

# 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name:	Glycol Ether DPM Acetate
Synonyms:	1-methyl-(1-propoxy)-2-propanol acetate; dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate
CAS#	88917-22-0
Product Uses:	solvent in coatings, inks & for resins; coalescing agent in water-based paints
Supplier Identifier:	Megaloid Laboratories Limited 5515 North Service Road, Suite 306,

Burlington, ON L7L 6G4 Phone: 905-337-7411 / Fax: 905-337-1686

EMERGENCY

**INFORMATION:** Call CHEMTREC @ (800) 424-9300 (CCN # 693764)

# 2. HAZARDS

GHS Class (category)	<i>combustible</i>	eye irritant (2B)	Skin irritant (3)	<b>STOT</b> (3)	
Signal Words	DANGER				
Hazard Statements	Combustible liquid (H227)	Causes eye irritation (H320)	Cause mild skin irritation (H316)	May cause respiratory irritation (H335)	

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling				
Prevention				
P210	Keep container tightly closed			
P261	Avoid breathing fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.			
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.			
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.			
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection.			
Response				
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.			
P305, P351, P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.			
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.			
P332, P313	IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Get medical advice/attention.			

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P337, P313	IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS: Get medical advice/attention.
P370, P378	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Storage	
P403, P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

# 3. COMPOSITION

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Dipropylene Glycol	88917-22-0	100	EC # 406-880-6
Methyl Ether Acetate			

## 4. FIRST AID

#### 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. Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

### **First-aid Comments**

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 & FLAMMABILITY

### **Extinguishing Media**

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute. **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** Product floats on water - do not use water jet - spreads fire.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Product**

Combustible liquid. Can ignite if heated. Releases vapour that can form explosive mixture with air at or above the flash point. Heating increases the release of toxic vapour. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments.

### **Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters**

Firefighters must wear SCBA. Fire-fighters may enter the area if positive pressure SCBA and full Bunker Gear is worn.

### **Static Charge Accumulation**

Will not accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Restrict access to area until completion of cleanup. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled product unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Ventilate area. Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Notify government occupational health and safety and environmental authorities.

### **Environmental Precautions**

It is good practice to prevent releases into the environment. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas.

#### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Leak Precaution: Dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination handling Spill: Ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep & pick up using plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal.

### 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

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

Always ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container & pump before transferring contents. Avoid splashing by ensuring that the product nozzle is below the surface in the receiving container. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace. Use non-sparking bronze or aluminium hand tools. All electrical & mechanical equipment (including lighting, switchgear & forklift trucks) used with or around this product must be explosion-proof. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, or part full, are tightly sealed unless in use. Avoid breathing product vapour.

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

Store in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents. Prolonged storage in mild steel may cause slight discolouration. Explosive peroxides may form on prolonged storage in contact with the oxygen in air.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV	100ppm / 776mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ontario STEV	150ppm / 1164mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ACGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	Not listed
OSHA PEL	Not listed	OSHA STEL	Not listed

Ventilation	mechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre; depending on handling procedures
Hands	not required; nitrile or "Viton" gloves are likely to be resistant – other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm suitability and check gloves regularly for softening, swelling or penetration
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes
Clothing	no special protective clothing required

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# 9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	clear, colourless, hygroscopic liquid
Odour	slight sweetish ether odour
Odour threshold	not known
Ph	none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-25°C ( -13°F) (freezing)
Boiling Range	205-217°C / 401-423°F, 209°C / 408°F
Flash Point	86°C / 186°F (closed cup)
Evaporation Rate	not known – similar to kerosene (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability ( Solid, Gas)	Not Available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	1.2% – 5.4% (at 150°C / 302°F); not available at room temperature
Vapour Pressure	0.084mmHg / 0.011kPa (20°C / 68°F); 0.128mmHg / 0.017kPa (25°C / 77°F)
Vapour Density (air = 1)	6.5
Water Solubility	120grams/litre (20°C / 68°F); also160grams/litre (25°C / 77°F)
Also soluble in	most organic solvents, limited solubility in glycols and methanol
Log PO/W (Octanol/H2O partition)	0.803
Auto-ignition Temperature	321°C (610°F)
Decomposition Temperature	not known – no decomposition below the Auto-ignition Temperature
Viscosity	2.5centipoise (20°C / 680°F); 2.2centipoise (25°C / 77°F)
Molecular Formula	C9-H18-O4
Molecular Weight	190grams per mole
Vapour Pressure	0.084mmHg / 0.011kPa (20°C / 68oF); 0.128mmHg / 0.017kPa (25°C / 77oF)

