogenicity**

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**

Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Toxicity****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 72,860 mg/l, Other guidelines

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l, Other guidelines

**Toxicity to bacteria**



EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, 225 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

#### Persistence and degradability

**Biodegradability:** 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).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 90 - 100 %

**Exposure time:** 10 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 90 %

**Exposure time:** 1 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.29 mg/mg

#### Bioaccumulative potential

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1.36 Measured

#### 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 (Koc):** 1 Estimated.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** 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.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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#### DOT

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Ethylene glycol)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	Ethylene glycol

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Product Name: Ethylene Glycol  
Pollution Category: Y  
Ship Type: 3

**Additional Information:**

Tank type: 2G  
Tank vents: Open venting

Cargo tanks shall be fitted with a visual and audible high-level alarm which complies with IBC Code parts 15.19.1 to 15.19.5 and which indicates when the liquid level in the tank approaches the normal full condition.

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

**Remarks:**

Refer to Section 7 (Handling & Storage) for special precautions which personnel needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Acute Health Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components	CASRN
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Components	CASRN	RQ (RCRA Code)
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	5000 lbs RQ

**U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**

All components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory, are exempt from TSCA Inventory Requirements under 40 CFR 720.30, or comply with the PMN Polymer Exemption 40 CFR 723.250.

**Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Components	CASRN
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Revision**

Identification Number: 101232907 / MS02/ Issue Date: 06/30/2020 / Version: 19.0

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

**Legend**

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

**Information Source and References**

This SDS is prepared by B-lands Consulting.

MEGLOBAL AMERICAS 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.