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## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name: Glycol Ether PM

**Synonyms:** 1-methoxy-2-propanol; 1-methoxy-2-hydroxypropane, propylene glycol

monomethyl ether, PM, PGME

CAS# 107-98-2

Product Uses: solvent in coatings, cleaners, lubricants

**Supplier** Megaloid Laboratories Limited

**Identifier:** 5515 North Service Road, Suite 306

Burlington, Ontario, Canada

L7L 6G4

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**EMERGENCY INFORMATION** 

Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300 (CCN # 693764)

## 2. HAZARDS

GHS Class (category)	Flammable (3)	<b>STOT</b> (3)	
Signal Word	WARNING		
Hazard Statements	flammable liquid & vapour (H226)	May cause dizziness or drowsiness (H336)	Label Pictograms

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling			
Prevention			
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.		
P233	Keep container tightly closed.		
P240	Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.		
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.		
P242	P242 Use only non-sparking tools.		
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.		
P261	Avoid breathing vapours.		
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.
P370, P378	IN CASE OF FIRE: use alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
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
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	107-98-2	100	EC # 203-539-1

## 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

Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, Carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### **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.

## **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**

Probably cannot accumulate a static charge on agitation or pumping; glycol ethers have sufficiently high electrical conductivity to prevent static accumulation

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before re-entering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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. Use appropriate safety equipment.

#### **Environmental Precautions**

If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

## 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.

#### Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

### 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

## **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Use non-sparking bronze or aluminium hand tools. Electrical & mechanical equipment (lighting, switchgear, forklift trucks) used with or around this product should be explosion-proof. It is prudent to ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container and transfer pump before transferring contents. Avoid splashing; keep the product nozzle below the surface in the receiving container.

Some glycol ethers 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 or explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

Avoid creating or breathing product vapour. If vapour forms in use, install adequate ventilation. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a suitable respirator with organic vapour cartridge.

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

## **Conditions for Safe Storage**

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

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ontario TWAEV 100ppm / 368mg/m³ Ontario STEV 150ppm / 552mg/m³ ACGIH TLV 50ppm / 184mg/m³ ACGIH STEL 100ppm / 368mg/m³ OSHA PEL not listed OSHA STEL not listed

Ventilation mechanical exhaust ventilation may be required to control airborne titre to regulated limits
no special protective gloves required; butyl rubber gloves may be used – other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm suitability

Eyes Safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes

Clothing No special protective clothing required

## 9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear colourless, hygroscopic liquid.	
Odour	mild pleasant ether odour	
Odour threshold	10ppm	
рН	none – (does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)	
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-142°C / -223°F, -95 ℃ (-139 °F) – additional reports	
Initial Boiling Point/Range	119°C / 246°F	
Flash Point	32°C / 90°F (closed cup)	
Evaporation Rate	0.8 (Butyl Acetate =1)	
Flammability ( Solid, Gas)	Not Available	
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	1.6% – 13.8%	
Vapour Pressure	12.5mmHg / 1.67kPa (25°C / 77°F)	
Vapour Density (air = 1)	3.1	
Specific Gravity	0.918 (20/20°C)	
Water Solubility	complete, Also soluble in most organic solvents.	
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	0.49	
Auto-ignition Temperature	290°C / 554°F	
Conversion Factor	$1ppm = 3.68mg/m^3$	
Viscosity	1.7 centipoise (20°C / 68°F)	

Physical State Liquid

Molecular Weight 90 grams per mole

Molecular Formula C4-H10-O2

### 10. REACTIVITY

**Dangerously Reactive** with strong oxidising agents; strong acids; reacts with alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, & metal hydrides, to release hydrogen gas & alkali

Also Reactive with halogens & halogenating agents; aldehydes; may corrode aluminium

### **Chemical Stability**

Stable; will not polymerize

**Decomposes in Presence of** oxygen – many Glycol Ethers form explosive peroxides on prolonged contact with air

## **Decomposition Products**

Explosive peroxides

### **Mechanical Impact**

Not sensitive

## 11. TOXICITY

## **Acute Toxicity**

LD<sub>50</sub> (oral) 4010-7510mg/kg (rat), 5000mg/kg (dog), 10,800 & 11,700mg/kg (mouse),

5300 & 5700mg/kg (rabbit)

**LD50 (skin)** 11,000-13,755 & 14,100mg/kg (rabbit) – several studies

LC50 (inhalation) 10,000ppm (rat), 15,000ppm (rabbit & guinea pig)

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Little to no effect

### **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Vapour begins to irritate above 250ppm; severely irritating at 700ppm

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

### Inhalation

objectionable at 50-75ppm; irritating above 250ppm; at 300-400ppm central nervous depression seen, including headache, dizziness, drowsiness, poor co-ordination **Skin Absorption** 

yes; total body immersion apart, no toxic effects likely by this route

Ingestion

not known, central depression as for inhalation - not a route of industrial exposure

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

Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis, although no cases have been reported.

## Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

not a sensitizer in humans or animals

## Carcinogenicity

not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals

## **Reproductive Toxicity**

## **Sexual Function and Fertility**

no known effect in humans; equivocal evidence for neurological effects in rodents at doses not causing maternal effects

## **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

no known effect on humans or animals

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	rapidly eliminated from living organisms; not a bioaccumulator; biological ½-life is ~2.5 hours
Persistence and	Biodegradation -
Degradability	biodegrades rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 58% in 20 days, ~90% in 29 days, 96% in 28 days  Abiotic Degradation -
	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 3.1hr & 21hr
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil & water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	4600-10,000mg/litre (Leuciscus idus), 20,800mg/litre (Pimephales promelas)
EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	23,300mg/kg (Daphnia magna), 2954mg/kg (Acartia tonsa)
EC50 (Algae)	>1000mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata), 6745 & 8578mg/litre (Skeletonema costatum)
EC50 (Bacteria)	>1000mg/litre (activated sludge), >5000 & >6500mg/litre (Salmonella typhimurium) – no effect seen

## 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.

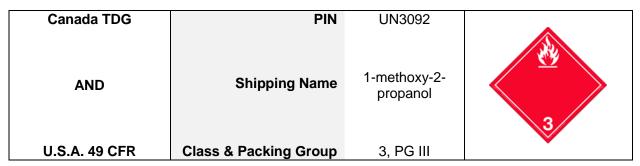
Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

**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



Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	NO	
Reportable Quantity	NO	
ERGNo.	129	

### 15. REGULATIONS

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

# **Canadian Regulations**

## **CEPA - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)**

Not specifically listed.

## U.S.A. Regulations

**NIOSH Recommendations:** Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg: 100 ppm (360 mg/cu m). Recommended Exposure Limit: 15 Min Short-Term Exposure Limit: 150 ppm (540 mg/cu m).

**Threshold Limit Values:** 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 100 ppm; 15 min Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 150 ppm.

**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. 1-Methoxy-2-propanol is included on this list.

**OSHA Hazards:** This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

### **EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity:** This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity: This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards: Fire Hazard

**SARA 302:** No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

**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.

### **Clean Water Act**

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311. Table 117.3.

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

1-Methoxypropane-2-ol 107-98-2

### **New Jersey Right To Know**

1-Methoxypropane-2-ol 107-98-2

**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.

### International Inventories

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS: Listed IECSC: Listed ENCS: Listed KECI: Listed

NZIoC: Listed PICCS: Listed CH INV: Listed

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA RATING	Health	1	Flammability	3	Instability 0
Prepared for Preparation Date:	Megaloid December		pratories Limited by		Richard Koscher
Revision Dates:	Dec 2006, Nov 2009, Nov 2012, May 2015, March 2018, Jan 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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