

IN CASE OF TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CONTACT:

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1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL
CAS NO: 112-27-6
SYNONYM: 2,2'-[ETHANEDIYLBIS(OXY)]BISETHANOL

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation. CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Based on available data, repeated exposures are not expected to cause significant adverse effects except at very high aerosol concentrations. Repeated excessive aerosol exposures may cause respiratory tract irritation and even death.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Triethylene glycol did not cause birth defects in animals; reduced fetal body weight effects were seen only at very high doses.

3. COMPOSITION

NAME:	CAS NO	% BY WEIGHT
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	112-27-6	100%

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Triethylene glycol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 17000 mg/kg [Rat].

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Safety

shower should be located in immediate work area.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Notes to Physician: Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Emergency Personnel Protection: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Perlite. Zorb-all®. Oil-Dri or equivalent filler. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Handling: Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	List	Type	Value
Triethylene Glycol	IHG	TWA Total	100 mg/m3

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air- purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state and appearance: Liquid. (Hygroscopic liquid.)

Odor: Mild

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 150.18 g/mole

Color: Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): 8

Boiling Point: 285°C (545°F)

Melting Point: -5°C (23°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Flash Point - Closed Cup: 177 °C (351 °F) ASTM D93

Specific Gravity: 1.1274 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: < 0.01 mmHg @ 20 °C

Vapor Density: 5.17 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water.

Solubility: Easily soluble in cold water.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, Rat 16,800 - 22,060 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, Rabbit > 18,016 mg/kg

Inhalation

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat > 4.5 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Mist may cause eye irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Sensitization

Skin

No relevant information found.

Respiratory

No relevant information found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not expected to cause significant adverse effects except at very high aerosol concentrations. Repeated excessive aerosol exposures may cause respiratory tract irritation and even death.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

Triethylene glycol did not cause birth defects in animals; reduced fetal body weight effects were seen only at very high doses.

Reproductive Toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: Triethylene glycol

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.37E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.75 Estimated.

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 10 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability). Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

RATE CONSTANT	ATMOSPHERIC HALF-LIFE	METHOD
3.64E-11 cm ³ /s	3.5 H	Estimated

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

BIODEGRADATION	EXPOSURE TIME	METHOD
25-92%	28 D	OECD 301C TEST
>70-95%	2-14 D	OECD 302B TEST

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD10	BOD 20	BOD 28
12-32%	15-64%	17-86%	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.60 mg/mg

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.96E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.47 Estimated.

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

RATE CONSTANT	ATMOSPHERIC HALF-LIFE	METHOD
2.23E-11 cm3/s	5.7H	Estimated
OECD Biodegradation Tests:		
BIODEGRADATION	EXPOSURE TIME	METHOD
92%	28 D	OECD 301C TEST
82-98%	28 D	OECD 302C TEST

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.51 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: Triethylene glycol

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 96 h: 61,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h: 49,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; bacteria, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 16 h: > 10,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value:

ChV Value mg/l	Species	Test Type	Endpoint	Exposure Time
10607 mg/l	Water Flea/ <i>Daphnia Magna</i>	static renewal	growth	21 D

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 48,900 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 7 d: > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be

in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Reclaimer. As a service to our customers, we can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard No

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard No

Fire Hazard No Reactive Hazard No

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

COMPONENT	CAS #	AMOUNT
Triethylene Glycol	112-27-6	≥98.0%
Diethylene Glycol	111-46-6	≤1.0%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.0047%
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	15.6 PPM

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no

warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall CISCO be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if CISCO has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

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