

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

## According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

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### 1. SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. GHS Product identifier

Product name 2,2'-oxydiethanol

#### 1.2. Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names 2,2'-Oxydiethanol; Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)ether; DEG

#### 1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Food Additives: CARRIER\_SOLVENT

Uses advised against no data available

#### 1.4. Supplier's details

Company Shandong Sincere Chemical Co., Ltd.

Address No.21 Industrial North Road, Licheng District,  
Jinan City, Shandong Province, China.

Telephone (+86) 188-6575-9396.

#### 1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number (+86) 188-6575-9396.

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone:  
UTC/GMT +8 hours).

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### 2. SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

#### 2.2. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s) H302 Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage none

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an

appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## 3. SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2,2'-oxydiethanol	2,2'-oxydiethanol	111-46-6	203-872-2	99%

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## 4. SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

#### Following ingestion

Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Rinse mouth. Refer immediately for medical attention. See Notes.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Ingestion of large amounts may cause degeneration of kidney and liver and cause death. Liquid may cause slight skin irritation. (USCG, 1999)

### 4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Supportive Care: The patient should be resuscitated with isotonic crystalloidal fluids, and acidosis should be corrected. Early treatment with a competitive ADH inhibitor (e.g., 4-methylpyrazole or ethanol), hemodialysis, and supportive care offer the best hope for patient recovery.

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## 5. SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol foam, water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

## **5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

## **5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

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# **6. SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

## **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

## **6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a POTW is acceptable only after review by the governing authority. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must meet Hazardous Material Criteria for disposal.

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# **7. SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames.

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

## **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Dry. Well closed. Separated from strong oxidants.

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# **8. SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## **8.1. Control parameters**

### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

MAK: 44 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 10 ppm; peak limitation category: II(2); pregnancy risk group: C

### **Biological limit values**

no data available

## **8.2. Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## 9. SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid. Liquid: viscous.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Practically odorless
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-6.5 °C.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	244.9 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	1.6%-10.8%
<b>Flash point</b>	138 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	372 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 30. Temperature:25.0°C.
<b>Solubility</b>	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = -1.98. Remarks:No data on temperature and pH.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.008 hPa. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.118 dimensionless. Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	2.14 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## 10. SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidants strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks some forms of plastic.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Low volatility

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Slight, when exposed to heat or flame; can react with oxidizing materials. DIETHYLENE GLYCOL is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. It is also incompatible with strong bases. It can react with sulfuric acid and other dehydrating agents, nitric acid, oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, perchloric acid and strong acids. Mixtures with sodium hydroxide decompose exothermically when heated to 446° F. (NTP, 1992)

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials ... Mixtures with sodium hydroxide decompose exothermically when heated to 230 deg C and release explosive hydrogen gas.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

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## 11. SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 16 500 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat - > 4.6 mg/L air.
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - 13 300 mg/kg bw.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

no data available

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

The substance may cause effects on the kidneys. This may result in kidney impairment. Ingestion could cause effects on the central nervous system and liver. Ingestion could cause death.

### STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

#### **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

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## **12. SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 75 200 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 10 000 mg/L - 24 h.
- Toxicity to algae: TGK - Scenedesmus quadricauda - > 10 000 mg/L - 8 d.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC20 - activated sludge, domestic - > 1 995 mg/L - 30 min.

### **12.2. Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Diethylene glycol, present at 30 mg/L, reached 90% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 100 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). The compound, present at 100 mg/L, showed 59% (rate constant of 0.081/day, 5 day lag period) and 89% degradation (0.173/day, 5 day lag period) using the Sapromat and Oxitop systems, respectively, in manometric respirometry tests using activated sludge at 30 mg/L dry matter(2). Biodegradation of 44% and 78% degradation were reported when using seawater as inoculum in a shake flask die-away test (chemical concentration of 5-30 DOC/L) and the closed bottle oxygen consumption test (test chemical concentration of 2-10 mg/L), respectively, both incubated at 15-20 deg C for 28 to 60 days; however, high carbon levels may have compromised the test results(3).

### **12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for diethylene glycol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of -1.5(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **12.4. Mobility in soil**

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of diethylene glycol can be estimated to be 1(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that diethylene glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

### **12.5. Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **13. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **13.1. Disposal methods**

**Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

**Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

**14. SECTION 14: Transport information**

**14.1. UN Number**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

**14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

**14.4. Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No      IMDG: No      IATA: No

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

no data available

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

**15. SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2,2'-oxydiethanol	2,2'-oxydiethanol	111-46-6	203-872-2
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances			Listed.

<b>(EINECS)</b>	
<b>EC Inventory</b>	Listed.
<b>United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</b>	Listed.
<b>China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015</b>	Not Listed.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	Listed.
<b>Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)</b>	Listed.
<b>Vietnam National Chemical Inventory</b>	Listed.
<b>Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)</b>	Listed.
<b>Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)</b>	Listed.

## 16. SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

**Creation Date** July 15, 2019

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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>



- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Other Information**

Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available.

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*Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.*