

**Responsible Care**<sup>®</sup>

ent to sustainability.

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Name:	Glycol Ether DB Acetate
Synonyms:	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate; 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate
Product Uses:	solvent, coupling agent
Supplier Identifier:	Megaloid Laboratories Limited 5515 North Service Road # 306 Burlington, ON L7L 6G4
	EMERGENCY INFORMATION: Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300 (CCN# 693764)

# 2. HAZARD INDENTIFICATION

GHS Class (category)	Not hazardous	
Signal Word	None	
Hazard		
Statements	None	

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling	
None	

# 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate	124-17-4	100	204-685-9

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### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

#### **Skin Contact**

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.

#### **Eye Contact**

Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is any irritation.

#### Ingestion

Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not known

### Notes to physician

Treat symptomatically

Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water spray to extinguish, foam, dry chemical, CO2; - water fog or spray only to cool containers & dilute spilled material.

#### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Product floats on water - water jet spreads flames

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Forms peroxides of unknown stability

**Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters** Firefighters must wear SCBA

#### **Static Charge Accumulation**

Cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal

### 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

#### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid generating or breathing product mist. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace.

#### **Conditions for Safe Storage**

Store in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, or part full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV	not listed	Ontario STEV	not listed
AGGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	no special ventilation required; exhaust ventilation to clear wor	if product mist forms in us kplace air	e, install adequate
Hands	no special protective gloves rec suitability with supplier	quired; butyl or nitrile glove	es are resistant – confirm
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields	s – always protect the eyes	3
Clothing	no special protective clothing re	equired	

# 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour & Appearance	clear, colourless liquid with slight, pleasant odour and bitter taste
Odour threshold	not known

рН	none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)
Melting point/Freezing point	-32oC / -23oF1, also -70oC / -94oF1
Initial boiling point/boiling range	245oC / 473oF1 – other published boiling points between 235oC – 247oC (455oF – 477oF)1
Flash point	116oC / 241oF (open cup)
<b>Evaporation rate</b> (Butyl Acetate = 1)	below 0.01 – not considered volatile
Flammability (solid; gas)	no data available
Lower flammable/explosive limit	0.76%
Upper flammable/explosive limit	5.0%
Vapour pressure	0.004mmHg / 0.0005kPa (20oC / 68oF)1 - very low
Vapour density (air = 1)	7
Relative density	0.97
Water Solubility	65 grams per litre (20oC / 68oF)1; also given as 35grams per litre (25oC / 77oF)
Log PO/W (Octanol/H2O partition)	1.71
Auto ignition temperature	295oC / 536oF
Decomposition temperature	not known - no decomposition expected up to the boiling point
Viscosity	5.6centipoise (20oC / 68oF), also 3centopoise (20oC)1

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### Reactivity

Strong oxidising agents, 70% perchloric acid causes explosion

# Chemical Stability

Stable; will not polymerize

# Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Forms peroxides of unknown stability

#### Conditions to avoid

Polymerization will not occur

#### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

#### Hazardous decomposition products

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

# **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

	Acute Toxicity
Skin Contact	"not irritating <sup>1</sup> ", may be mildly irritating, causing slight reddening & slight exfoliation
Skin Absorption	yes; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	"not irritating <sup>1</sup> ", may be slightly irritating; will not damage
Inhalation	may irritate but low vapour pressure makes this unlikely
Ingestion	not known – not a route of industrial exposure
LD50 (oral)	6500 & 11,920mg/kg (rat); 6300mg/kg (mouse), 2260, 2400 & 2670mg/kg (rabbit), 2340 & 2575mg/kg (guinea pig)
LD50 (skin)	5640 & 14,500mg/kg (rabbit)
LC50 (inhalation)	8700ppm (rat)

### 11. TOXICITY, CONTINUED

**General** - Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis; 13 weeks of skin application in rabbits caused kidney damage & blood in the urine

Sensitising - Not a sensitiser in humans or animals1

Carcinogen/Tumorigen - not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals

**Reproductive Effect** - no known effect in humans or animals – some reproductive effects were seen at doses causing severe maternal symptoms1

Mutagen/Teratogen - no known effect on humans or animals1

Synergistic With - not known

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen: 67%, 73% & 100% in 20days1; 90% & 97% in 14 days1
Abiotic Degradation	estimated ½-life in air is 3.8hr & 12.5hr; experimental ½-life is 11 hours1; hydrolyses in water with a ½-life of 300 days at pH 7 & 30 days at pH 8
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	50-70mg/litre (Danio rerio)1, 77mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas)1
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	6441 & 665mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC50 (Algae)	520 & 1570 mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)1, >500mg/litre (Desmodesmus subspicatus)1
EC10 (Bacteria)	>5000mg/litre ("aquatic bacteria");
EC0 (Microbes)	1574mg/litre (industrial activated sludge)1
EC50 (Microbes)	>5000mg/litre (domestic sewage sludge)1,

### 13. DISPOSAL

#### Waste Disposal

**Do not flush to sewer,** recycle solvent if possible, local regulations may permit disposal in sanitary landfill, may be incinerated in approved facility after mixing with a suitable flammable waste

#### Containers

**Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

**IBCs** (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs).

Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

### Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

# **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Canada TDG AND	UN/PIN#	Not regulated for transport
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Class & Packing Group	
Marine Pollutant	Not a marine pollutant	

ERAP Required	No	
Reportable Quantity (RQ – USA only)	None	

### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Canada DSL	On Inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	On Inventory
Europe EINECS	On Inventory

#### U.S.A. Regulations:

**Atmospheric Standards:** This action promulgates standards of performance for equipment leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI). The intended effect of these standards is to require all newly constructed, modified, and reconstructed SOCMI process units to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction for equipment leaks of VOC, considering costs, non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate is produced, as an intermediate or a final product, by process units covered under this subpart.

**TSCA Requirements:** Pursuant to section 8(d) of TSCA, EPA promulgated a model Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule. The section 8(d) model rule requires manufacturers, importers, and processors of listed chemical substances and mixtures to submit to EPA copies and lists of unpublished health and safety studies. 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate is included on this list. Manufacturers and processors of diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate required to conduct pharmacokinetic testing under TSCA section 4. The effective date of the final rule is April 11, 1988.

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA RATING	Health	Flammability	Instability
Preparation Date: Revision Dates:	January 2004 February 2007, 2019	February 2010, February 2013	, November 2016, September

Key to	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	
Abbreviations	<b>AIHA®</b> = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data	
	Bank	
	IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer	
	<b>NIOSH</b> = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	
	NTP = National Toxicology Program	
	<b>OSHA</b> = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
	RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances	
References	CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	
	(CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from	
	Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket	
	Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available	
	from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of	
	Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault	
	Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational	
	Health and Safety (CCOHS).	
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