

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH
Product number	2588
REACH registration number	01-2119456816-28-XXXX
CAS number	107-21-1
EU index number	603-027-00-1
EC number	203-473-3

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	Laboratory reagent. Antifreeze liquid.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified. Use only for intended applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: info@reagent.co.uk
----------	---

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
---------------------	---

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Not Classified
Health hazards	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 STOT RE 2 - H373
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

EC number	203-473-3
-----------	-----------

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements	P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Supplementary precautionary statements	P330 Rinse mouth.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name	MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH
REACH registration number	01-2119456816-28-XXXX
EU index number	603-027-00-1
CAS number	107-21-1
EC number	203-473-3

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

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

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	May cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. May cause damage to organs. Liver damage.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
-----------------------------	------------------------

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Provide adequate ventilation. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. The requirements of the local water authority must be complied with if contaminated water is flushed directly to the sewer. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Chemical storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 52 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 104 mg/m³(Sk)

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 35 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 106 mg/kg/day

General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 7 mg/m³

General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 53 mg/kg/day

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: > 0.1 mm. The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 8 hours. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.

Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Almost odourless.
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 5-8
Melting point	- 12°C
Initial boiling point and range	197°C @ 1013 hPa
Flash point	115°C Open cup.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable. REACH dossier information.
Vapour pressure	0.123 hPa @ 25°C
Vapour density	Not determined.
Relative density	1.11 @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Miscible with water. 1000 g/l water @ 20°C
Partition coefficient	log Kow: -1.36
Auto-ignition temperature	412°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not relevant. There are no chemical groups present in the product that are associated with oxidising properties.

9.2. Other information

Other information None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity The following materials may react with the product: Oxidising agents. Acids. Alkalis.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions. The substance is hygroscopic and will absorb water by contact with the moisture in the air.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions May generate heat.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat. Freezing. Keep at temperature not exceeding 40°C.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Oxidising agents. Acids. Alkalis. Aluminium.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 7,712.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Harmful if swallowed. LD₅₀ 7712 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 3,500.0

Species Mouse

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. LD₅₀ >3500 mg/kg, Dermal, Mouse

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 3,500.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative.

Carcinogenicity

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

IARC carcinogenicity None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Target organs Kidneys

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact

May cause irritation. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

Eye contact

May cause temporary eye irritation.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs

Kidneys

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC₅₀, 96 hours: 53000 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀, 48 hours: >100 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

NOEC, 72 hours: >100 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

Acute toxicity - microorganisms

EC₂₀, 30 minutes: >1995 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage

LC₅₀, 28 days: >1500 mg/l, Menidia peninsulae (Tidewater silverside)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation

Water - Degradation 90%: 10 days

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient

log Kow: -1.36

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility

The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product is non-volatile.

Henry's law constant

0.133 Pa m³/mol @ 25°C

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not classified.

14.4. Packing group

Not classified.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Authorisations (Annex XIV Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific authorisations are known for this product.
Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways. RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LC ₅₀ : Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD ₅₀ : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). EC ₅₀ : 50% of maximal Effective Concentration. PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure
General information	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.
Key literature references and sources for data	Source: European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL TECH

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Acute Tox. 4 - H302: STOT RE 2 - H373: : Expert judgement.
Training advice	Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision date	11/10/2024
Revision	6
Supersedes date	05/04/2019
SDS number	20805
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.