In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act's Standard of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and MSDS

# **Triethylene Glycol**

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#### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Triethylene Glycol

Product code : U1251

Synonyms : 2,2 ethylenedioxydiethanol, Ethylene triglycol, glycol bis

(hydroxyethyl) ether, TEG, Triglycol

CAS-No. : 112-27-6

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Recommended use : Chemical intermediate.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier., Do not

use in the manufacture or preparation of foods or pharmaceuticals., Do not use in theatrical fogs or other artificial smoke generator applications., Do not use in aircraft deicing applications., Keep out of reach of children and pets. This substance may not be used for any purpose other than

recommended without expert advice

## Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

 Telephone
 : +65 6384 8269

 Telefax
 : +65 6384 8454

 Contact for Safety Data
 : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

Emergency telephone : + (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

number

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **GHS Classification**

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

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Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

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

Not classified as flammable but will burn. NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, : 0, 0, 0

Reactivity)

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

#### Components

Chemical name	Common Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Triethylene glycol	2,2'- (ethylenediox y)diethanol	112-27-6	> 99
Diethylene glycol	2,2'- oxydiethanol	111-46-6	< 1

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

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Version 1.3	Revision Date 2025.02.12 Print Date 2025.02.19 conditions.
In case of eye contact	<ul> <li>Flush eye with copious quantities of water.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
In case of skin contact	<ul> <li>Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.</li> <li>If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.</li> </ul>
If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	<ul> <li>Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.</li> <li>Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.</li> <li>No specific hazards under normal use conditions.</li> <li>Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.</li> <li>Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.</li> <li>Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.</li> </ul>
Protection of first-aiders	: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Notes to physician	<ul> <li>Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.</li> <li>Treat symptomatically.</li> <li>May cause significant renal, respiratory, and CNS toxicity.</li> <li>May cause significant acidosis.</li> </ul>

# **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical

powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Material will not burn unless preheated.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

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Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be

cooled with large quantities of water.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

**Environmental precautions** 

: Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other

suitable material.

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

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#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Use local exhaust extraction over processing area.

Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area.

Do not empty into drains.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

Handling Temperature:

Ambient.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Strong acids. Strong bases.

Product Transfer : Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not pressurize

drum containers to empty.

# Safe storage methods (including conditions to be avoided)

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation

covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free.

Keep container tightly closed.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., Mild steel., Carbon steel

Unsuitable material: Data not available

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

# **Engineering measures**

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

## General Information

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this

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product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or

maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or

subsequent recycle.

# Personal protective equipment

#### **Protective measures**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C

(149°F)].

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or

neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we

recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves

offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent

on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical

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resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice

from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be

replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

: Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard Skin and body protection

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

**Environmental exposure controls** 

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Slightly viscous liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Ha : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : -7 - -4 °C / 19 - 25 °F

Boiling point/boiling range : 280 - 295 °C / 536 - 563 °F

: 166 °C / 331 °F Flash point

Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper/Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit : 9.2 %(V)

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Lower explosion limit : 0.9 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1.33 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : completely soluble Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Relative density : 1.123 - 1.126Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Data not available
Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: -1.24

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : 323 °C / 613 °F

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 42.8 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : 150.2 g/mol

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions:

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> The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph. No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions. Oxidises on contact with

None known.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents.

> Strong acids. Strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

## **Health hazard information**

## **Acute toxicity**

### **Product:**

: LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: Aerosol Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male and female: 16 ml/kg bw

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

**Components:** 

Triethylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male and female: 16 ml/kg bw

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Diethylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

There is a marked difference in acute oral toxicity between rodents and man, man being more susceptible than rodents. The estimated fatal dose for man is 100 milliliters (1/2 cup). This material has also been shown to be toxic and potentially

lethal by ingestion to cats and dogs.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: Aerosol Method: Literature data

Remarks: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour

concentration.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Species: Rabbit

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Method: Literature data

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

#### Components:

# Triethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

# Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

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

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

## **Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

## **Components:**

#### Triethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

#### Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

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

# Respiratory or skin sensitisation

# **Product:**

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## **Components:**

## Triethylene glycol:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Diethylene glycol:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.6

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

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive 67/548/EEC.

## Carcinogenicity

# **Product:**

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral Method: Literature data

Test substance: Diethylene glycol

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

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

## **Components:**

# Triethylene glycol:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral Method: Literature data

Test substance: Diethylene glycol

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

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

## Diethylene glycol:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral Method: Literature data

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Tumours produced in

animals are not considered relevant to humans.

Carcinogenicity - : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Triethylene glycol	No carcinogenicity classification.
Diethylene glycol	No carcinogenicity classification.

# Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Product:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

479

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### Components:

## Triethylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

479

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# Diethylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Species: Mouse Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Mouse, female Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which

are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Components:

Triethylene glycol:

Species: Mouse Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

Species: Mouse, female Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which

are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Diethylene glycol:

Species: Mouse Sex: male and female Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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# **Triethylene Glycol**

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Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

## **Components:**

### Triethylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

#### Diethylene glycol:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

# **Product:**

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

# **Components:**

#### Triethylene glycol:

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

#### Diethylene glycol:

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

## Repeated dose toxicity

# **Product:**

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

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Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Test substance: PEG 200

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

## **Components:**

## Triethylene glycol:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Test substance: PEG 200

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

# Diethylene glycol:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

No observed adverse effect level: : 300 mg/kg

Exposure time: 98 Days

Lowest observed adverse effect level: : 1500 mg/kg

Exposure time: 98 Days

Dog, male:

Application Route: Dermal

Method: OECD Test Guideline 410

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

No observed adverse effect level: : 4440 mg/kg

Lowest observed adverse effect level: : 8880 mg/kg

# **Aspiration toxicity**

# **Product:**

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

## **Components:**

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## Triethylene glycol:

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

### Diethylene glycol:

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

#### **Further information**

### **Product:**

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

## **Components:**

Triethylene glycol:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

### Diethylene glycol:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is

representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

# **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 6,500 -

13,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act's Standard of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and MSDS

# **Triethylene Glycol**

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

NOEC: 15,380 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC: > 15,000 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC10 (Activated sludge): > 1,995 mg/l

Exposure time: 0.5 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

**Components:** 

Triethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

(Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 6,500 -

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

13,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC10 (Activated sludge): > 1,995 mg/l

Exposure time: 0.5 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 15,380 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to : NOEC: > 15,000 mg/l crustacean(Chronic toxicity) Exposure time: 21 d

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# **Triethylene Glycol**

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Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Diethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Method: Literature data.

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC20 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: > 40 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to

: NOEC: > 100 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

# Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

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# **Triethylene Glycol**

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**Components:** 

Triethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Diethylene glycol:

: Biodegradation: 70 - 80 % Biodegradability

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate

significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water Components: : log Pow: -1.24

Triethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation Remarks: Does not have the potential to bioaccumulate

significantly.

Diethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

: Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and Mobility

may contaminate groundwater., Sinks in water.

**Components:** 

Triethylene glycol:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and

may contaminate groundwater., Sinks in water.

Diethylene glycol:

Mobility Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Dissolves in water.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Diethylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act's Standard of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and MSDS

# **Triethylene Glycol**

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Additional ecological information

: Data not available

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Remove all packaging for recovery or waste disposal. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

# **Disposal considerations**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

# **National Regulations**

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

## **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act's Standard of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and MSDS

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Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code** 

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z

Product name : Triethylene Glycol

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Additional Information**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

# **National regulatory information**

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Prohibited chemicals:, Not applicable	
Hazardous substances prohibited from	
manufacturing, etc., Not applicable	
Chemicals subject to approval:, Not applicable	
Hazardous substances subject to authorization,	
Not applicable	
Chemicals subject to control:, Not applicable	
Hazardous substances subject to control, Not	
applicable	
Substances established for exposure limits, Not	
applicable	
Toxic Chemicals, Not applicable	

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# **Triethylene Glycol**

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	Hazardous factor subject to keep below permissible limit, Not applicable
CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Observation chemicals:, Not applicable
CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Restricted. Prohibited chemicals:, Not applicable
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Working Environment Monitoring, Not applicable
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Special Medica Examination, Not applicable
CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Priority chemicals for chemical accidents:, No applicable
CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Toxic chemical substances, Not applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS SAFE C ACT:	ONTROL Category/Classification of dangerous material Category 4 Dangerous Goods (Flammable Liquids), Grade 2 petroleum chemicals
	Authorization chemical substances, Not applicable
WASTES MANAGEMENT ACT:	Dispose in compliance with local requirement and regulations as applicable.
	Restricted chemical substances, Not applicab
	Prohibited chemical substances, Not applicab
	Accident precaution chemical substance, Not applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS SAFE C ACT:	ONTROL Category/Classification of dangerous material Category 4 Dangerous Goods (Flammable Liquids), Grade 2 petroleum chemicals
WASTES MANAGEMENT ACT:	Treat with Article 4/5/24/25 of Disposal Considerations Section.

Other requirements in domestic and other countries

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

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DSL	: Listed	
IECSC	: Listed	
TSCA	: Listed	
KECI	: Listed	
PICCS	: Listed	
ENCS	: Listed	
NZIoC	: Listed	
TCSI	: Listed	

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation: DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada): ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances: (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature: SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations

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Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Issuing date : 2021.09.30

Revision number and date

Number of Revision : 1.3

Revision Date : 2025.02.12

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The 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, unless specified in the text.

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