

A Division of Appropriate Chemical International Ltd.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Glycol Ether DB

GL160-00

SECTION 01: PRODUCT INFORMATION AND COMPANY INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER: Same as above
PREPARED BY: Production Department

 VERSION DATE:
 15-Dec-14

 TELEPHONE NO.:
 (519) 451-1614

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 (613) 996-6666

CHEMICAL FAMILY Glycols CHEMICAL FORMULA Not Applicable

MOLECULAR WEIGHT Not Applicable MATERIAL USE: Please Refer to technical literature

SYNONYMS: Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether,

Glycol EtherDB, GEDB.

SECTION 02: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	Conc. Approx. %	C.A.S. #	LD/50 (RTE/SPEC)	LC/50 (RTE/SPEC)	TLV
Butyl Carbitol	99-100	112-34-5	3384 mg/kg	N.Av.	N.Av.

SECTION 03: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

ROUTE OF ENTRY

Eyes: Causes severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked

excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Causes chemical burns to the eye.

Skin: Brief contact is not irritating. Prolonged contact causes mild to moderate local redness and swelling. Prolonged

or widespread contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.

Inhalation Vapor from heated material may cause headache, nausea, and dizziness.

Ingestion: Low toxicity. May produce signs of intoxication characterized by incoordination,

dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, mental confusion, possibly slurred speech

and stupor depending on the quantity of material ingested.

SECTION 04: FIRSTAID

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical

attention. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Eye Contact: In case of contact, or suspected contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15

Inhalation, Acute minutes and get medical attention immediately after flushing.

Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get

immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to

prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

SECTION 05: FIRE EXPLOSION HAZARD AND FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE? No

IF YES, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS?

FLASH POINT (TCC) (C): 104 °C

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL(% BY VOL.): 0.85 UEL(% BY VOL): 24.6

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE (C) 228 °C

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES:

Isolate and restrict area access. Use water spray to cool

solid and restrict area access. Use water spray to cook fire-exposed containers and structures. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools; this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. Container may rupture from gas

generation in a fire situation.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Toxic fumes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Not Available SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE Not Available SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: Not Available

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak and Spill Procedure: Personal Precautionary Measures: Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if

needed. Prevent contamination of soil.

Procedure for Clean Up: Isolate spill and stop leak where safe. Absorb with an inert dry

material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures and Storage Requirements

Handling: For industrial use only. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperature possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Storage: Glycol ethers as a family of solvents can be stored in carbon steel. Stainless steel or high baked, phenolic-lined tanks may be considered for critical applications sensitive to slight discoloration or trace iron contamination. Piping can be made of the same material as the storage tank. A centrifugal pump is suitable for transfer services. Butyl rubber or EPDM can be used for gaskets and packing. NOTE: Manufacturer does not recommend using aluminum, copper, galvanized iron, galvanized steel, Viton, neoprene, nitrile or natural rubber with glycol ethers. Glycol ethers do not present a significant flammability hazard at normal storage temperatures. They have relatively low vapor pressures, viscosities and freezing points. Store in accordance with good industrial practices.

SECTION 08: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / EXPOSURE CONTROLS

GLOVES/TYPE: Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn.

RESPIRATOR/TYPE: If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved

respirator.

EYE/TYPE: Monogoggles.

OTHER/TYPE: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

ENGINEERING CONTROL Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure

guidelines.

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIE

PHYSICAL STATE/APPEARANCE: Liquid

ODOUR: Ether ODOUR THRESHOLD: N. Av.

VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C): <0.01 mmHg VAPOUR DENSITY (Air=1): 6

N Av

EVAPORATION RATE (Ether = 1): <0.01 **SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 0.954 @ 20°C

 BOILING POINT (C):
 230 °C
 FREEZING POINT (C)
 -65 °C

 Ph (% SOLUTION):
 N. Av.
 % VOLATILE (WT):
 100% Wt

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICALLY STABLE? Stable

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% W/W)

IF NO, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS?

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBTANCES Yes

IF YES, WITH WHICH ONES: Strong oxidizing agents. Strong bases. Alkalies. Acids.

SPECIAL REACTIVITY AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed

systems

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMIT OF MATERIAL

LC 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES AND ROUTE

LD 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES AND ROUTE See Sec 2

CARCINOGENICITY OF MATERIAL

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:

IRRITANCY OF MATERIAL

SENSITIZING CAPABILITY OF MATERIAL

SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY Styrene is readily biodegradable. Material is pracically non-toxic to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: Disposal of Waste Method: Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal,

provincial and federal

regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved

waste management facility.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG CLASSIFICATION Class 0, NOT REGULATED

UN NUMBER:

PACKING GROUP:

Special Provisions for Transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION D2B

D2B TOXIC MATERIALS

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS USED: N.Av. = Not Available

N.App. / N.Ap. = Not Applicable

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SOURCES: Supplier MSDS

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