## **10. REACTIVITY**

**Dangerously Reactive** with strong oxidising agents; alkali metals (eg: Na), alkaline earth metals (eg: Ca), metal hydrides, halogens (chlorine etc.); hypochlorites – may form explosive alkyl hypochlorites.

**Also Reactive** with strong acids (flammable products); strong alkalies (generate heat); attacks & softens PVC (polyvinyl chloride).

### **Chemical Stability**

#### Stable; will not polymerize.

### **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**

None known.

### **Decomposition Products**

Apart from Hazardous Combustion Products, potentially explosive peroxides

### **Conditions to Avoid**

Reacts gradually with oxygen (air); accelerated in presence of copper & its alloys

## **11. TOXICITY**

#### Acute Toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub> (oral) 2930-9760mg/kg (rat)

**LD50 (skin)** >5000mg/kg (rabbit) – no mortality at this dose

LC50 (inhalation) 735ppm (rat)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Not irritating. Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Not irritating.

### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation Little to no effect – partly due to low vapour pressure; product mist may irritate. Skin Absorption Slight; no toxic effects likely by this route. Ingestion Not known – not a route of industrial exposure.

### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis through removal of protective skin oils.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization Not a sensitizer in humans or animals. Carcinogenicity Not considered a carcinogen in humans or animals. IARC: Not specifically listed. ACGIH®: Not specifically designated. NTP: Not specifically listed. OSHA: Not specifically listed.

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

**Sexual Function and Fertility** No known effect on humans or animals. **Germ Cell Mutagenicity** No known effect on humans or animals.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Bioaccumulationnot a bioaccumulator; water soluble & rapidly eliminated or metabolisedPersistence and<br/>DegradabilityBiodegradation -<br/>biodegrades in the presence of oxygen; >60% in 28 days (acclimated)

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	sludge)
	<b>Abiotic Degradation -</b> direct photolysis is reported to cause destruction with a ½-life of 3.8 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	151mg/litre (Pimephales promelas), 100-180mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
LC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	1090mg/litre (Daphnia magna, 48hr)
EC50 (Algae, 14 day)	11.4mg/litre ("green algae") – predicted result, EPIWIN modelling
EC50 (Bacteria)	not known

### 13. DISPOSAL

### Water Disposal

**Do not flush to sewer**, recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing.

### 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 CLASSIFICATION

Canada TDG	PIN Not regulated			
U.S.A. 49 CFR	PIN Shipping name Technical name	NA1993 Combustible Liquid, n.o.s.(Dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate)	COMBUSTIBLE	
	Class	3		
	Packing Group	PG II	3	
			V	
Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant			
ERAP Required	NO			
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	NO			
E R G No.		128		

# **15. REGULATIONS**

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

SARA 311 and 312: flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids).

**SARA 313:** This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313. **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 Prop. 65:** This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

# Additional Regulatory

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIOC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

# **15. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA RATING	Health	1	Flammability	2	Instability	0	]
Prepared for	Megaloid Laboratories Linited by Richard Koscher						-
Preparation Date: Revision Dates:		February 2007 February 2010; Feb 2013, Oct 2015, Nov 2018, January 2019					
Key to Abbreviations	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer NFPA = National Fire Protection Association NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP = National Toxicology Program OSHA = 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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