

# 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name:	Glycol Ether EP
Synonyms:	ethylene glycol monopropyl ether; ethylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether; 2- propoxyethanol; EP
CAS#	2807-30-9
Product Uses:	solvent
Supplier Identifier:	Megaloid Laboratories Limited 5515 North Service Road, Ste 306 Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 6G4

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

Phone: 905-337-7411 / Fax: 905-337-1686

## 2. HAZARDS

GHS Class (category)	Flammable (3)	Acute oral	Acute skin	Acute inhalation (2A)	Eye irritant
Signal Word	DANGER				
Hazard Statements	flammable liquid & vapour (H226)	Harmful if swallowed (H302)	Toxic in contact with skin (H311)	Toxic if inhaled (H332)	Causes serious eye irritation (H319)



GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling		
Prevention		
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.	
P240	Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.	
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.	

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P242	Use only non-sparking tools.		
P243	ake precautionary measures against static discharge.		
P260	Do not breathe mist or vapours or spray.		
P262	Do not get in eyes or on skin.		
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.		
P280	Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of butyl rubber		
Response			
P304, P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		
P313 & P333	If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.		
P305, P351, P338	IF IN EYES: rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P370, P378	IN CASE OF FIRE: use alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.		
Storage			
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.		
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
Ethylene glycol	2807-30-9	100	EC # 220-548-6
monopropyl ether			

## 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 (NOTE below). 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. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

#### **Combustion Products**

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidized 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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment.

#### **Environmental Precautions**

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. 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**

In common with other glycol ethers, this product may react with oxygen in the air to form explosive or flammable peroxides. Ensure that containers are full and tightly sealed. If prolonged storage of a part container is anticipated, flush headspace with dry nitrogen gas prior to sealing. Empty containers may contain a flammable vapour. Always ensure that containers, empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use. Avoid breathing product vapour. Use with adequate ventilation.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. EP is absorbed via the skin and may cause kidney damage by this route. Avoid all contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace.

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

Store & use in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition & oxidising agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV	25ppm / 110mg/m³ (skin)	Ontario STEV	not listed
AGGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed

Dow Chemical recommends a TLV of 20ppm / 85mg/m<sup>3</sup> (skin) & a STEL of 60ppm / 255mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ventilationmechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre; depending on<br/>handling procedures<br/>wear nitrile or "Viton" gloves – other types may also protect; consult supplier to<br/>confirm suitabilityEyesSafety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyesClothingwear impermeable (above) apron, boots, & long sleeves if there is any danger of<br/>splashing.

# 9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid.
Odour	mild ether odour and a bitter taste
Odour threshold	not known
рН	none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-20°C / -4°F
Initial Boiling Point/Range	147°C / 297°F, 150-152°C / 302-306°F
Flash Point	51°oC / 124°oF (EU Method A.9), 125°C / 257°F (open cup)
Evaporation Rate	0.2 (Butyl Acetate =1)
Flammability ( Solid, Gas)	Not Available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	1.3% – 15.8%
Vapour Pressure	2.9mmHg / 0.39kPa (25°C / 77°F), also 4.8mmHg / 0.643kPa (25°C)
Vapour Density (air = 1)	3.6
Specific Gravity	0.912 (20/20°C), also 0.911kg/litre (20°C)
Water Solubility	Complete. Also soluble in most organic solvents
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	0.673
Auto-ignition Temperature	256°C / 493°F
Conversion Factor	1ppm = 4.25mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Viscosity	1.87centistokes (40°C / 104°F)
Physical State	Liquid
Molecular Weight	104 grams per mole
Molecular Formula	C6H14O2

## **10. REACTIVITY**

**Dangerously Reactive** with strong oxidising agents. **Also Reactive** with strong alkalis, strong acids.

**Chemical Stability** *stable; will not polymerize* 

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Forms peroxides of unknown stability.

**Conditions to Avoid** *Heat, flames and sparks.* 

Mechanical Impact not sensitive

## **11. TOXICITY**

# Acute Toxicity 3090mg/kg (rat, fasted), 6180mg/kg (rat, fed), 3200 & 5000mg/kg (rat), LD<sub>50</sub> (oral) 1775mg/kg (mouse, fasted), 3090mg/kg (mouse, fed), 2260mg/kg (mouse), 2200mg/kg (guinea pig) LD50 (skin) 875 & 1337mg/kg (rabbit), >1000, 2045 & 56501mg/kg (guinea pig) LC50 (inhalation) 1530ppm (mouse), >980, 2130 & 2175ppm (rat)

## **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

slightly irritating (rabbit), slight & moderate irritant (guinea pig – 2 reports). **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** may be a severe eye irritant from animal tests; probably not corrosive to eyes.

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

Inhalation vapour may irritate; exposing rabbits to saturated vapour for 7 hrs caused kidney damage (blood in urine). Skin Absorption yes; toxic effects may occur by this route. Ingestion not known – not a route of industrial exposure.

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

Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis; inhalation or ingestion may damage kidneys (blood in urine).

**Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization** not a sensitiser in humans or animals. **Carcinogenicity** not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals.

## **Reproductive Toxicity**

#### **Sexual Function and Fertility**

fetotoxic in rodents at doses also causing maternal symptoms; no known effect in humans Germ Cell Mutagenicity

no known effect on humans or animals.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Bioaccumulation	water soluble – not a bioaccumulator
Persistence and	Biodegradation -
Degradability	readily biodegradable: 100% in 20 days; 66% in 10 days
	<b>Abiotic Degradation -</b> reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 18 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily & rapidly in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	>5000mg/litre (Pimephales promelas)
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	>5000mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC50 (Algae, hrs)	>100mg/litre (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
EC50 (Bacteria)	2000mg/litre (Photobacterium phosphoreum)

## 13. DISPOSAL

## Water Disposal

Do not flush to sewer, recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility.

## 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	UN1993	
AND	Shipping Name	Flammable Liquid, n.o.s. (ethylene glycol propyl ether)	3
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Class & Packing Group	3, PG III	
Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Po	ollutant	
FRAP Required	NO		

Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	NO	
Reportable Quantity	NO	
E R G No.	128	

# **15. REGULATIONS**

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

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On Inventory

## **Canadian Regulations**

**CEPA - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)** Part 1A, Part 5.

## **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. Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether is produced, as an intermediate or final product, by process units covered under this subpart.

## **Global Inventory Status**

Country/Region	Inventory	Status Description
Australia	AICS	Compliant
China	IECSC	Compliant
Japan	ENCS	Compliant
Korea	KECI	Compliant
New Zealand	NZIoC	Compliant
Philippines	PICCS	Compliant
Taiwan	TCSCA	Compliant

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA RATING	Health 1	Flammability	3	Instability 0	
Prepared for Preparation Date: Revision Dates:	February 2010	boratories Limited by , Feb 2016, Feb 2019		Richard Koscher	
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 NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP = 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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