established in 1981
megaloid laboratories

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1. IDENTIFICATION

Name: *Glycol Ether DPnP*

Synonyms: *1-(2-propoxy-1-methylethoxy)-2-propanol; dipropylene glycol normal-propyl ether*

Product Uses: *solvent in coatings*

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.	Weight %	Other Identifiers
Dipropylene Glycol n-Propyl Ether	*29911-27-1*	*100*	*249-949-4*

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
May cause burning sensation, tearing, redness or swelling.
Ingestion of high doses may fatigue, dizziness and possibly loss of concentration.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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 suspension and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
Do not use water jet

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product
Combustion Products carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, plus organic acids, ketones and aldehydes – water jet spreads flames

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

Static Charge Accumulation
Probably cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination. 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
Avoid prolonged contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace. This product may react with oxygen the in air to form explosive or flammable peroxides. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. ***Never distil to dryness.***

Conditions for Safe Storage
Store away from sources of ignition, heat, strong acids & oxidising agents. Keep containers, empty or full, tightly sealed unless in use. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapour. If prolonged storage of a part container is anticipated, flush headspace with dry nitrogen gas prior to sealing.

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
Hands	no special protective gloves required; neoprene gloves are resistant

Eyes	safety glasses with side shields - *always protect the eyes*
Clothing	no special protective clothing required

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour & Appearance	clear, colourless liquid with mild ether odour
Odour threshold	not known
pH	none - *(does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)*
Melting point/Freezing point	-34 °C/-30°F also -85°C/-12l°F[1]
Initial boiling point/boiling range	212-213°C I 414-416°F
Flash point	88°C / 190°F (Setaflash, closed cup), 94 °C / 201°F (Setaflash, closed cup)[1]
Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	0.013
Flammability (solid; gas)	no data available
Lower flammable/explosive limit	0.9%
Upper flammable/explosive limit	8.3%
Vapour pressure	10 Pa at 20 °C (68 °F) OECD *Test Guideline 104*
Vapour density (air = 1)	6
Relative density (water = 1)	0.919 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C *Literature*
Water Solubility	180g/litre (20°C / 68°F); also given as 150g/litre[1]
Log Po/W (Octanol/H20 partition)	7.71
Auto ignition temperature	205°C / 401 °F[1]
Decomposition temperature	not known - no decomposition expected the Autoignition Temperature
Viscosity	11 centipoise (25°C I 77°F)
Conversion Factor	1 ppm = ~7mg/m3
Molecular Weight	176 grams per mole

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Dangerously Reactive with
Strong oxidising agents

Also Reactive with
Strong acids, strong alkalies

Chemical Stability
Stable; will not polymerize

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
May react with oxygen to form peroxides.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and oxidizing conditions
Never distil to dryness.

Incompatible materials
Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products
Apart from Hazardous Combustion Products, forms explosive peroxides on prolonged storage

Sensitive to Mechanical Impact
No

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity	
Skin Contact	not irritating[1]
Skin Absorption	yes, but no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	slightly irritating[1]; may injure if contact is prolonged
Inhalation	little to no effect due to low vapour pressure at ambient temperatures
Ingestion	may cause stomach discomfort & diarrhoea - *not a route of industrial exposure*
LD_{50} (oral)	1475, 1766[1] & >2000[1] mg/kg (rat), l 490mg/kg (Dupont), >2000mg/kg (Lyondell), 2000-2500mg/kg (Dow)
LD_{50} (skin)	5340mg/kg (rabbit), 5220mg/kg (Dupont), >2000mg/kg (rabbit) - no mortality reported[1]

LC_{50} (inhalation)	not known

11. TOXICITY, CONTINUED

General
Prolonged exposure may cause drying of skin & dermatitis due to removal or protective skin oils

Sensitising
Not a sensitizer in humans or animals[1]

Carcinogen
Not considered a tumorigenic or a carcinogen in humans or animals[1]

Reproductive Effect
No known effect in humans or animals - *slight rise in post-implantation embryo loss a 1000mg/kg day (rat, skin)*[1]

Mutagen
No known effect on humans or animals[1]

Synergistic with
Not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 90% in 20 days[1] , 92% in 23 days[1]
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 2.7 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and ·water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	>100mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss)[1], 10,000mg/litre (Pirmephmelas promelas)
EC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	100[1] & 1920mg/litre (Daphnia magna), > 1000mg/litre (Crangon crangon)
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	>l000mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)[1]
EC_{50} (Bacteria)	4168mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida)

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 U.S.A. 49 CFR	**UN / PIN #**	Not regulated
	Shipping Name	Not regulated
	Class & Packing Group	Not regulated

Marine Pollutant	Not a marine pollutant
ERAP Required (CA only)	No
Emergency Response Guide No.	No
Reportable Quantity (RQ – USA only)	No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING	**Health**	**1**	**Flammability**	**2**	**Instability**	**0**

(1) European Che01icals Agency (EChA) dossier for 1-(1-nieth,rl-2-propo.1:yethox,r)propan-2-ol· http://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossierl-lregistered-dossier/5828

Prepared for *Megaloid Laboratories* **by** *Rob Cangiano*

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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 **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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