

**Product name: DIETHYLENE GLYCOL HIGH PURITY**

**Issue Date: 05/31/2021**  
**Version: 18.0**

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MEGLOCAL CANADA ULC 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: DIETHYLENE GLYCOL HIGH PURITY**

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

**Identified uses:** 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).

**Uses advised against:** Production of tobacco products Generation of artificial smoke Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) Applications with direct or indirect food or potable water contact Any application where the product is to be purposely used as a non-reactant component where the potential for sufficient human contact and/or ingestion exists Freezer gel packs and heating packs Glues and pastes Manufacturing of munitions Sprinkler systems Deicing of road or sidewalks Deicing of aircraft lavatories Consumer or hospital usage for deodorizing or air "purifying" purposes by spraying as an aerosol Fluid for pressure testing piping Pharmaceutical Use Treatment of wood rot and fungus in marine applications

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

MEGLOCAL CANADA ULC  
1300, 1969 UPPER WATER STREET  
PURDY'S WHARF TOWER II  
HALIFAX NS B3J 3R7  
CANADA

**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: +1-703-527-3887**

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**Hazard classification**

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

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

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Synonyms:** Diethylene Glycol  
This product is a substance.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	>= 99.0 - <= 100.0 %
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	>= 0.1 - <= 0.2 %

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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:** 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.

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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.

**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. 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe 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.

**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
Diethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	C Aerosol only	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	CA AB OEL	(c)	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	CA BC OEL	TWA particulate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	CA BC OEL	STEL particulate	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	CA BC OEL	C aerosol	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	CA BC OEL	C Vapour	50 ppm
	CA QC OEL	C Vapour and mist	127 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 ppm

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

### 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).

#### Skin protection

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

**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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<b>Appearance</b>	
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	odourless
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	No test data available
<b>Melting point/range</b>	<i>No test data available</i>
<b>Freezing point</b>	-6.5 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	244.9 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> 138 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	2.0 % vol <i>Calculated.</i>
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	12.3 % vol <i>Estimated.</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	0.008 hPa at 20 °C <i>Literature</i> 0.002 mmHg at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	3.65 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.118 at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	100 % at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow: -1.98 <i>Estimated.</i>
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	229 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	35.7 mPa.s at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
<b>Liquid Density</b>	1.18 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No test data available

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 diethylene 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.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.  
LD50, Rat, male, 19,600 mg/kg  
Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 65 ml 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, 13,330 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, 4 Hour, Aerosol, > 4.6 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

**Sensitization**

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

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)**

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (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.

**Carcinogenicity**

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

**Teratogenicity**

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.

**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), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 75,200 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 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:** 20 d

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 82 - 98 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**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 at 20 °C Estimated.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 100 Fish 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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### TDG

Not regulated for transport

### Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

**Transport in bulk  
according to Annex II of  
MARPOL 73/78 and the  
IBC Code**

Product Name: Diethylene Glycol  
Pollution Category: Z  
Ship Type: 3  
Fire Protection: AC

**Additional Information:**

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

**Remarks:**

Special Precautions: 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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### 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.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	0

### Revision

Identification Number: 101197038 / MS01 / Issue Date: 05/31/2021/ Version: 18.0

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

### Legend

(c)	ceiling occupational exposure limit
ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling limit
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
STEL	short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

### Information Source and References

This SDS is revised by B-lands Consulting.

MEGGLOBAL CANADA ULC 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.