

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

**CAS Number:** 111109-77-4  
**Product Name:** Glycol Ether DPDM  
**Revision Date:** May 12, 2021 **Date Printed:** May 12, 2021  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Thames River Chemical Corp.  
**Address:** 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4  
**Emergency Phone:** CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 905-681-5353  
**Fax:** 905-681-5377  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For laboratory or industrial use only.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to GHS (Globally Harmonized System).

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to GHS (Globally Harmonized System).

### Pictograms

None

### Signal Word

Not classified

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0111109-77-4	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER	100%

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

#### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Seek medical attention.

#### Skin Contact

Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse out the mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

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. During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritation. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

### 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 re-ignition 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. Use protective fire-fighting clothing. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing.

### Personal Precautions

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) And use a non-sparking or explosion proof

means to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Minimize contact of spilled material with soils to prevent runoff to surface waterways. Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits.

### Storage Room Requirements

Material should be stored in a clean, dry environment in original packaging and not exposed to ignition sources. Store in the following materials: Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Phenol lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized iron. Galvanized steel.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Spill of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the auto ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields

An emergency eye wash must be readily accessible to the work area.

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

### Skin Protection

Use chemical resistant gloves when skin contact could occur. Gauntlet-type gloves may be required if forearm contact could occur. Examples of acceptable glove materials include: viton, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on specific use conditions.

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

### Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limits or when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort are experienced. Depending upon the airborne exposure, the following types of air-purifying respirators are recommended: NIOSH-approved supplied air respirator operated in positive pressure mode or a NIOSH-approved supplied air respirator.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure levels and flammable limits. Use local explosion-proof exhaust ventilation for operations that produce a mist, vapour or fume.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANsppm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
No applicable chemical	-	-

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.35 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.00
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Odor Description	Ethereal
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting/Freezing Point	-71 °C
Low Boiling Point	175 °C
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	65 °C
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Water Solubility	526 g/L
Coefficient Water/Oil	Log Pow=0.42
Viscosity	1.23 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (20 C)

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

The product is stable under normal conditions.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Incompatible materials. Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition

can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization**

None.

**Incompatible Materials**

Strong acids, Strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes, Ketones, Organic acids

No data available.

**SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Likely Route of Exposure**

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

**Acute Toxicity**

LD50(Oral, Rat): 3329 mg/kg bw  
LC50(Inhalation, Rat):>2000 mg/kg bw  
LD50(Derma, Rabbit):> 792 ppm 4h

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Carcinogenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Toxicity:

LC50 (96h, Fish): > 1000 mg/L  
 EC50 (72h, Algae/aquatic plants): 4307 mg/L

Chronic(long-term) toxicity:  
 NOEC(Fish): >300 mg/L  
 NOEC(Crustacea): 10mg/L

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Mobility in Soil

log Koc = 1.38

### Bioaccumulative Potential

BCF = 4

### Persistence and Degradability

25% After 28 d(DOC removal)

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

### Waste Disposal

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Transport Canada Information	U.S. DOT Information
<b>UN number:</b>	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Hazard class:</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Packaging group:</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Hazardous substance (RQ):</b>		No Data Available
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available
<b>Note / Special Provision:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available
<b>Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:</b>		No Data Available

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78):	No Data Available	
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## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0111109-77-4	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER	100%	DSL,TSCA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANtmg or CANtppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### Version 1.0:

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 First Edition.

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